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WEATHER — PARIS: Tuesday, cloudy, possible rs. Temp. 4-9 (39-48). Wednesday, cloudy. LONDON: ay, showers with sunny spells. Temp. 1-9 (34-48). Wednes- cloudy. CHANNEL: Slight. ROME: Tuesday, partly r. Temp. 3-17 (37-63). NEW YORK: Tuesday, showers. 13-21 (55-70).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

Abu Dhabi	4.50 Dirh	Greece	22 Drs.	Netherlands	1.75 Flor
Algeria	2.75 Din.	Iceland	150 I.Kr.	Nigeria	70 K
Austria	12 S.	India	Rs. 8	Norway	3.25 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.400 Din	Iran	70 Rials	Oman	0.425 Rials
Belgium	23 B.Fr	Israel	I.£17.00	Portugal	25 Esc.
Cyprus	250 Mils	Italy	500 Lire	Qatar	4.00 Rials
Denmark	3.75 D.Kr	Jordan	0.300 Fils	Saudi Arabia	3.50 Rials
Dubai	4.50 Dirh.	Kenya	Shs. 8.00	Spain	50 Ptas
Egypt	40 P.	Kuwait	0.300 Fils	Sweden	3.00 S.Kr.
Eire	22 P.	Lebanon	L.£2.75	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	3.00 F.M.	Libya	L.Din. 0.25	Tunisia	325 Din
France	3 F.	Luxembourg	23 L.Fr.	Turkey	T.L. 15
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Madeira	27.5 Esc.	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$0.35
Great Britain	20 P.	Morocco	3.00 Dr.	Yugoslavia	22 D.

No. 29,902 PARIS, TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1979 Established 1887

Italy Parliament Disbanded; Early Election Is Due

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, April 2 (NYT) — Presi- Sandro Pertini today disband- the parliament prematurely, ing early elections necessary. tions for a new legislature will bably be called for June 10 n Italians are to go to the polls help elect a Parliament for the -nation European Economic mmunity.

While the European elections do seem to stir any deep emotion , all political parties were gear- today for a long campaign in national contest that seems des- d to become lacerating.

Editorials being prepared for morrow's newspapers will note t Italians will have to wait for next legislature and government ackle the grave problems beset- the nation — violence and ter- ism, unemployment, stagnation the south, frequent strikes and ial unrest.

Mr. Pertini's decision was made r the 13-day-old Cabinet of Pre- r Giulio Andreotti was defeated a confidence vote in the Senate Saturday. However, the decision dissolve the legislature meant t Mr. Andreotti will stay in pow- at least until after the election. e Cabinet is to hold a meeting morrow to make formal recom- mendations on the election date to Mr. Pertini.

It was widely expected that Mr. Andreotti will make a bid to form another government if his Christian Democratic Party advances in the election. Mr. Andreotti has been premier since the last general election in 1976. In that election, the Christian Democrats won 38.8 percent of the vote, the Communists 34.5 percent and the Socialists 9.6.

The leftist parties expressed misgivings today that it was left to Mr. Andreotti to "manage" the forthcoming elections, meaning that he and his ministers will bear responsibility for maintaining law and order during the campaign and for organizing the voting.

It is widely believed here that whomever is in power has various means, such as patronage, to influence voting. Even some Christian Democrats did not seem entirely happy about the prospect of Mr. Andreotti remaining in charge. A prominent Christian Democrat, Senate Speaker Amintore Fanfani, advised Mr. Pertini today to hold one more round of consultations with politicians to explore any chance of setting up a viable government instead of dissolving Parliament immediately.

Mr. Pertini also met with the speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, Pietro Ingrao, a Communist, who did not have any objection to the legislature's dissolution.

Under the constitution, the head of state must consult with the speakers of both houses before using his prerogative to dissolve the legislature. However, the president is not required to heed their recommendations.

Spokesmen at the Quirinal Palace, Mr. Pertini's residence, said that he was "extremely sorry" to dissolve the parliament but saw no other way of setting up a government with a workable majority. The officials noted that, since the fourth Andreotti cabinet resigned on Jan. 31, various attempts at establishing a new administration have failed.

Shortly after Mr. Pertini signed the decree disbanding the legislature, a union of court clerks, who play an important role in the administrative preparation for elections, threatened an indefinite walkout with the intention of blocking the national vote unless they obtain pay raises.



Associated Press

Israeli Prime Minister Begin reviews Egyptian honor guard on arrival yesterday in Cairo.

Honors Egyptian War Dead

Begin Greeted Coolly in Cairo

By Marcus Eliason

CAIRO, April 2 (AP) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel arrived today to a cool welcome and began his historic visit of reconciliation by touring the pyramids and honoring Egypt's war dead.

Egyptian authorities, who are concerned by Arab outrage over the peace treaty with Israel, mustered only a lackluster reception, but Mr. Begin appeared to be in high spirits and clearly moved by the drama of visiting an Arab capital.

Egyptian authorities, who are concerned by Arab outrage over the peace treaty with Israel, mustered only a lackluster reception, but Mr. Begin appeared to be in high spirits and clearly moved by the drama of being the first Israeli leader to visit an Arab capital.

"This is a great day for Israel," Mr. Begin said as he left an Egyptian Air Force helicopter that flew him to the pyramids outside Cairo.

He began his visit by laying a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, honoring tens of thousands of Egyptians who died in wars against Israel during 30 years. He said he did it "in honor of the unknown soldier who did his duty at the call of his country and fought against us. With all my heart, I paid respects to the unknown soldier."

Jewish Community

Cairo's tiny Jewish community greeted him with tears in the city's central synagogue, where he said afternoon prayers. Women threw their arms around Mr. Begin and kissed him as he made his way to the pulpit.

"From the land of your forefathers, we have brought you the greatest of all messages. We have brought peace unto you," he told them. He then led the congregation in a Jewish folk song of peace.

"He kissed my hand, he kissed my cheeks. Oh, that I have lived to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Bubble Reported Shrinking

Risk Is Said to Ease At U.S. Nuclear Site

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 2 (AP) — A Nuclear Regulatory Commission official said today that a gas bubble inside the disabled Three Mile Island nuclear reactor was "showing dramatic decreases in size." He also said that the fuel temperature was dropping and that releases of radiation were being "confined."

"I think it's safer than yesterday," said Harold Denton, the director of the nuclear-reactor regulation division of the commission.

As local residents crowded banks to withdraw money in the event of an evacuation, Mr. Denton said that there was still some risk but that he did not believe that an evacuation was warranted. Referring to the decrease in the size of the bubble, he said, "I didn't expect such a rapid change, that's the reason I want to take a close look at it."

If the bubble is removed, he said, "there is no major hydraulic obstacle to a shutdown." He added, however, that he did not yet want to say that the bubble was gone.

Utility Report

His statement confirmed a report by an official of the Metropolitan Edison Co., which runs the facility, that the danger of an explosion caused by the bubble had been substantially reduced during the last 24 hours.

Mr. Denton also said that the radioactive releases from the plant had been "confined," based on monitoring in 37 locations in the area. It was not immediately clear if that meant that no radioactivity was being released, as the company claimed.

Mr. Denton said that the bubble had shrunk to as little as 50 cubic feet from 1,800, adding, "I don't want to be stampeded into concluding that the bubble is actually this small . . . [but] I think it's certainly reason for optimism."

He said that the temperature inside the core of the reactor had dropped and that there were only 2 fuel elements of 177 with temperatures above 400 degrees Fahrenheit. An explosion would be possible if the zirconium rods reached 1,500 degrees, when they react with the water.

Mr. Denton said that the nuclear commission had ordered that operators at seven similarly designed nuclear power plants inform federal officials within 10 days what steps they were taking to avoid a crisis like the one at Three Mile Island.

In Washington, Sen. Gary Hart, D-Colo., the chairman of the Sen-

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

Paris, Bonn Send Experts To Crippled Plant in U.S.

By Paul Lewis

PARIS, April 2 (NYT) — France and West Germany, both nations with major nuclear facilities, said yesterday that they had sent scientific teams to Harrisburg, Pa., to investigate the causes of the nuclear accident near there.

Japan, whose government is also committed to the development of nuclear power, said that it was also considering sending a scientific team to the United States.

[Reuters reported from Brussels that the European Economic Community has sent an expert to obtain an on-the-spot report. He was identified as Julien van Caeneghem, the chief of nuclear safety in the EEC Commission's department dealing with the protection of the environment.]

In a further effort to assure the public, France's government-controlled television showed a documentary at peak viewing time yesterday on French nuclear safety precautions, saying that they made a major leak impossible.

Same Type Plant

The government appeared to be embarrassed by the accident near Harrisburg, which occurred on the eve of an acceleration in France's nuclear program, already the most ambitious in Western Europe. Tomorrow, the government is to approve formally the construction this year of two more pressurized-water reactors of the same kind as the one that malfunctioned in Pennsylvania.

With no oil and little easily mined coal, France long has seen nuclear power as the only answer to its energy needs. The recent rise in oil prices has led the government to speed its nuclear construction plans.

Yesterday, Prime Minister Raymond Barre said that the government would not go back on its commitment to nuclear power despite calls from opposition political parties and trade unions for a re-examination.

Industry Minister Andre Giraud assured the country that France could never experience an accident similar to the leak near Harrisburg in any of the 24 pressurized-water reactors that are operating or being built.

Although France relies heavily on the basic U.S. design, the minister contended that the cooling system where the radioactive leak occurred has been modified to make it more secure. "Even in the event of a similar leak, our power stations are built so that they would contain the escaped radioactivity," he said.

The opposition Socialist leader, Francois Mitterrand, yesterday demanded the creation of a parliamentary commission to report on the dangers of nuclear energy. He accused the government of secrecy and high-handedness in pushing through its power program.

Giscard's Visit To Soviet Union Is Rescheduled

MOSCOW, April 2 (AP) — ench President Valery Giscard Estaing's visit to the Soviet Un- n has been rescheduled for April to 28, Tass reported today.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's visit, iginally scheduled for last week, as canceled because of the illness Soviet President Leonid Bre- nev who came down with a se- us bout of influenza, sources id.

Mr. Brezhnev's latest illness rted speculation among Western servers about his capacity to thstand the rigors of office.

One Western source said that the ussians can arrange for the ench president to meet with me other high-ranking Kremlin ficial, such as Premier Alexei osygin, in Mr. Brezhnev's place, ut that would be most unusual."

Orders Residents to Return to Work

Amin Reportedly Appears in Bombed City

NAIROBI, April 2 (AP) — President Idi Amin made a surprise appearance in Jinja after a raid today by Tanzanian jets on Uganda's second largest city, residents reported.

Startled townspeople in Jinja, 50 miles east of the Ugandan capital of Kampala, said shortly after the morning raid by two Tanzanian jet fighters that Marshal Amin appeared and ordered panicking people to return to work.

According to one witness, Marshal Amin said, "We have shot down the enemy." A second said that Marshal Amin vowed that he would "teach the attackers a big lesson." He also reportedly inspected damage from the raid.

Exiles in Nairobi said they suspect that Marshal Amin has been staying in Jinja, which is the headquarters of the Libyan troops aiding him and the site of the Magamaga Ordinance Depot.

Kampala Bombed

The invading force of Tanzanians and Ugandan exiles also bombed and shelled an oil depot in the capital of Kampala, residents and diplomats reported today. They said a series of explosions early this morning in the eastern industrial area were followed by billowing smoke from a diesel storage tank. The fire was reportedly put out by noon, and the city remained quiet for the rest of the day, the informants said.

In the Tanzanian capital of Dar es Salaam, the Uganda National Liberation Front — formed by exiles to replace Marshal Amin if he falls — said the tank was blown up by saboteurs.

Tanzanian MiGs yesterday hit the main runway at the international airport at Entebbe, 21 miles south of Kampala, in the first known Tanzanian air raid of the five-month war. There were reports that a Ugandan Boeing 707 was hit and the main runway severely damaged, but telephone links with Entebbe were down today and it was not known whether the airport was still usable.

Kampala residents said the city was almost deserted, fuel was no longer available and the market was almost bare.

Residents of Jinja, on the rail-and-road route to Kenya, said the jets came low and dropped about three bombs. One fell just outside the Libyan Arab Uganda Bank, injuring 15 persons, one seriously.

Other bombs reportedly fell at or near the Libyan barracks, but witnesses said they did little damage.

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Airports, Courts, Museums Disrupted

U.K. Civil Servants Strike for 24 Hours

LONDON, April 2 (UPI) — Be- een 250,000 and 500,000 civil ser- nts walked off their jobs in a 24- ur strike today for higher pay, isrupting government offices, urts, airports, museums, the wer of London and leaving even ckingham Palace partly staffed.

However, security personnel re ordered by their unions to y on the job. The government to- y decreed tough new precautions Parliament following the assassi- tion of Conservative MP Airey ave last week and said that ter- rists may be seeking to wreck the mpaign for the general election ay 3.

Civil service unions estimated out 500,000 of their members re off the job. But the govern- nt's Civil Service Department id the number was nearer 0,000.

The unions demanded pay in- eases of 20 percent to 30 percent. union spokesman said about 0,000 clerks and other lower ade bureaucrats make less than 0 (about $120) weekly and anoth- 100,000 earn less than £80 week-

Government Offer

The government has offered 9 cent now with promises of fur- r boosts later this year and next r.

Air traffic control assistants ned the walkout, forcing cancel- ion of more than 300 out of 00 flights to and from British ports. At London's Heathrow d Gatwick, flights were delayed to six hours.

Immigration officers checked n British passports. But, with ess few on duty, long lines built

Striking customs officers placed bonded bags for travelers who ved duty on, but they were mostly gored.

Pickets were posted outside gov- nment offices, law courts and useums. Outside the Tower of London two beefeaters, wearing ci- lian clothes and derby hats, did icket duty.

No coins were struck at the Roy- l Mint.

In spite of the situation at the alace Queen Elizabeth got her meals on time. She was at Windsor Castle, which was not affected.

There were no messengers at Prime Minister James Callaghan's office. But for security reasons the police barred pickets from 10 Downing St.

But the action by the collectors had nothing to do with the civil service walkout. They were protesting a recent official report which claimed they were pocketing £2 million ($4 million) of excess fares annually.

The new security measures announced today provide that all members of Parliament and other candidates soon will receive police advice on ways to protect themselves.

Home Secretary Merlyn Rees told Parliament: "There have been reports for some months that the IRA was planning an offensive to coincide with the election. Their objective is both vicious and divisive. But they should know they will not succeed in their objective. I am sure no member of Parliament will allow the campaign to be disturbed by terrorist threats."

Commons Speaker George Thomas said that the 900-year-old Westminster Hall, where Charles I was condemned to death, will be closed for the time being and guided tours of Parliament suspended.

The police already were enforcing greatly increased security, including checking the undersides of cars entering the car park and checking all packages brought into the Houses of Parliament with metal detectors.

Millions of African Children Face Bleak, Uneasy Future

By David Lamb

KARAI, Kenya — The United Nations has proclaimed 1979 as the International Year of the Child, and on a continent where 44 percent of the population is believed to be younger than 16, much thought is being given to the children of Africa.

If there is such a child as the typical African child, he probably lives in a dusty village like Karai, an hour's walk from the paved road to Nairobi.

Perhaps nowhere in the world are children more revered and the family as cohesive as in Africa. The young, the old, the infirm are never without care, food or shelter here as long as there is a relative or tribal brother with anything at all to share. Individual interests are considered self-indulgent; what matters is the well-being of the collective unit.

"My family works hard to give me a chance so I owe them everything," said ninth-grader Charity Tayani. "When I marry, if my family comes to my house, or anyone from my tribe, I will find them some jobs."

But kinship alone is not enough to insure the future of Africa's children. What is taken for granted in the West — a reasonable standard of living, health and education and even survival — is still in the prayers of the world's poorest, least developed continent as these statistics show:

- More than 40 percent of African children under the age of 5 go through a period of malnutrition severe enough to cause mental or physical damage affecting their growth, according to reports.
- The sub-teen African child-labor force numbers an estimated 16 million. According to the World Bank, 27 children per 1,000 are in the African labor force, compared to 14 in Asia, 6 in South America and 1 in Europe and the United States.
- The United Nations says that 156 infants die out of every 1,000 born in Africa, compared to 102 in Asia, 24 in Europe and 19 in North America. In Kenya, one of black Africa's most developed countries, one in eight children born this year will die, usually from preventable illnesses.
- The number of illiterates in black Africa grew by 56 million between 1960 and 1970. In central and eastern Africa, the UN International Children's Emergency Fund says, only 43 percent of the children between the ages of 6 and 15 are in school. Fewer than 30 percent of the girls in the age group attend school.
- Almost 2 million African children are officially classified as refugees by the United Nations. Almost half of the world's population of refugees, 8.5 million, are black Africans, most of them having fled from the tyranny of their own governments.

From his earliest days, the Kenyan child is strapped with cloths to his mother's back, accompanying her while she tills the fields, gathers firewood and collects water. The child is coddled and fed on demand, not on a schedule, and only rarely cries.

By the time the child is 4 or 5, he has assumed the responsibility of tending the herd or caring for brothers and sisters. He is seldom balky and never disrespectful to his parents. His freedom is great and largely undirected. His stimulation comes mostly from his own inventiveness.

He may cut off the top of a banana tree and use it like a rubber tire to float in a stream. He may entwine palm leaves to make a

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Turkomans, Militiamen Ignore Iran Cease-Fire

GONBAD-E KAVUS, Iran, April 2 (Reuters) — Hundreds of Iranian troops dug in around this key town near the Soviet border tonight as pro-government militiamen battled with Turkoman tribesmen despite an announced cease-fire.

Heavy automatic rifle fire and the steady pounding of grenade launchers could be heard at 6 p.m., two hours after Iran radio announced that the two sides had stopped fighting.

At least eight Army Scorpion tanks and many armored personnel carriers moved into position around this small northeastern market town, local militia chiefs said.

The militiamen said they had lost 50 men in the fighting and estimated that 150 Turkoman guerrillas had been killed. But with bodies still lying on the streets and ambulances unable to drive through the no-man's land between the militia and Turkoman district, confirmation of this figure was impossible.

Both sides appeared to be ignoring the latest cease-fire in the rebellion by Turkoman tribesmen who are seeking a greater measure of autonomy. Several truces were proclaimed by the radio last week, but they were also ignored. Today's cease-fire was supposed to have gone into effect at 4 p.m., one hour after a deadline set yesterday by the government in Tehran. It threatened army intervention unless the shooting stopped.

But soon after the start of the cease-fire, never confirmed by the Turkoman side, Islamic guards and Turkoman tribesmen renewed their fighting. Hundreds of troops and Islamic militia were dug in around Gonbad-e Kavus tonight. The militiamen took over police work after the revolution that toppled the shah.

Militia leaders said one of their men was killed and one wounded in the shooting after the announced truce. The radio said an army helicopter crashed in the town after running out of fuel.

The fighting between Turkoman tribesmen and Persian settlers in the area has deep roots. It involves a dispute over rich farm land as much as autonomy, a conflict of races as much as one of religion. The Turkomans are Sunni Moslems, whereas the Persian settlers are members of the Shiite sect of Islam.

The green banner of Islam flew from the rooftops of most of the town's houses in non-Turkoman areas. Persian civilians, some as young as 13, were armed with weapons distributed by the paramilitary forces.

All communications with the town were cut and the nearest working telephone was 50 kilometers away.

Divers Find Giant Worms on Pacific Floor

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, April 2 (NYT) — Among hot springs in sea-floor rifts near the Galapagos Islands in the Pacific Ocean, diving scientists have discovered creatures that live inside 10-foot tubes of their own making. The creatures have no mouth, gut or eyes and their anatomy is so novel that some specialists consider them an entirely new phylum, or basic division of the animal kingdom.

According to Dr. Meredith Jones, curator of the Division of Worms at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, elements of the nervous system in the recently discovered creature "are without precedent in the whole animal kingdom."

The rifts are in eternal darkness about 8,000 feet (about 2.4 kilometers) below the surface — a region where life usually depends on organic material that has sunk from higher levels.

The submarine Alvin, from which the creatures were first observed and which collected a specimen, has studied the area on two expeditions, the last of which was from Jan. 14 to Feb. 26, supported by its mother ship Lulu and the research vessel Gilliss of the University of Miami. The Alvin and Lulu are operated by the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute in Massachusetts.

The expedition was funded by the National Science Foundation, which announced the discovery Friday jointly with Woods Hole. The giant worm specimen has been preserved in alcohol for study by Dr. Jones.

Animals in 10-foot tubes discovered in 'eternal darkness.'

Traditionally all animals have been divided into 13 such phyla, such as the chordates (those with spinal cords), mollusks, sponges, coelenterates (jellyfish) and arthropods (insects and crustaceans). The diverse kinds of worm, such as flatworm, round worm and segmented worm, are classed as separate phyla, and the new discovery would add another phylum to this group.

According to Dr. Jones, the last new phylum to win general acceptance was an additional classification of worms — the pogonophores — proposed in the 1950s by a Soviet scientist. Dr. Jones considers the new find a strong candidate as an additional phylum.

It would include several recently discovered worms with similar characteristics. Two such species were reported in 1969 to have been discovered on the sea floor off California. "They grow to a length of about 1 foot and form tangles of tubes," according to Dr. Jones. Although very different, they were assigned to the pogonophores. Then a single specimen of another such species was found.

The giant worms recently discovered grow vertically on the sides of rifts in the sea floor where hot-water eruptions occur. Much of their length is attached to the rock walls, although they can readily be pulled loose. The worms apparently exude the material that forms their sheaths, layer by layer. The casing, Dr. Jones said, is as tough as a strong plastic and "dulls a razor blade." The tubes, which are white, range from an inch to 1½ inches in diameter.

The upper part stands free, and it is from this that the worm periodically thrusts its feathery, reddish plume, presumably to absorb nutrients. The area has been found to support a number of giant species of clam and other organisms that profit from the special environment there.

Sulfur compounds that erupt in sea-floor geysers apparently support a population of bacteria that subsists on hydrogen sulfide and carbon dioxide. In this manner they replace the synthesis of carbohydrates performed by plants where sunlight is available.

The area is about 200 miles northwest of the Galapagos, which are 500 miles west of Ecuador. Dr. Frederick Grassle of Woods Hole was chief biologist of the expedition, with Dr. Robert Ballard of that institution as chief geologist and Dr. John Edmond of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in charge of the geochemical studies.

The giant worms were found only near the vents, in waters where temperatures as high as 54 degrees Fahrenheit (12 centigrade) were recorded. The surrounding bottom waters are at 36 degrees. The worm plumes are reddened by their blood, whose hemoglobin presumably picks up oxygen from the waters.

Arab League Decision Called 'Psychological Warfare'

Sadat Aides Say Economy Can Withstand Sanctions

By Don A. Schanche

CAIRO, April 2 — Tough political and economic sanctions voted by 18 Arab League states to "punish" President Anwar Sadat before Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin's first official visit to Cairo were dismissed by Egyptian officials yesterday as "psychological warfare."

"Egypt is not isolated, neither politically nor economically, and we will keep this peace momentum," Deputy Foreign Minister Butros Ghali said.

Other Egyptian officials said that they were stung but not seriously hurt by the sanctions, as Arab League ambassadors began an exodus from Cairo in response to a resolution voted by an Arab League ministers' meeting in Baghdad calling for an eventual diplomatic break.

The anti-Sadat sanctions, voted Saturday by 18 of the 22 members of the Arab League whose foreign and economic ministers met last week in Baghdad, were dismissed by Mr. Ghali as "illegal" and by a statement issued earlier by the Egyptian Foreign Ministry as "null and void." Other officials said that they will not have a crippling economic effect on Egypt, which in the past has counted on the Arab world for about half of its financial aid.

Ironically, considering Egypt's heavy reliance on foreign aid to prop its deeply ailing economy, the "We are finishing a war with Israel and starting a cold or hot war with the Arabs," observed a senior official who expressed doubts about the likelihood of success in future negotiations with Israel to implement the treaty. "What kind of peace is this?"

He expressed fears that Mr. Begin would attempt to use the lever of Egypt's almost complete isolation in the Arab world to Israel's advantage in negotiations, scheduled to open within a month, concerning the status of Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza and of east Jerusalem.

Aside from the emphasis on political isolation, the shifting of Arab League headquarters and the sharp threat of a total diplomatic break did not in themselves appear to disturb Egyptian officials, who had expected both moves and had taken steps to counteract them. Egypt "froze" its membership in the league early last week and the mostly Egyptian staff of the league had been told weeks ago to expect the loss of most of their jobs. "The Arab League without Egypt is not the Arab League," scoffed a leading Egyptian official.

Most officials appeared to be more piqued than shaken by the Baghdad group's resolutions. "The Arabs have reacted more violently against the treaty of 1979 than they did against the partition of Palestine in 1948," said one, angrily.

The mass-circulation newspaper Al Akhbar dismissed the sanctions in a concise but comprehensive nine-line report. But it struck a familiar theme of nationalistic irritation in an editorial complaining that the Arab nations have yet to offer a positive contribution to peace and have instead only reacted with angry moves against Egypt.

The economic sanctions also were viewed by most officials and foreign economists in Cairo as painful but not crippling.

For example, technical assistance from Arab countries is almost minuscule compared to help from the United States, Western Europe and Japan, so its loss is virtually meaningless, they said. The oil boycott also would have virtually no effect, since Egypt produces more than enough oil for domestic needs, had net oil-export earnings of more than $300 million last year, and can look forward to a further boost in oil production and earnings when it regains its Sinai oil fields from Israel in about seven months.

An end to Arab economic aid probably will be more troublesome, experts said, because of the sheer volume of it. But the aid has been distributed through such a complex variety of channels that the effects of its cutoff are hard to assess.

Secret Aid Money

Some of the aid money came in secret, unannounced amounts from Saudi Arabia for Egyptian military purchases. An Egyptian official said that he did not believe that the sanctions to which Saudi Arabia agreed would affect previous Saudi commitments, such as its pledge to pay more than $500 million for U.S. F-5E jets for Egypt. Mr. Ghali went even further in a press conference at the Foreign Ministry in Cairo yesterday when he said that he did not believe that Saudi Arabia had "changed its basic policy toward Egypt" at all.

Other money, as much as $1 billion last year, came in direct project aid from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates. And some came from the Gulf Organization for the Development of Egypt, capitalized at $2 billion. Virtually all of the Gulf Organization money already has been drawn by Egypt, most of it for use in restructuring the nation's heavy international debts. The fund was to have continued operating without fresh Arab capital, but on the basis of a "reflow" of Egyptian repayments to it. So far, according to an Egyptian official, only about $150 million have been repaid to the Gulf Organization, thus if the reflow is frozen Egypt's loss will be small compared to the money it already has gained from the institution.

By denying loans and deposits to Egyptian banks, the Arabs have raised more of a psychological than economic threat, according to economists here, because current deposits that apparently will not be disturbed have already approached the saturation point in terms of Egypt's ability to use them.

The 1.5 million Egyptian workers in other Arab countries, who may suffer the inconvenience of isolation in the absence of consular offices when diplomatic relations are broken, will not otherwise be disturbed, according to the Baghdad resolutions.

Egypt receives about $1.7 billion in remittances of hard currency from its citizens abroad. The figure, about a quarter of Egypt's annual hard currency receipts is not expected to change, economists said.

© Los Angeles Times

Begin Greeted Coolly on Visit to Cairo

(Continued from Page 1)

see this day, God be praised!" Julliana Zafarani, 67, said.

Several hundred Cairo residents waited outside and shouted "*Shalom*" — Hebrew for peace — as the prime minister left the synagogue.

The reception from the Jewish community contrasted with expressions from the Egyptian public and the press, which are largely hostile to Mr. Begin, largely because of the tough bargaining that led to peace.

"From the day I was born, I have been brought up to distrust Begin — his terrorist background, his high and mighty ways," said Abdel Moneim Taher, an engineering student.

About 100 U.S. tourists enlivened the reception for the Israeli leader, by carrying an American flag along a highway. "We're waiting for Begin to drive past," said Frank Rice, a member of a tour group from Washburn University, Topeka, Kan.

Wearing a suit and tie, Mr. Begin, 65, climbed the first few tiers of the Pyramid of Khefren and listened to explanations from an Egyptian guide.

Mr. Begin said that the pyramids "remind us of our past, and it is the eve of Passover as you know." Asked whether he was implying that Jews built the pyramids while in bondage under the pharaohs, he replied, "I don't think so."

He has in the past referred to the Jews as having built them, to the annoyance of Egyptians.

Mr. Begin's arrival inspired none of the pomp and emotion that greeted President Anwar Sadat when he went to Jerusalem in November, 1977, to begin his dramatic peace crusade.

There were no crowds to cheer Mr. Begin along the streets as he rode from the airport, and the visit was held strictly on protocol rules. He maintained that he saw "hundreds, maybe thousands . . . waving at me," but Egyptians customarily wave at passing motorcades.

At the airport there was only a receiving line led by Vice President Hosny Mubarak, who did not smile during the reception.

Mr. Begin was known to have hoped to ride through Cairo between rows of Israeli flags, to be cheered by crowds, and to address the Egyptian parliament during his 30-hour visit. There was no official effort to bring out crowds, and Israeli flags flew only at the airport and at the guest palace where he was to stay. He will not address parliament or hold a joint news conference with Mr. Sadat, and there were no plans for live television coverage.

Mr. Sadat did not attend the reception on the ground that Mr. Begin is a head of government, and not a chief of state like Mr. Sadat.

Mr. Begin said that he was visiting Cairo "to open my heart to every man, woman and child in Egypt" and to convince them that the Jewish nation wants lasting peace after four wars with the Arabs. He said that he also hopes it will help persuade Israeli opponents of the treaty that Egypt and Israel really are at peace.

President Carter is believed to have urged the trip as a means of arousing support for the treaty, and Mr. Sadat's aides say that he felt obliged to invite the Mr. Begin in return for the exceptional welcome that the Israelis gave him.



Associated Press

Two security men at U.S. Embassy in Beirut watch from balcony after attack yesterday.

2 Rocket Grenades Hit U.S. Embassy in Beirut

BEIRUT, April 2 (AP) — Unidentified attackers blasted the U.S. Embassy in Beirut with two rocket-propelled grenades today, but no one was injured, authorities reported.

Embassy and police officials said that two men fired the grenades from about 150 yards, then fled in an automobile. A grenade exploded before hitting the building, breaking windows and causing minor damage to the first-floor facade; another went through a second-floor window and exploded in an empty office, an embassy official said. They were believed to have been fired from a rifle.

U.S. Ambassador John Gunther Dean, whose office is above the sections hit, was not in the building at the time of the attack, an embassy official said.

The attack was made a day after renewed threats by Palestinian guerrillas to attack U.S. interests because the United States helped bring about the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt.

It has been learned that the Lebanese government assured U.S. officials last week that it had obtained an agreement from Palestinian and leftist groups in Beirut that they would not attack U.S. property or citizens in Beirut.

The government had made the appeal on the ground that such attacks could jeopardize the fragile security situation in Beirut, sources reported.

The embassy is in the predominantly Moslem western sector of the capital, where leftist Lebanese militias and the Palestine Liberation Organization are based. But with the proliferation of weapons in private hands, observers noted, an organization would not necessarily have to be behind the attack.

Yesterday, PLO chairman Yasser Arafat's political adviser was quoted in a Beirut magazine as saying that the movement would seek to undermine U.S. interests in the Mideast until Palestinian grievances are redressed.

"The days ahead — and they will be days of fire and brimstone, very difficult days — will show you what we mean," the adviser was quoted as having said.

Last Monday, the day the Egyptian-Israeli treaty was signed, two bombs exploded outside the U.S. Embassy building in Damascus, causing slight damage but no casualties.

The last deliberate attack against the U.S. Embassy here was in the summer of 1976, during the height of the Lebanese civil war; two rocket-propelled grenades were fired from a boat offshore from the embassy site on the seafront.

A mortar shell, evidently a stray, landed in front of the embassy last October during a clash between Syrian soldiers and Christian militias in east Beirut. A U.S. Marine guard and a Lebanese security officer were wounded slightly.

Pravda Says Mideast Pact Is U.S. Bid to Protect Oil

MOSCOW, April 2 (UPI) — A commentary in Pravda charged today that the United States maneuvered the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty to protect its Middle East oil interests and would consider direct military intervention in the region.

"The treaty has nothing to do either with reaching Middle East peace, or a comprehensive Arab-Israeli settlement, or satisfaction of the legitimate rights and interests of the people inhabiting that area," Pravda said.

The article was written by Alexei Petrov, a name believed to be a pseudonym reflecting the views of Soviet leaders at the highest levels.

It said that the treaty called for even more arms to be introduced into the region, and that the Pentagon hoped to develop a new military stronghold for U.S. interests.

"In a word, for the sake of peace Camp David-style, the participants in the separate deal are ready to pack the Middle East powder keg with explosives up to its brim," Pravda said.

Oil the Key

"Furthermore, the Middle East, from the viewpoint of the United States, means not so much states and people, but oil. It is for the sake of insuring access to this world's biggest fuel reservoir that the United States is prepared not only to loosen its purse strings to support Israel and Egypt, but envisages also a possibility of direct military intervention in that region," the newspaper said.

It also suggested that the treaty only benefits Israel. "What did Israel renounce?" it asked. "Not more than a handful of Sinai sand."

The commentary said that even the attempt at an Israeli-Egyptian reconciliation was a dangerous game, because no one could say how long Egyptian President Anwar Sadat would stay in power. It said that Washington and Tel Aviv therefore signed a separate military agreement directed against Egypt.

"It is apparent that those who had entangled Sadat in a web of separate decisions did not care to make even an appearance of fair play," it said.

The commentary took a jab at Washington's claim that the Middle East was vitally important to the United States. "It is pertinent to note that this region is in direct proximity to the Soviet Union and lies 10,000 kilometers from the United States," it said.

It said that there can be little doubt that the Israeli-Egyptian treaty will fail to lead to a comprehensive Middle East settlement.

"Sadat, who failed to uphold during the bargaining his own country's sovereignty, could not be expected to defend pan-Arabic interests in earnest," it said.

At Odds With High Court

Appeals Panel in U.S. Says Life Forms Can Be Patented

By Bradley Graham

WASHINGTON, April 2 (WP) — The U.S. Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, at odds with the Supreme Court over the issue, has reaffirmed its earlier ruling that a corporation has the right to patent new forms of life created in its own laboratory.

In a 4-to-1 decision yesterday, the court said that it did not see "any sound reason" for making a distinction between the living and the nonliving when it came to issuing patents.

The appeals tribunal ruled a year ago that a new life-form created in General Electric laboratories could be patented by the company. But the Supreme Court nullified that ruling in June and returned the case to the appeals court for reconsideration in light of the high court's ruling in an earlier patent case.

The Supreme Court ruled last spring that an inventor cannot patent something when a mathematical formula is its only novel feature because such formulas do not fall under the definition of patentable items, which broadly includes any new, or new use of, a known "process, machine, manufacture or composition of matter."

Genetic Engineering

It was that decision, and the high court's discussion about what can and cannot be patented in the case, that the appeals court was ordered to consider when ruling again in the General Electric application.

The appeals court has now reaffirmed its decision in the GE case, and in an earlier one involving a similar patent application by Upjohn Co.

The decision is the first to specifically authorize a patent for a life form created by "genetic engineering," and it represents a potential gold mine for corporations involved in genetic-engineering research.

What GE sought to patent was a special kind of bacteria that eats oil more voraciously than bacteria found in nature. When its application was turned down, the company appealed to the patent appeals court.

Patent officials had refused to grant GE a patent because, it said, Congress never intended "live organisms" to be patented. In its brief to the court, the Patent Office said that since "the number of living things is vast," allowing one to be patented would open "an enormous range" and would further complicate the policy problems of genetic engineering.

But the appeals court claimed that the Patent Office has regularly been issuing patents on nonprocess inventions involving "life itself." The court's majority noted that there was little difference between the cases before it and the successful patent application by Louis Pasteur in 1837 for yeast — a living organism.

Appeal Expected

In response to the charge that they were opening a Pandora's box, the judges said:

"From our modest exposure to the realities of the patent system, we judge the range of subject matter open to patentability to be enormous in any case. It is heartening to think how many useful things may yet be invented and we are not moved to be restrictive in our interpretation . . . by mere number. An appropriate rejoinder we think is, 'The more the better.' "

The court also stated that GE's bacteria falls within the bounds of legislative intent of the patent laws. "We look at the facts and see things that do not exist in nature and that are man made, clearly fitting into the plain terms 'manufacture' and 'compositions of matter.' "

Spokesmen for General Electric and Upjohn said only that nothing had changed since the appeals court's initial ruling last year.

4 Ex-Leaders Condemn Pact

CAIRO, April 2 (UPI) — Four former vice presidents issued a statement yesterday condemning the peace pact as a violation of Egyptian sovereignty and a service to U.S. interests.

The statement was signed by Zakaria Mohieddin, Kamal Hussein, Hussein El-Shafei and Abdel Latif Al-Baghdadi. They were members of the junta of "free officers" that overthrew King Farouk in 1952.

They said that the pact was a "separate peace that gave everything to the enemy and nothing to Egypt."

Egypt's sovereignty is threatened, they said. "The Zionists will be flocking to Egypt, not for tourism but to gain control over its economy."

They charged that Egyptian troops would abandon the confrontation lines with Israel to "defend American interests in the Middle East and Africa."

Sirica Expresses Disappointment On Nixon's Fate

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP) — Watergate Judge John Sirica said yesterday that, if former President Richard Nixon had been convicted in his court, "I would have sent him to jail."

Judge Sirica said that in 25 or 50 years people might think that the politicians ran the president out. "That is not the case," the judge said. "He resigned, No. 1, because he was going to be impeached, and he knew it, or he was going to be indicted."

Judge Sirica said on a television program that Mr. Nixon should have faced trial and cross-examination. "Oh my God, I would have loved to have seen that. And without such a trial I think that a lot of people think . . . that he really got away with something.

A book on Watergate by Judge Sirica, 75, and a senior judge on the U.S. District Court in Washington, is to be published this month.

Flemish Leader To Try to Form Belgian Cabinet

BRUSSELS, April 2 (UPI) — Wilfried Martens, chairman of the Flemish Social Christian Party, has agreed to try for the second time in three months to form a Belgian government.

He was asked by King Baudouin to try once more to form a cabinet to end the 106-day crisis, the longest in postwar Belgian history. In February, Mr. Martens abandoned a first attempt at assembling a government after five weeks of negotiations.

Outgoing Premier Paul Vanden Boeynants announced Friday that five parties had agreed to join a new coalition — the Flemish and French-speaking factions of the Social Christian and Socialist parties, and the Brussels French-Speakers Front, all members of the outgoing government.

The Flemish Peoples Union, which also was part of the outgoing coalition, pulled out of the negotiations. The new coalition will control a two-thirds majority of parliament.

Bomb Injures 3 In Ulster Town

BELFAST, April 2 (UPI) — A bomb planted in a parked automobile exploded today in the crowded main street of Markethill, a small town 40 miles southwest of Belfast and about 10 miles from the border of the Irish Republic.

The police said that the explosion injured a policeman and two civilians and damaged stores and offices in the town center. It appeared to be the work of the IRA.

Schmidt, Kreisky Talks

VIENNA, April 2 (Reuters) — West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt will discuss bilateral issues with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky during a visit April 22, an Austrian government spokesman said today.

African Children Face Bleak Futures

(Continued from Page 1)

soccer ball. He may build a little cart with wooden wheels and grease the axle with fresh cow dung. But almost certainly he has never had a store-bought toy and, if he lives in Karai, only 30 miles from Nairobi, he has never seen an electric light, a telephone, a flush toilet or a comic book.

"In the first year the physical development of children in rural Africa is precocious compared to Western norms," said Dr. Nina Darnton, a U.S. child psychologist working in Kenya.

"There is tremendous stimulation and love between mother and child. Then by the second year, the mother usually has had another baby and the first child is taken off her back. It's like a sudden fall from grace and the child is left pretty much alone, unstimulated.

"The precocity levels out with Western norms. By the third year it has declined. This is the time in the Western world when mothers are giving their children toys and sitting down to explain the way things work. But a mother in rural Africa doesn't have time for that."

For the African child, life is changing rapidly, perhaps too rapidly. He is being educated for jobs that are not available, taught the value of farming land that he may never be able to buy. In Karai, a grazing area that the British turned into a confinement community for Kikuyus during the Mau Mau war of the 1950s, an undeveloped acre costs $2,000. Even at these prices, none is for sale because every inch of Kenya's arable land — only 17 percent of the total — is already lived on or farmed.

But still the baby boom in Africa continues unchecked. Nairobi's population is expected to double within 10 years, Kenya's within 20 years. The competition for land, jobs, houses and food can only grow stiffer.

As the subchief of Karai, James Kamau, noted: "The young men no longer stay in Karai. They go to Nairobi to look for jobs as casual laborers. And the people with educations, they go too."

The problem of unemployment is particularly acute in cities like Nairobi. Legions of unemployed youths dawdle on the streets; crime is increasing; high school graduates beg for jobs as gardeners; people caught in the act of thievery are routinely beaten unconscious or dead by jeering young mobs unless a policeman is close by to intervene.

"There is a tremendous pent-up frustration in our young people," said Dr. Joseph Muhangi, a Kenyan psychiatrist. "We have two worlds — that of the rich and that of the poor. If you're not in the first one, your aspirations may be very great, your opportunities very limited."

The mayor of Nairobi, Andrew Ngumba, said, "We need to start giving our children practical educations that prepare them and train them for the realities of life. Everyone can't be a doctor, an engineer, a chairman of the board . . . If they [Kenyans] have had even a little education, they don't want to pick up a broom or a hammer. They want a job where they can wear a tie and sit at a desk. That's status."

"I have many friends who come to city hall and ask if I can find their sons jobs as clerks. But no one ever asks me if I can help them get training to be a carpenter or a plumber," he said.

© Los Angeles Times

Soviet Dissident Is Reported Ill

MOSCOW, April 2 (NYT) — Vladimir Slepak, 51, a Jewish dissident sentenced to five years exile in Siberia last summer, is hospitalized there with pneumonia, his family has reported.

Mr. Slepak, a former electronics engineer who had been trying to emigrate since 1970, was arrested in June with his wife, Mariya, after they locked themselves in their Moscow apartment and hung a banner from the balcony reading "Let us join our son in Israel."

Mrs. Slepak was later given a suspended prison sentence on the same charge as her husband's — malicious hooliganism.

Iraqi Leader in Jiddah

JIDDAH, Saudi Arabia, April 2 (Reuters) — President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr of Iraq arrived here today on a pilgrimage to the Moslem holy places in Mecca and Medina.

Suarez Begins 3d Term on Eve Of Local Ballot

MADRID, April 2 (UPI) — Premier Adolfo Suarez took the oath of office today as Spain's first head of government under its democratic constitution, on the eve of the municipal elections in which his centrist party is being strongly challenged from the left.

Mr. Suarez was expected to announce tomorrow a reshuffled Cabinet with changes predicted for the interior, economy and treasury portfolios.

Mr. Suarez began his third term of office since the death in 1975 of Franco by pledging to remain loyal to King Juan Carlos and to uphold the constitution.

Elections are scheduled tomorrow in 8,041 cities, towns and villages. Although the Union of the Democratic Center headed by Mr. Suarez presented slates of candidates in more cities than the Socialists and Communists, the leftist parties were expected to make strong showing in several areas.

Djibouti Asks Arabs For Military Assistance

JIDDAH, Saudi Arabia, April 2 (Reuters) — Djibouti Foreign Minister Moumin Bahdon Farah was quoted yesterday as appealing to Arab states for military aid to help his government resist a threat of subversion from neighboring Ethiopia.

The English-language newspaper Arab News reported that Mr. Farah said that he believed that Ethiopia's Marxist rulers were promoting a revolutionary group opposed to his government. He said anti-government forces based in Ethiopia killed two soldiers in a raid on an army camp at Randa in northern Djibouti in February.

Amin Reportedly Appears After Tanzanian Jet Raid

(Continued from Page 1)

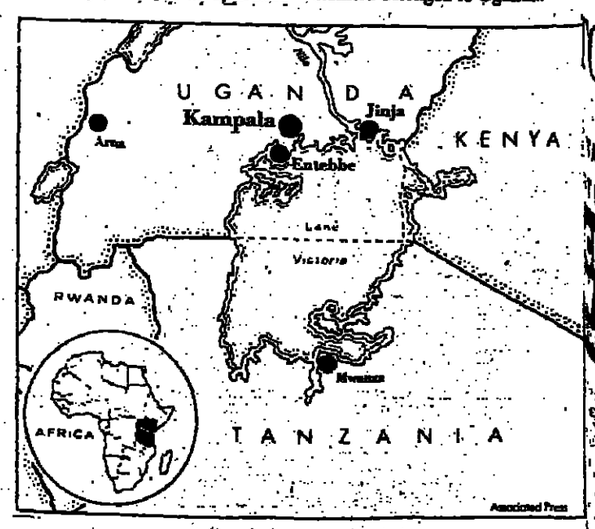
Military observers said that the planes used were not capable of carrying heavy bombs.

Diplomats in Nairobi said the Tanzanian MiG-21s that attacked Entebbe came from a base near Mwanza, 155 miles to the south across Lake Victoria. The strike was believed to be in retaliation for an attack Thursday by a Libyan bomber on Mwanza. It was not known how many planes made the attack, but none was reported downed.

The Yugoslav newspaper Politika reported from Kampala that 600 more Libyan troops had been landed at Entebbe despite the Tanzanian shelling of the airport, increasing the Libyan force supporting Marshal Amin to an estimated 2,600 men. Western observers said the Libyans are getting only limited help from the remnants of Marshal Amin's army.

The invasion force has been estimated at 7,000 Tanzanians and Ugandan exiles, although some estimates run as high as 20,000.

The Tanzanian-Ugandan war began last October when Marshal Amin sent troops to occupy a part of northern Tanzania that he claimed belonged to Uganda.



Associated Press

RESTAURANT GUIDE

RIGHT BANK

L'ASCENSEUR 41 Rue Sainte-Anne. 260-18-11. Intimate atmosphere, bar and hostesses. From 2 p.m. to dawn. American express.

BONNE FOURCHETTE 320 Rue St.-Honoré. 260.45.27. Closed Saturday. Gastronomic menu. Extensive choice. Business lunch. Dinner.

CAMPO VERDE Place Blanche. 606.07.97. Open 24 hours. Its grills, charcoal-grilled pizza, fresh pasta.

CEPE A TOI 17 Rue Caulaincourt. 264.67.44. Mushroom specialties garnished with meat. Business lunch. Dinner.

LA CHAMPAGNE 10 bis Place Clichy. Closed Sunday. 874.44.78. Service assured till 2 a.m. Sea food and shellfish specialties.

LA CLOCHE D'OR 3 Rue Marsoart. 874.48.88. Closed Sunday. Business lunches. Parisian dinners. Supper until 4 a.m.

LE CONGRES Porte Maillot, 80 Ave. de la Gde.-Armée. 574.17.24. Every day until 2 a.m. Choice meats. Sea food. Air-conditioned.

LE DAUPHIN 11 Rue Etienne-Marcel. 233.75.30. Open until 2 a.m. Typical French cuisine.

ETOILE DE L'INDE 12 Rue Trévise (Near Folies-Bergère). 770.72.83. Indian specialties. Closed Sunday.

FRANC PINOT 1 Quai Bourbon (Ile St-Louis). 329.46.98. Closed Sunday. Bar, dinner, supper. Open from 6 p.m. to 1 a.m. XVIIth cent. cellars.

LA LIGNE U. & N. SPEYER 30 R. J.-Mermoz (8th). 359.15.16. Serv. till 11 p.m. Closed Sat. & Sun. Specialty Friccasée of Lobster. (A la carte about Fr. 130, serv. incl.)

MAISONNETTE RUSSE Auberge d'Armaillé, 6 Rue d'Armaillé. 380.56.04. With Alona, authentic Slav charm.

MERE CATHERINE 6 Place du Tertre. 606.32.69. Traditional cuisine. Dinner with music. Terrace on the square and garden.

LA PIZZA VITO 12 Rue des Archives. 274.08.84. Italian specialties. Private rooms. Big room on the 2nd floor.

POISSON BOEUF 5-16 R. de Lagny (NATION). 2nd floor. Grilled meat & fish specialties. Closed Sun. Lunch daily. Lunch & dinner Fri. & Sat. 372.57.30.

PORTE DU BONHEUR Chez Chang, 8 Rue Mont-Thabor (1st). 260.55.99. Chinese decor. Szechuan specialties. Closed Sun. p.m.

PORTE ST.-CLOUD 227 Ave. de Versailles. 651.51.88. Regional specialties, confit de canard from Périgord, coq au vin. Room on 2nd floor.

RASPOUTINE 58 Rue Bassano. Everyday from 9 p.m. until down, 50 artists and musicians. 720.04.31 and 08.58.

ST.-JEAN-PIED-DE-PORT 123 Ave. Wagram. 227.61.50. Closed Sun. Menu at Fr. 85, service incl. Service until 11 p.m. Coquilles St.-Jacques, cèpes, foie gras, magret, cassoulet, paëlla, raspberry soufflé. Reception room.

SALON WEBER Set in the greenery of the Buttes-Chaumont (60 hectares). Tourist menu Fr. 40, service not incl. Booking 607.58.14. Closed Wed.

SHEHERAZADE 3 Rue de Liège. 874.85.20. Everyday from 9 p.m. till down. Large orchestra. Entertainment. Russian decor. Excellent renowned specialties. Fine, wide selection.

LE TOURTOUR 20 Rue Quincampoix (4th). Everyday. 887.82.48. Parking Centre Pompidou. Lunch, dinner, supper in an authentic XVIIth cent. setting. Excellent menu at Fr. 48.20, service included + à la carte.

LEFT BANK

ALCAZAR 62 Rue Mazarine. Dinner at 9 p.m. Show at 11 p.m. Reservations from 10 a.m. 392.02.20. New revue "Fete à l'Alcazar".

BARON TZIGANE 4 R. Blainville (5th). 329.53.92. Service until 1 a.m. About Fr. 100. Russian, Roumanian and Hungarian cuisine.

BISTRO D'ISA 3 R. St. Benoît (6th). 260.80.83. Lunch, dinner, supper. Closed Sunday. Table d'hote menu Fr. 68 + à la carte. Basement "JAZZ".

CIEL DE PARIS Tour Montparnasse. 56th floor. 538.52.35. Everyday till 2 a.m. ITS NEW MENU. Among its specialities: Foie gras de canard, Coneton au citron, filet turbot à la forigoulette, charlotte à l'orange.

CLOS DES BERNARDINS 14 r. de Pontoise. 033.70.07. Products from Landes region. Lunch and dinner. Closed Mon. & Tuesday noon.

LE CORSAIRE 1 Bd. Exelmans. 525.53.25. The XVIth cent. restaurant. Menu at Fr. 50 service included + à la carte. An enchanting combination.

KARLOV 4 Rue Cherche-Midi (6th). 548.09.79. Closed Sunday. Russian specialties. Dinner, supper with the Gypsies IVANOVITCH. Menu at Fr. 66 + à la carte.

MONIAGE GUILLAUME 88 Rue de la Tombe Issoire. 327.09.88. Specialty: Sea food. Pleasant setting.

ROTISSERIE DE L'ABBAYE 22 Rue Jacob. 326.36.26. Closed Sunday. Dinner-show. XIIIth cent. setting.

SAVOYARD 16 Rue des 4 Vents. 326.20.30. Business lunch 50 to 100 covers. Specialty: Raclette, fondue, fish. Closed Monday.

RAAJMAHAL 192 Rue de la convention. Metro Convention. 533.15.57. Indian specialities, refined cuisine and setting. Open everyday.

PARIS SUBURBS

LE RUISSEAU 137 Av. Galliéni, St. Mandé. 374.02.39. Everyday. Menu at Fr. 65 & A LA CARTE. BUSINESS LUNCH & DINNER. Rooms in basement.

0,000 Would Flee

haos Feared if U.S Orders ennsylvania Evacuation

By Ward Sinclair and Warren Brown

RRISBURG, Pa., April 2 — On paper it looks neat and , but the plan to evacuate resi- from parts of five counties s also to have the potential for ing history's biggest traffic

is no laughing matter, of se, but the situation is ironic — d from their homes by the er- atom, those fleeing will may bumper-to-bumper behind internal combustion engines.

"Don't quote me," said an Amer- Red Cross official, "but you're — if that siren blows , you're g to see the damndest rush inable. Nobody is going to fol- that plan of a scaled evacu- ."

Order Possible

ate and U.S. officials are hing the possibility of evacuat- n estimated 630,000 persons to r ground if the danger of a nu- r disaster increases at Three Island.

resident Carter suggested after sit to the crippled nuclear pos- plant yesterday that at some it in the coming days people be ordered out of this area.

he idea would be to get them of the range of the lethal ia- n that could be emitted into the osphere if there is a meltdown he reactor core at the Metropol- t Edison Co. plant.

hey would be expected to leave area in buses, government and itary vehicles and private cars. hin a 20-mile radius of the plant, ich is about 15 miles south of e.

Another Red Cross official at Middletown, a community three miles from the plant, said: "I feel it's going to end up in chaos and cause more problems than the acci- dent. We're going to have to trust in other people and right now I don't think we can do that."

The Red Cross has geared to receive people who need food and shelters at designated schools, churches and community centers outside the 20-mile perimeter.

Each county government is responsible for arranging transportation for residents who have no other way out. The Red Cross, which has added disaster aid personnel from across the country, handles shelter and feeding for those with no place else to go.

Here in Dauphin County, for example, residents would be sent to centers that are from 40 to 80 miles north and northeast. The county has lined up 1,000 buses and yesterday asked President Carter for more federal vehicles.

Other Towns

About 480 National Guardsmen have been put on alert to help with traffic control, which county civil defense chief Kevin Molloy said "will be the key to whatever we do."

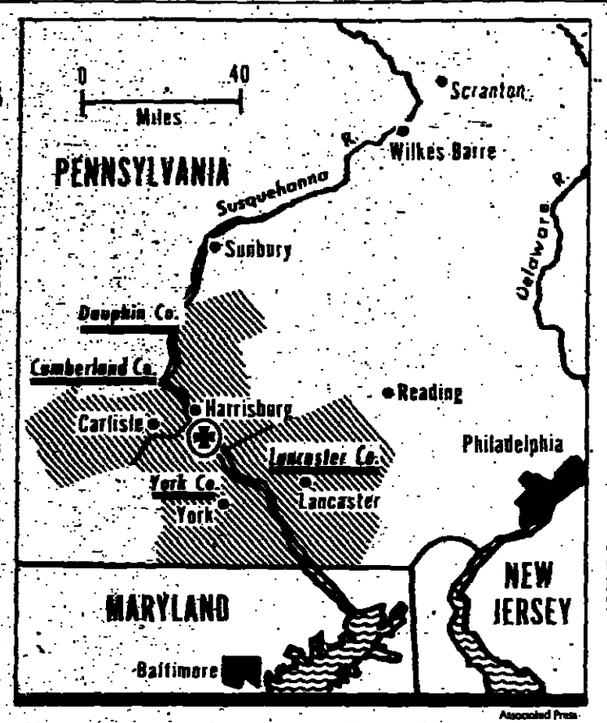
Many people left this area before the weekend after Gov. Richard Thornburgh ordered pregnant women and preschool children who lived within a five-mile radius of the plant to go.

The 40-mile-wide swath of central Pennsylvania that would be covered by an evacuation order includes some towns that have traffic problems even on their quieter days — Harrisburg (68,000), York (47,000), Middletown (11,000) and Hershey (9,000).

The area happens to be blessed with a system of crisscrossing interstate and four-lane highways that lead out in all directions, which will ease movement somewhat.

"Yes," an official at the state Emergency Management Agency said "a lot will depend on weather and conditions down at Three Mile Island when and if we go to the evacuation."

He will have other things to worry about, of course, but at least Gov. Thornburgh will not have to fight the traffic. He and other officials would spend the duration in a radiation proof bunker 50 feet below the Department of Transportation building here.



Shaded area shows four-county region in which Pennsylvania set up care centers to be used by nuclear-mishap evacuees.

Reporters Get Dose of Humor

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 2 (AP) — A note posted today on e bulletin board of the state apitol pressroom gave advice to e reporters encamped here.

The text: "To all out-of-town porters: If you go out tonight nto the streets of Harrisburg nd see that they are dark and mpty, this is not, — repeat, not — because of the accident at hree Mile Island.

"That's the way they always re.

"Thank you."

It was signed, "The Locals."

Former U.S. Rep. Passman Acquitted in Bribery Case

By Gordon Freedman

MONROE, La., April 2 (WP) — ormer Rep. Otto Passman, 78, as acquitted yesterday of charges at he accepted illegal gratuities om South Korean businessman ongsun Park and evaded income x on the money. He also was ac- itted of a conspiracy charge.

The jury deliberated 90 minutes esterday after hearing the closing guments in the trial of the former emocratic representative from ouisiana. When the verdict was nounced, Mr. Passman, who had ept at times during the day's pro- edings, embraced his lawyer.

Mr. Passman was the chairman a House Appropriations sub- mmittee at a time when Mr. Park ught help from Congress in pro- oting the sales of U.S. rice to uth Korea.

Yesterday's closing arguments owed conflicting portraits of Mr. assman, with the prosecution de- ribing him as motivated by greed the Korean bribery scandal and e defense calling him the victim a conspiracy.

Government Case

The government relied heavily Mr. Park and his records during e three weeks of testimony to ove its charges of conspiracy, ac- eptance of illegal gratuities and x evasion.

Justice Department attorney lorris Silverstein told the jurors: Don't let any April Fools' jokes be ayed on you . . . Otto Passman anted his share of the spoils." Mr. lverstein also told them not to be nfused by defense attorney Cam- e Gravel Jr.'s cross-examination Mr. Park. "Tongsun Park is not trial here," he said.

Mr. Silverstein warned the rors, who were constituents of r. Passman when he was in Con- gress, not to be swayed by his work as a legislator.

The government's closing argument dwelt on the letters that Mr. Passman wrote for Mr. Park to Korean officials and on payments that Mr. Park allegedly made to Mr. Passman. Mr. Park testified that most of his payments to Mr. Passman were delivered in cash to the congressman in his Washington office. Mr. Passman has denied receiving any money from Mr. Park.

In his closing statement, Mr. Gravel said that Mr. Passman "answered America's call to greatness" when he entered Congress in 1946. "Otto Passman," Mr. Gravel told the jury, "was an unknowing victim of an evil Korean conspiracy" and the government's case was "a house of straw built on a foundation of gummy rice laced with the gravy of Tongsun Park."

Throughout the trial, Mr. Gravel tried to discredit Mr. Park and his testimony. He acknowledged yesterday that it was "true that Mr. Park was not on trial," but that his veracity was. Mr. Gravel said that Mr. Park was motivated by a "sinister effort to involve a man defeated in 1976 and who could not help or hurt him anymore."

Mr. Gravel contended that Mr. Park had testified only after the government gave him immunity from prosecution and that he did it to extricate himself from his tax problems.

Gas Bubble Said Shrinking At U.S. Nuclear Reactor

(Continued from Page 1)

ate Subcommittee on Nuclear Regulation, said that he would recommend that the commission order that the seven reactors operate at reduced power until it could be determined whether there was a flaw in the design.

Before Mr. Denton's briefing, a spokesman for Metropolitan Edison, George Troffer, said that at 4 a.m. the bubble had been measured at 210 cubic feet. He said that at 6 a.m. it was down to 190 cubic feet, and that at 9:45 a.m. it measured 47 cubic feet. At one point, Mr. Troffer said that the bubble was "gone," but he later acknowledged that it was not.

The average bubble size has been about 600 cubic feet, but at one point it reached 1,800 cubic feet. "There are no problems left. We're not emitting any radioactive gases," Mr. Troffer said.

Mr. Troffer issued the statement even though John Harrington, another utility spokesman, said yesterday that the company had been told by the White House "that all releases would be given out by the NRC."

The bubble, made of hydrogen and oxygen from chemical decomposition within the reactor core, was being reduced by letting the gas dissolve in the circulating cooling water and allowing it to escape from the water outside the reactor.

Scientists were concerned that the oxygen would mix with the hydrogen in flammable proportions inside the reactor dome. Also, there was a danger of increasing the hydrogen concentration in the containment building, prompting an explosion and a release of radiation.

If the bubble kept growing inside the reactor vessel, it could expose the uranium core, a remote event that could trigger a meltdown. During such an event, the core melts, burns through the reactor vessel and sinks into the ground, releasing radioactivity that, at worst, would contaminate thousands of square miles.

While the work continued at the island on the Susquehanna River, officials worked on precautionary evacuation plans for residents in the four surrounding counties. "We are in a position now that we can respond to any foreseeable change," said Mr. Thornburgh, who visited the plant yesterday with President Carter and his wife, Rosalynn.

Mr. Carter, wearing a badge to measure radiation and plastic bags over his shoes to protect against any contaminated dust, spent about 10 minutes in the control room.

The president, who was trained in nuclear physics in the Navy, later spoke in Middletown. Hundreds lined the streets and cheered when he arrived. He said that the safety of the residents was paramount and that any evacuation would be "strictly a precautionary measure."

"If it does become necessary, Gov. Thornburgh will ask you and others in this area to take appropriate action to insure your safety. If he does, I want to urge that these instructions be carried out calmly and exactly," Mr. Carter said.

In other developments:

- The Harrisburg Hospital and Hershey Medical Center asked for help from the military to fill in for workers who apparently had left.
- In California, Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. asked federal officials to close temporarily the Rancho Seco nuclear power plant near Sacramento. The plant was designed and built by Babcock & Wilcox Co. of Lynchburg, Va., the firm that constructed the unit at Three Mile Island. Mr. Brown said that he was worried that the facilities might share "a serious generic defect."

Bruno Coquatrix, Music Impresario, Dies in Paris

PARIS, April 2 (NYT) — Bruno Coquatrix, 69, the man who founded and ran the internationally known Olympia music hall here, died yesterday at his Paris home from a heart condition, it was announced today.

The Olympia acquired its fame after Mr. Coquatrix bought the former movie house near the Paris Opera in 1952 and persuaded such star singers as Maurice Chevalier, Charles Trenet and Yves Montand to perform on his stage.

It was at the Olympia that the late Jacques Brel gave his last recital before retiring from public view in the 1960s.

Sir Alfred Broughton

LONDON, April 2 (UPI) — Sir Alfred Broughton, 76, the Labor party member of Parliament whose absence from the Commons' "no confidence" vote last week because of illness brought down Prime Minister James Callaghan's government with a one vote defeat, died today. He recently suffered a heart attack.

Sir Alfred had ordered an ambulance to take him the 250 miles from his Yorkshire home to Parliament to vote in the crucial election, but Labor Party whips, with Mr. Callaghan's agreement, told him the trip would be too dangerous for him.

Marinus W.H.M. Peijnenburg

THE HAGUE, April 2 (AP) — Marinus W.H.M. Peijnenburg, 51, the Netherlands' minister for science policy, died in a Rotterdam clinic yesterday after suffering a heart attack.

$5 Million Reportedly Taken In by 'Parallel Consulate'

Ring in Argentina Allegedly Issued Bogus U.S. Visas

By Charles A. Krause

BUENOS AIRES, April 2 (WP) — As many as 3,000 illegal aliens, most of them North and South Koreans who used Argentina as a way station, may have entered the United States with false U.S. visas they purchased from a bogus U.S. "consulate" that operated here for a year before it was closed 10 days ago.

Among those arrested by Argentine police in connection with the visa ring, were four Argentine employees of the U.S. consulate here. They were charged with participating in what diplomatic observers said could turn out to be one of the largest visa scandals in the history.

Although it cannot be determined exactly who used the visas to enter the United States illegally, officials said that some of those who purchased the fraudulent travel documents were refugees from North Korea.

Records Destroyed

A U.S. diplomat here acknowledged the possibility that North Korean espionage agents could have been among those who bought the fake visas. The diplomat said, however, that the possibility is nothing more than conjecture.

A spokesman for the U.S. Ambassador Raul Castro said that the ring had destroyed whatever records it kept, and that it would be impossible to determine the exact names and numbers of the persons using the visas. The embassy spokesman said that it is assumed that most of those who obtained the fraudulent visas — at least 1,000 and possibly as many as 3,000 persons, according to those arrested — have already used them to enter the United States.

Argentine police estimate that the ring may have taken in as much as $5 million from persons who paid between $1,000 and $3,000 each to have their passports marked with the official U.S. visa stamp.

The stamp was available to members of the ring employed in the consulate as assistants to U.S. consular officials, according to a police account that was confirmed by the embassy.

These assistants, working with other members of the ring who operated travel agencies or who had connections in a section of Buenos Aires called "Koreatown," usually provided visas to persons otherwise ineligible to enter the United States as tourists or as immigrants.

In some cases, according to police, persons who might have been eligible for visas were told that they were not, or were told that the paperwork would take a long time. Then the aides working in the official consulate would refer those seeking legal travel documents to the "parallel consulate," only four blocks from the embassy in the home of Ricardo Luque, one of the consulate employees who was allegedly a member of the visa ring, officials said.

The spokesman pointed out that once illegal immigrants are in the United States, they cannot be easily identified and extradited, because it is unconstitutional for U.S. authorities to ask to see a person's visa unless they have clear reason to suspect wrongdoing.

Only if the illegal alien is arrested on another charge may police in the United States call in immigration officials if they have reason to suspect that the person under arrest has entered the country illegally.

According to Argentine police, who were called in by the embassy Feb. 12 after consular officials here discovered that a blank U.S. passport was missing several months ago, most of the Koreans who ultimately left for the United States had entered Argentina illegally.

After a seven-week investigation Argentine police, assisted by special internal security agents sent from Washington by the State Department, arrested more than a dozen members of the ring March 20. At least two of those arrested, including Mr. Luque, who worked in the embassy for six years before his arrest and dismissal, are still in jail.

The embassy spokesman said none of those arrested were Americans. Almost all were Argentine citizens, except for two Korean nationals living legally in Buenos Aires.

The U.S. consulate here processes betweeen 500 and 800 visas a day, making it one of the busiest in the world. Argentines have been traveling to the United States in record numbers in the last year because of inflation in Argentina and favorable exchange rates for the peso against the dollar.

Striking Teamsters Assail Tactic

Big U.S. Trucking Firms Shut Out Drivers

WASHINGTON, April 2 (UPI) — The trucking industry reacted today to the Teamsters union's selective strikes by shutting major freight-hauling operations nationwide. The union today termed the lockout "irresponsible," and said that it was aimed at provoking President Carter to order the truckers back to work.

The White House was monitoring the strike and industry reaction, and Labor Secretary Ray Marshall hinted at efforts for a back-to-work order if the strike continues.

The union yesterday struck a number of trucking companies. Later, industry negotiators ordered what it called a "defensive shutdown" of the entire industry.

The Teamsters emphasized the "selective" nature of its strike against about 70 major trucking companies so "that the American economy would not be adversely affected."

"Despite the efforts of the Teamster negotiators to carefully limit the effects of their strike, it is obvious that the [trucking industry] association that locked us out is intent upon creating a crisis in order to pressure the administration . . ." the union said.

Some Pacts Signed

The union said, however, that "a substantial segment" of the trucking industry was not represented by the industry bargaining group, and that a high percentage of carriers refused to join the lockout and were signing new contracts based on the union's last proposal.

The union had rejected an industry proposal calling for an increase of more than 30 percent in wages and benefits over three years.

A task force of labor, transportation and other Cabinet officials met yesterday, and Mr. Marshall issued a statement reaffirming "the best way to resolve this dispute is through the collective-bargaining process."

Taft-Hartley Wording

But he added: "We will assess the impact of the dispute and take whatever action is appropriate to protect the health and safety of the American people."

The "health and safety" phrasing reflected the wording of the Taft-Hartley Act, which gives the president the power to impose an 80-day cooling-off period — he can suspend the strike or lockout action — while a settlement is sought. To win such an order, the government must show that the nation's health and safety is being harmed by a strike.

The Teamsters exempted military and medical services from the strike. Several other important services, such as raw food deliveries, private parcel deliveries and transport of new automobiles would not be affected because they have independent Teamster contracts or are nonunion.

But the industry said that the strike was causing a major disruption of services, with the most immediate effect expected on automobile parts, processed food, clothing, pharmaceutical and machinery industries.

Talks to Resume Today in Strike Of U.S. Airline

CHICAGO, April 2 (AP) — Contract talks are scheduled to resume tomorrow in Washington between United Airlines and a machinists' union whose strike has grounded the nation's largest air carrier.

United has said that it is laying off all pilots and flight attendants during the strike, which began Saturday. The airline, which carries an average of 130,000 passengers daily on a system connecting 110 cities, has canceled all flights at least through April 9.

The union is seeking a penny-an-hour increase when the cost of living index rises three-tenths of 1 percent, said William Dengler, financial secretary of Chicago-area Local 1487.

"The problem is there is no provision for 1979," Mr. Dengler said. "The union feels it just can't live without this clause."

He said that United had agreed to an hourly wage increase of 17 cents in next year and 18 cents in 1981 to offset increases in the cost of living.

IATA Agrees to Request 7% Cargo, Fare Increase

GENEVA, April 2 (UPI) — International airlines agreed today to ask governments to approve an average 7-percent increase in fares and cargo rates to compensate for rising jet fuel prices.

The International Air Transport Association, which has been meeting here for the last six days, reached consensus that the increases should take effect next month.

Negotiations continued, however, on permitting certain exceptions depending on routes being flown. Conference officials said, for example, that African countries would be unable to tolerate any large increase in fares and cargo rates because they already are high on African routes.

The airlines still are divided on whether increases should affect all travel categories. When the conference began Wednesday, it was thought that increases should be applied to all travel, including the less expensive advance booking APEX rates. The APEX fares now may not be affected, officials said.

The airlines reportedly hoped to conclude their negotiations by tomorrow.

Jet fuel cost the airlines an average of 44 U.S. cents a gallon last year. Prices are now up to 55 cents a gallon when bought on contract, but will probably rise to 65 cents a gallon by the end of June, airlines believe.

Because of shortages caused by the Iranian revolution, however, airlines often have to buy fuel on a spot basis and, in some countries, pay more than $1 a gallon.

Helsinki Compliance In U.S. to Be Checked

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP) — Hearings will be held tomorrow through Thursday on U.S. compliance with the 1975 Helsinki accords.

Labor Secretary Ray Marshall was among the officials who were expected to appear at the hearings, sponsored by the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The sessions will deal with economic and political issues and criticism of U.S. visa laws and procedures.

Namibia Rebels Injure Politician

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa, April 2 (AP) — Attackers presumed to be black nationalist guerrillas threw a hand grenade into the bedroom of a prominent South-West African black politician today, wounding him seriously.

Josea Taapopi, minister of agriculture of the territory's Ovambo Province, was hospitalized and later reported out of danger, Ovambo Chief Minister Cornelius Ndjoba said.

Guerrillas fighting against South African control of the territory have recently stepped up their activities as South Africa and the United Nations confer over a UN peace plan for eventual independence of South-West Africa, which is also called Namibia.

Troops Kill 3 In El Salvador

SAN SALVADOR, April 2 (UPI) — Government troops killed three students yesterday in a clash with demonstrators who gathered in support of striking miners.

Police said that about 100 demonstrators congregated in front of a church in the suburb of Soyapango. Police sources said that the demonstration was organized by the February 28 Popular Leagues, a recently organized leftist student group.

Police did not explain how the clash began, but a spokesman for the Roman Catholic archbishop of El Salvador said the "the demonstrators were not armed."

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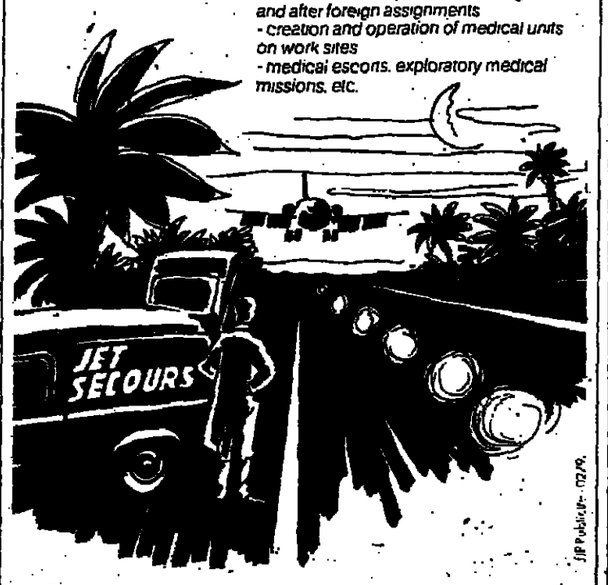
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INTERNATIONAL
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SALT: Missile Hide-and-Seek

In our discussion of U.S. nuclear strategy yesterday, we ended that editorial with U.S. land-based Minuteman missiles vulnerable in their underground silos, at least theoretically open to a Soviet surprise attack after 1983. U.S. weapon builders, to be sure, are rushing to the rescue with new designs. The experts concur that another arms control agreement with the Soviet Union will be acceptable only if the administration also undertakes a major improvement in U.S. land missiles. The question now is how to overcome the vulnerability without undermining further arms controls.

* * *

Two approaches to future missile design have been proposed. One would make some U.S. missiles mobile and hard to find. By multiplying the locations from which each missile might be fired, the United States would make it impossible for the Soviet Union to destroy enough of them to avoid their retaliatory power. The second proposal is that the United States simultaneously enlarge its missiles so that they will reciprocally threaten most Soviet land missiles in *their* underground silos.

These two responses are not equally desirable. In the chess game of nuclear strategy, mobile missiles of modest size (like the existing Minuteman) could be sure of surviving a first-strike without themselves threatening a strike that would cripple Soviet might. They would thus be solely retaliatory and unprovocative. By contrast, very heavy and highly accurate missiles would be seen — as we see the emerging Soviet missiles — as offensive and threatening.

If both nations had very big but stationary missiles, both might be tempted, in a moment of grave crisis, to shoot fast so as not to be caught with vulnerable missiles in the ground. If both sides moved to large and mobile missiles, they might find it increasingly difficult to carry out inspections against violations of arms limitations. But if the Russians *keep stationary missiles while the* United States moves to an inspectable mobile system, that would preserve the retaliatory power of both — deterrence. So the decision to make missiles mobile needs to be separated from the decision to make them provocatively large.

* * *

This conception, however, is now seriously challenged. The Pentagon favors three designs for a mobile missile, each of which would pose a major threat to Soviet missiles in a first strike. Former Secretary of State Kissinger used to ridicule fears of the "superiority" of big Soviet missiles, asking: "What is the significance of it politically, militarily, operationally at these levels of numbers? What do *you do with it?*" But now he argues that "for one side to have counterforce [first-strike] capability and the other side not to have it [especially if that side is also inferior in forces for local intervention] must tempt a political disaster."

Defense Secretary Harold Brown has also reversed his position and, with many qualifications, advanced a similar thesis. By acquiring *the capability to put* "at *least* one reliable warhead" on every Soviet missile silo, he would match the theoretical Soviet capacity to confine a war to military targets without automatically risking the devastation of cities.

These positions may appease some military planners and win votes for the SALT-2 treaty. But are the larger new weapons really needed? Once *the United States makes some* land-based missiles mobile, it will have removed the target for the feared Soviet first-strike force: there would no longer exist a Soviet "counterforce" capability that requires matching. Moreover, as Secretary Brown acknowledges, a U.S. first-strike force could not come into being for a decade and it would not last long. The Russians would have several years of the feared first-strike "superiority" and they would then match the U.S. example by also making their intercontinental missiles mobile. And they could choose to hide them in ways that would make arms control inspection impossible.

* * *

The desirable remedy for Minuteman's vulnerability, in short, is a mobile missile that does not threaten a retaliation-proof first strike.

Making such missiles mobile will be expensive but not too difficult. The Air Force currently favors a "shell game" system that would allow moving every missile at random to one of 20 underground shelters resembling the present silos. But this would require permitting on-the-ground inspection by the Russians. And if they start their own "shell game," the difficulties of verification could overwhelm all arms control.

So more readily verifiable arrangements are under study. One is a system of trenches, with protected firing stations. Or the missiles could be hauled around by plane and fired from the air or from ordinary airfields. Reluctantly, the Air Force concedes it could use existing Minuteman or Trident-1 missiles in a mobile land system and have it ready by 1983, when the threat of surprise attack becomes theoretically real.

* * *

One way or another, U.S. missiles can be made mobile but still subject to count by Soviet monitors. This would answer the presumed danger of the next decade, but without inviting an even more dangerous Soviet response and without destroying what hope *remains for negotiated limits on future weapons.*

THE NEW YORK TIMES.



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'Same Old Junk — Three Special Magazine Offers, Four Coupons, a Chance to Enter a Sweepstakes, and a Couple More Political Solicitations From the White House.'

'Freiheit' in East Berlin

By Anthony Lewis

BERLIN — Music with a political theme is unlikely to rise to the level of art, but in at least one case it reaches the sublime. That is Beethoven's "Fidelio," with its theme of freedom. Who, seeing that opera, can remain unmoved when the prisoners shuffle out of their cells into the sunlight and sing "O Freiheit, Freiheit"?

To hear "Fidelio" at the German State Opera in East Berlin is an extraordinary experience. Did the prisoners' chorus have a special meaning for many in the audience the other night, or was that only the political reaction of a Western visitor? In any event it was a superb performance, the prisoners compellingly gray and Brechtian.

Beethoven had trouble with the censors in Vienna before the first performance in 1805. The producers told them that it was a story set in Spain 300 years before, and that its story of unjust imprisonment was an act of private vengeance by a state official. But in fact the libretto was based on an actual event during the Terror of the French Revolution. And no one can mistake the message: that the individual may be cruelly abused in the name of authority.

Raw Force

East Berlin remains a powerful symbol of government by raw force, with the wall and behind it tank traps and barbed wire and soil raked smooth to show footprints. The bookshops are full of the works of Lenin, Marx and Engels. The restored opera house is lovely, but near it on the Unter Den Linden in the evening there are few signs of light or life.

But Americans concerned about human rights should be careful about the lesson to be drawn from East Berlin. It is not just the simple idea that authoritarian Communism is bad. To that must be added an awareness of the limits to what the West can do about it, and of *the practical measures that can be* and are being taken.

The people of East Berlin, and East Germany generally, are confined behind the wall. We detest that fact; we regard it as a terrible confession of political failure. But the truth is that the West cannot change it. In a nuclear world, the line across the face of Europe cannot be removed by force.

What few Americans realize is that nevertheless, in various ways, the West is still reaching the people behind the wall. Under the Soviet-German and Berlin agreements that became effective in 1972, millions of West Germans have visited the East. By quiet diplomacy, West Germany has got thousands of individuals out of the East to reunite families: 58,000 last year. Most East Berliners get their news from West Berlin television, and similarly in most of East Germany.

Accommodation

When former Chancellor Willy Brandt sought the agreements on Berlin and Soviet-German relations, some condemned his policy as an acceptance of the illegitimate: of the wall and of a divided Germany. But few in West or East Germany would want to undo the results today. For the alternative would merely have been confrontation and insecurity for West Berlin, not removal of the wall. Accommodation to reality has at least brought with it some human contact across the wall.

Europeans tend to think that the West German way of pursuing human rights and foreign policy is the right way: by accommodation and quiet diplomacy. Many are skeptical of U.S. rhetoric, regarding President Carter's human rights policy as more a matter of domestic politics than of effect abroad.

Those feelings came out at a recent conference on human rights at the Aspen Institute Berlin. Americans and West Germans talked about their differences on the subject. The result was a measure of increased mutual understanding.

Americans at the meeting explained that the new rhetoric of human rights represents not just a political but a real change. Until two years ago, U.S. policy was made by a secretary of state who thought that human rights concerns were an intrusion on the true business of diplomacy.

When a U.S. ambassador in Chile expressed concern about official brutality there, the secretary told him to "cut out the political science lectures."

A Boon

The Carter policy reflects public reaction against a policy that many Americans felt was soulless. It is as if we have to reassure ourselves, out loud, that the U.S. tradition is a moral one — one that cares about humane values.

West Europeans do not have to be reminded about human rights: The problem is next door. They worry, with reason, when some Americans talk as if "human rights" meant rigid anti-Communism — as if escalating the arms race, for example, would be a boon for human rights if accompanied by libertarian words. Americans ought to understand Europeans' skepticism at the rhetorical, their emphasis on the practical.

On the other hand, Europeans should see that rhetoric has its place, too. When quiet diplomacy does not work, when savagery goes on in a Uganda or Cambodia or Argentina, then it is necessary to speak out — necessary for the sake of self-respect as well as credibility. And public pressure may eventually help; *even the worst tyrannies* may care in the end about the world's rejection.

In short, there is no one way to advance human rights in a complicated world. In East Berlin, the ideals of Beethoven and the arrangements of politicians both serve.

View From Cairo: Treaty? Alliance?

By Mohammed Sid-Ahmed

CAIRO — The Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty is projected as the first step toward an overall Middle East settlement. Paradoxically, one basic ingredient, Jerusalem, was jettisoned at Camp David. Now with the signature of the treaty, the Palestinian issue in all its aspects has also been dumped.

Even a formal linkage between Palestinian autonomy and the treaty has been dropped. The only hope for progress on the Palestinian issue — by everyone's admission the most crucial and knotty aspect of the conflict — lies in President Carter's commitment of his full personal involvement in the negotiations over the coming year. The question here is: How full can Mr. Carter's involvement be in a year of a presidential election?

The Camp David accords purported to proceed from the general to the particular, with one document setting a framework for a comprehensive Middle East settlement and the other setting the specific framework for a peace treaty between the parties present at the negotiations. The other relevant parties were expected to be won over sooner or later.

Separate Peace

But after the Baghdad summit meeting, it was obvious that the proposed general framework for peace was unacceptable to most of the other parties. In tacit admission of this fact, President Carter presented the Egyptian-Israeli treaty as a "first step" toward an overall settlement. Whether the separate peace will grow into an overall settlement remains to be seen.

But what is obvious now is that the original approach has been reversed, with the peace process now finding itself forced to proceed from the particular to the general. This is not the Camp David framework. With attempts to press ahead creating tension even inside Egypt and Israel, rather than an atmosphere of relaxation and peace, the very validity of the whole process is called into question.

With the enormous jump in oil prices following the October, 1973 war, U.S. strategists assumed that petroleum wealth could be an incentive for stability and, consequently, peace. This proved to be a false assumption. First, because "petro-wealth" with surrogate regimes tends to promote social and economic disequilibriums, breed waste and corruption and precipitate destabilization; this was graphically illustrated in Iran. Second, because if a no-peace situation is a destabilizing factor, a peace perceived by most Arabs to be tailored to Israel's needs is no less destabilizing.

Even the oil-rich Arab moderates insist that a minimum of Palestinian demands must be met, if only enough to defuse further Palestinian radicalization and the risks that this would represent for them. Because of Menachem Begin's intransigent Zionist stance, this minimu[m] cannot be offered. The autono[my] plan included in the Camp D[avid] accords offers the Palestinians [no] ther sovereignty over their land [nor] self-determination, let alone an i[n]dependent state.

Obstacle

Mr. Begin's mystical vision of *Eretz Israel* is not the only rel[i]ous-cum-ideological obstacle in the way of Anwar Sadat's bid to project his peace intiative as a dra[-]matic reconciliation between the three monotheistic religions against atheism — a code word for Com[-]munist and Soviet "subversion." With tribal societies catapulted into prominence as a result of petroleum wealth, the religious idiom has now become a salient mode of political expression throughout the region.

An unexpected development is that the religious idiom does not express only conservative trends that the West can use for its own ends. The Central Treaty Organization disintegrated after Iran's withdrawal in the name of an Islamic republic. Because the issue of Jerusalem was left hanging, the Saudis were not ready to play a role *in making the Camp David accords* palatable to other Arabs.

Paradoxically, arms figure prominently in the peace process, with the United States pledging to furnish parties in the region with billions of dollars worth of military hardware. On the very day that he flew to the Middle East to salvage the floundering peace process President Carter opted for gunboat diplomacy by deploying U.S. ships off the southern shore of the Arabian Peninsula. His address to the Egyptian Assembly was openly hostile to all Arabs who did not regard the Camp David accords as the only possible road to peace. These, including the Saudis, were accused of advocating war.

Fears

President Carter is not the only one accusing whoever thinks differently from him of being an advocate of war. Many Arab parties, not all radical, fear that the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty is no more than a military alliance masterminded by the United States to replace the Central Treaty Organization.

They feel that the United States considers economic incentives no longer sufficient to guarantee the stability of its vital oil interests in the region and that it is now trying to buttress these with military sanctions. Whether these fears are justified is irrelevant. What the United States cannot ignore is that a process undertaken in the name of parties to be included in it perceive it *it a threat of still greater upheavals.*

Mohammed Sid-Ahmed is author of the book "After the Guns Fall Silent," about peace between Israel and the Arab states. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

Counting the Aliens

Their number and whereabouts may be unknown, but the presence in New York City of a half-million or million or million-and-a-half illegal aliens is no secret. As several recent articles in The New York Times have revealed, small businesses relish this growing source of cheap labor. City Hall, on the other hand, is painfully aware of the costs of providing them with municipal services. While local officials try to cope with the burden, national immigration policy muddles along, stuck somewhere between the extremes of blanket amnesty and wholesale deportation.

* * *

Unregistered aliens come to the United States in hopes of participating in its economic boom. Laborers from Haiti and Ecuador, willing to work for subminimum wages, have readily found jobs in food processing plants, restaurants and other small firms. Without such cheap labor, marginally profitable businesses might otherwise have to raise prices, flee the city or shut down. The illegal immigration also serves as a form of foreign aid, relieving the aliens' homelands of some of their unemployed and pumping U.S.-earned wages into their economies.

But there is a toll. Last month, 5.9 million Americans were out of work. Although experts dispute the extent of head-to-head competition for jobs, the hiring of illegal aliens has undeniably diminished the opportunities available for low-skilled Americans.

Vague as the dimensions of this national problem may be, Washington is even vaguer about responses. The most hawkish proposals envision massive roundups and deportations, and beefed-up patrols to seal points of entry. But the costs of rooting out 7 million elusive aliens could be prohibitive. Moreover, at least some sectors of the U.S. economy plainly depend on imported labor.

Yet amnesty for aliens who have resided in the United States for several years also has its drawbacks. Forgiveness may be more humane than deportation, but it offers little consolation to Americans who need jobs.

* * *

If the status of alien workers were legalized, employers would be forced to improve their wages and working conditions, some possibly being driven out of business. And unless the nation's gates could somehow be slammed shut, new waves of aliens would surely follow.

There is no perfect answer and Washington may be forgiven its slowness to respond. What is inexcusable is the federal government's refusal to acknowledge the financial burden that its indecisiveness creates for states and cities saddled with the illegals.

Many unregistered workers pay income and Social Security taxes and most of them are too frightened to claim rebates and other benefits. Yet census aides fail to take full account of the alien presence, thus depriving New York and other major regions of federal assistance that is dispensed according to official population tallies — like revenue sharing and community development funds.

* * *

Even if Washington cannot effectively seal U.S. borders and ports of entry, it can at least give mayors and governors some financial help to cope with the aliens who have already penetrated U.S. defenses.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

No Easy Answers

By Tom Wicker

CHEYENNE, Wyo. — Pumping 25 million tons of coal a year in a pipeline from the Montana-Wyoming border to Houston, Texas, may sound like the kind of big-think, can-do project Americans need to break out of the energy crisis. In fact, this $1.8 billion scheme more nearly suggests that there are no easy solutions to that crisis.

The idea, which has been approved by the Wyoming Legislature but may yet be killed by Gov. Ed Herschler, is to pulverize Wyoming and Montana coal to the consistency of granulated sugar, mix it with water and pump it through a 40-inch pipeline to the Gulf Coast. This "coal slurry" is both cheaper and quicker than shipping the same amount of coal by rail to the hungry markets now awaiting it.

Naturally, therefore, the railroads — particularly the hard-pressed Burlington and Northern, the major competing carrier — are bitterly opposed. So are the railroad and other Wyoming unions. The ability to move coal in large amounts is one of the few remaining advantages of railroads over trucking lines. Major competition for even that function obviously worsens the railways' predicament.

Complications

Then there are the legal complications. The Little Big Horn River, from which the slurry water would be diverted, rises in Wyoming and flows north into the Yellowstone Basin in Montana. It also flows through the Little Big Horn National Forest, so that an environmental impact statement on the water diversion would have to be prepared for the federal government. Experience shows that approval of such a statement could take three to five years.

Gov. Thomas Judge of Montana contends that the Little Big Horn's waters are covered by the Yellowstone River Compact between the two states and North Dakota. If so, the water cannot be exported without the consent of all three states — which Montana is so far not willing to give.

The Little Big Horn also flows through the Crow Indian Reservation in Montana. At a hearing on the project held last week in Sheridan, Wyo., a Crow official, Dan Old Elk, said that his tribe had treaty rights to the water and that the reservation's 6,000 inhabitants already used 70,000 acre-feet a year. Old Elk said future agricultural and industrial projects would require even more water, and the slurry line diversion might not leave enough available.

Both Montana and the Crows are therefore threatening suit to stop Wyoming from going ahead with its pipeline agreement with Texas Eastern Transmission Company. By the terms of that arrangement, the company must sign a contract with Herschler by the first week in June; if he refuses to sign — as he might — the deal would be off.

Refused to Sign

Herschler did not veto but refused to sign the Legislature's approval of the slurry project, saying that "numerous unresolved questions" surrounded it and that he was not convinced the idea was in Wyoming's best interest. His basic concern, he made clear in an interview, was that each year the slurry pipeline would carry away 20,000 acre-feet of Wyoming's scarce water — eight times the annual need of a city the size of Sheridan — which could never be recovered.

Texas Eastern made such a loss palatable to the legislature by proposing to divert 42,500 acre-feet — more than a third of the river's estimated annual flow — into a reservoir in northern Wyoming. The company would be guaranteed the first 20,000 acre-feet for the slurry line. The remaining 22,500 acre-feet would be available to the state for municipal, industrial or recreational use.

That sounded good to a state that is growing fast under the impact of an "energy boom" derived from ample resources of oil, coal, uranium and soda ash. As a consequence of the boom, water is in increasing demand and the Texas Eastern development at first seemed a good way to get it.

But Herschler's own water experts now say the company's plan is unlikely to divert more than 27,000 to 30,000 acre-feet of water. This raises the question whether it makes sense to export 20,000 acre-feet in order to get as little as 7,000 to 10,000 for public purposes. Couldn't the state more sensibly divert that much for itself, without pouring 20,000 acre-feet into the Gulf of Mexico?

Coal in Demand

As for the coal, it's now in such much demand that Wyoming and Montana mines can sell it with or without the slurry line. In fact, Texas Eastern would provide only transmission service. The mine would have to sell the coal at the outlet.

That raises a final question in the mind of Ed Herschler, a conservative Democrat. An interstate carrier of coal such as the proposed slurry line, he believes, would inevitably come under federal regulation. And he fears that if Wyoming some day wanted to stop exporting all this badly needed water, the federal government might rule that in the national interest the state would have to keep on doing it, in order to export its coal quickly and cheaply to a nation that needed it.

Letters

A Mouthful?

Will somebody please tell the British not to vote for the Conservatives in their upcoming election?

For, if Margaret Thatcher succeeds Jim Callaghan (already a mouthful) as prime minister, the French will be faced with a European political leader with a name they can't pronounce — and what sort of a Common Market will we have then?

XAVIER DE CRESSIER.
Paris.

Baltic Attitudes

I cannot but take issue with David Shipler's report on the Baltic States (IHT, March 21), especially his saying that there is a "danger of seeing anti-Sovietism in the Baltics as a political sentiment" and offering an alternative explanation in "ethnocentrism" and "racism." Following this logic, the peoples who objected to the German occupation of their countries during World War II were racists, too, since clearly, they were just as unfriendly toward the "Germans" as the Balts are toward the "Russians."

DR. R. KARKLINS.
Frankfurt.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 3, 1904

PARIS — In the course of his testimony before the court which is now reviewing the Dreyfus case, Mr. du Paty de Clam recently stated that he had drawn up a substantial summary of the secret documents which were communicated to the court-martial in 1894 without the knowledge of the accused. Mr. du Paty de Clam was enjoined to produce this summary, but declined, saying that he needed the consent of Gen. Mercier, who was his superior at the time. After this Gen. Mercier was ordered by the court to comply, and the papers are expected to be delivered shortly.

Fifty Years Ago

April 3, 1929

WASHINGTON — With two congressmen charged with smuggling liquor into the United States, and the sinking of a Canadian rum-runner, a congressional inquiry into Prohibition seems inevitable. The two congressmen, one from Chicago and one from a district in Ohio, both had suported the severe penalties provided by the recent Jones Law, which they are now facing as a result of the charges against them. The sinking of the Canadian rum-runner by U.S. shellfire outside the three-mile limit has provoked only a subdued complaint by the British government.

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1977

Test of Free Speech Reportedly Halting

...osters Removed From Center of Peking

By Fox Butterfield

...NG KONG, April 2 (NYT) ...hinese authorities yesterday or... ...d workers to remove posters ... walls in the center of the capi... backing up their decision to ... the brief experiment in greater ... dom of expression.

...king's newspapers gave promi... play yesterday to the decision ...e city's authorities to ban wall ...ers by dissidents, and a group ...activists which had published ... of the underground bulletins ... have sprung up in Peking dur... ...he last few months accused the ...rnment yesterday of "brutal ...pocrisy."

... a series of front-page articles, ... Peking Daily proclaimed that ... officials and residents of the ...tal welcomed the prohibition of ... rally, poster or publication deemed anti-government or anti-Communist. The decision was said to have been made Thursday at a meeting of the Peking City Revolutionary Committee, although it seemed likely that city authorities were following a directive from China's Communist Party leadership.

Approved Places

From now, on posters can be put up only at approved places, which in Peking appears to mean Democracy Wall, a brick fence around a *bus station on Chang An Boulevard*. The Peking Daily yesterday had a photo showing a water truck hosing down posters in Tienanmen Square.

The paper also printed on its *front page a letter from "a reader"* who said, "Some who pose as spokesmen of the people are really most unpopular."

Responding to the regime's decision, a mimeographed statement called Exploration, which is put out by a group of activists, said that the poster decision "only demonstrates to the whole world that the Chinese government does not want any democratic freedom. The so-called true democracy and freedom which they talk about is only an order to *the Chinese people to bolster* the prestige of the authorities which are in power."

It continued: "Any criticism is fiercely suppressed as contrary to socialism and to the dictatorship of the proletariat. What brutal hypocrisy."

Dissident Said Arrested

The statement also reported the arrest of Wei Jingsheng, one of the leaders of the groups that have *been putting up wall posters de*manding human rights and democracy. Mr. Wei, 30, a worker, was said to have been charged with being a counterrevolutionary, a crime punishable by death.

In December, shortly after the government began allowing wall posters by dissidents to appear, Mr. Wei wrote one calling for a fifth *modernization in China*, democracy. China is pledged to carry out what are termed the Four Modernizations — agriculture, industry, science and technology, and defense.

Deng Orchestration

The government's move to rein in such expressions was made only *a few days before the third anniver*sary of a large anti-leftist demonstration on Tienanmen Square on *April 5, 1976. The incident has* since become an emotional symbol of popular discontent in China, and the country's leaders may have felt it necessary to clamp down now to head off further outbreaks this week.

At the time, Deng Xiaoping (Teng Hsiao-ping) was blamed for the disturbance and purged from his posts. He was rehabilitated in 1977 and now, as deputy premier, is China's key leader. It was Mr. Deng late last fall who reportedly orchestrated the appearance of the first wall posters to undercut the power of his political rivals, who were linked with the Gang of Four. Ironically, it is Mr. Deng who is be*hind the clampdown on the move*ment.

Some diplomats believe that Mr. Deng at first genuinely favored greater freedom of expression as a way to rekindle popular support for the Communists but was taken aback by the vociferousness of the calls for a democracy and felt that *they challenged the party's leader*ship.

More cynically, other diplomats think that Mr. Deng may have manipulated the movement to undermine his rivals, then shut it off when he had achieved his objective.

...ietnam Reportedly Uses U.S. Tactics in Cambodia

...ASHINGTON, April 2 (AP) — ...lligence officials are finding ... Vietnam's war in Cambodia ...s to be a mirror image of the ... ground war in Vietnam.

...S. intelligence specialists said ... they found it ironic that the ...namese are using sweeps and ... tactics against the Cambodi... similar to those used by the ...ericans against the Viet Cong ... North Vietnamese during their ...

...S. analysts, sifting intelligence ...rmation from many sources, ... that the Vietnamese Army that ...ded Cambodia in late Decem... appears to be bogged by elusive ... stubborn Cambodian soldiers ...g guerrilla tactics.

...eports indicate that the army, ... principally by officers who ...ght the Americans, is being ...ed to rely heavily on drafting ... to sustain its forces in Cambo... and increase its defenses in the ...th against China.

New Refugees

...o a greater extent than in the ..., draft-age Vietnamese youths ... veterans are showing up in ref... ...e camps outside Vietnam, intel... ...nce sources said.

...he Vietnamese command is ... *to have shifted at least the* ...ivalent of a division, or about ...00 men, from Cambodia to ...nam because of China's recent ...acks.

...The U.S. analysts said that Soviships, including an amphibious ...ding vessel, helped in this redeyment by hauling Vietnamese ...itary landing equipment from ...gon to ports in the north.

...he number of Cambodian sol... ...rs still fighting for the ousted ... Pot regime is uncertain, but ...y are described in intelligence ...orts as putting up a surprisingly ...ective resistance against an esti... *mated 100,000 Vietnamese soldiers* in Cambodia.

The Vietnamese reportedly have organized about 5,000 to 7,000 Cambodians, who previously had fled their homeland, into battalions with Vietnamese advisers down to the company level. But the refugee Cambodian troops are said to have been held out of the fighting so far. Their main role inside Cambodia appears to be political.

The Pol Pot guerrillas seem to *have enough ammunition and* weapons, reportedly in jungle caches, to carry on a hit-run war against the occupying Vietnamese, the sources said. They said that China has been sending in some supplies by sea.

Reports tell of these conditions:

- Vietnamese troops hold towns and cities, but most of the country is a no-man's land, with the Cambodians staging "pin-prick" forays out of the jungle.
- Vietnamese troops conduct sweeps to clear the roads during the day. The Cambodians mine the roads and bridges at night.
- The Vietnamese are trying to organize Cambodian villagers into militia, a move reminiscent of U.S. efforts to create a South Vietnamese popular force.
- Serious food shortages may be developing in Cambodia. The peasants are caught in the middle with both sides confiscating their rice.

Some reports suggest that the Vietnamese may be reaching the end of their ability to use U.S.-made military equipment captured from the South Vietnamese Army when the Saigon regime collapsed four years ago.

For example, U.S. helicopters are out of commission for lack of spare parts and maintenance, sources said.

1,250 Reportedly Held Without Trial

...aos Uses Islands as 'Re-Education' Units

By Henry Kamm

...AM NGUM DAM, Laos, ...T) — In the late 1960s and ear... 1970s, international aid to Laos ...er the Mekong River Develop... ...t Project built a hydroelectric ... on the Nam Ngum river, ...out 50 miles north of Vientiane.

...oday, three small islands in the ..., formed when the river rose ...ind the new dam, have been put ...n unanticipated purpose: they ... easily guarded prison camps ...n which escape is almost impos... ...e.

...he government calls the camps ... education centers for social ...s." Officials say that the in... ...es fall into three categories: ...s addicts, prostitutes and hip... ...hey are classified by authorities ...Vientiane Province without tri... because Communist Laos has ...lished the nation's legal codes ... courts and has not yet replaced ...n. The inmates may offer no de... ...e nor can they appeal the deci... They serve indefinite terms.

...ychanh Sirivong, a member of ...local administrative committee, ...that 1,250 persons are current... ...detention on the three barren ...ks of sandy soil that rise from ...ake. The camps were opened in ... and many of the original in... ...s are still there.

Disobedience Punished

...e official said that 500 of the ...ees were women, who are kept ... separate island. He described ... as "prostitutes, or those who ...t obey their parents or ...ands." He defined disobedi... as not working in the house, ...playing cards.

... said that this was not unfair ...omen, because they could also ...unce disobedient husbands to ... them arrested. "If she com... ...s that he is a hooligan or a ..., she can denounce him to the ...authorities for re-education," ...aid.

...r. Sirivong and Mongkhol Sasorith, a Foreign Ministry official who accompanied a group of foreign journalists on a visit to the islands, found it difficult to define a hippie. They agreed that long hair and bell-bottom trousers are distinguishing characteristics, but said *that those alone were not always* sufficient cause for imprisonment.

They suggested that theft and *vagrancy, too, as well as refusal* to accept a job, were important characteristics.

The two officials emphasized the importance of political instruction in the re-education process. Mr. Sasorith said that an inmate is released when he "seriously accepts re-education, is conscious of his errors and has learned the resolutions of the party and concepts of Marx*ism-Leninism.*"

Asked whether a different ethical guide from Marxism-Leninism could produce the desired social result, he replied, "I think it is necessary to have a single way. Marxism-Leninism is the only way."

To Monitor Elections

U.S. House Panel Rejects Rhodesia Observer Plan

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP) — A House foreign affairs subcommittee today unanimously rejected the idea of sending a team of neutral observers to Rhodesia to monitor elections scheduled for April 20.

Rep. Stephen Solarz, D-N.Y., the subcommittee chairman, said that the 9-0 vote effectively kills the idea and that it has no chance of being brought up for consideration on the House floor.

The proposal was earlier approved by the Senate, 67 to 22.

"I think the African affairs subcommittee came to the conclusion that in the nature of things it would be impossible to report objectively *on what happens in the elections,*" Mr. Solarz said. "I think they concluded sending such a team would fatally prejudice chances for a majority settlement."

Bipartisan Vote

"I think it is quite clear there is no significant support for this, especially since all Republicans and all Democrats on this subcommittee voted against it," he said.

Last year, Congress linked the lifting of economic sanctions against Rhodesia to a determination by the president that Rhodesia had agreed to an all-parties conference on a Rhodesian settlement and had installed a government chosen by a fair and open election.

Sens. George McGovern, D-S.D., and S.I. Hayakawa, R-Calif., contended that only the report of an impartial team of observers would enable the president to make his decision free from prejudiced reporting.

Mr. McGovern said that sending observers probably was the only way to prevent the Senate, at least, *from voting to lift sanctions with* no preconditions.

...odesian Police Say ...bels Raid Fuel Depot

...LISBURY, Rhodesia, April 2 ... — Black nationalist guerrillas ...night attacked a fuel depot here ... was damaged last December in ...milar attack, police said.

...ince the first guerrilla raid on ... depot, when millions of gallons ...uel were set on fire, a dusk-to... ...m curfew has been imposed in ...industrial area of the capital, ... there are heavy security ...rols.

104 Vietnamese Die as Boat Sinks Close to Malaysia

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, April 2 (UPI) — A boat carrying 223 Vietnamese refugees sank Saturday after reportedly being towed back to sea by the Malaysian Navy. The UN refugee commission announced today that 104 persons drowned when the boat sank.

The UN refugee representative said that 119 persons aboard the craft survived and were taken to a refugee camp. There was no immediate explanation for the delay in reporting the accident.

The UN said that the boat landed Saturday near Mersing, 250 miles southeast of Kuala Lumpur on Malaysia's east coast, but authorities refused to allow the refugees to land.

Other sources said that police opened fire to drive away the refugees. They said that navy launches towed the boat 40 miles out to sea where it overturned in rough waters near Pemanggil Island.

The UN said that the 119 survivors, rescued by islanders, have been housed at the nearby Tengah Island refugee camp, where about 5,000 other Vietnamese await resettlement in other countries.

Record Rain in France

PARIS, April 2 (Reuters) — *March was a record month for rain* in France, 116.4 millimeters (4.5 inches), the highest level for a March since 1873, the National Meteorological Institute said today.



Associated Press

TILTED FOR TRYOUT — The pivot-wing AD-1 rests at the Hugh L. Dryden Flight Research Center in Edwards, Calif., before flight tests of the oblique wing concept. At lower speeds, the wing is at right angles to the fuselage, but at higher speeds, it is pivoted to form an angle of up to 60 degrees with the body. As the aircraft flies faster, pivoting the wing reduces the air drag, allowing increased speeds and longer range for equal fuel expenditure.

Temporary Reprieve for Ex-Prime Minister

Islamic Law Plea Is Allowed for Bhutto

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, April 2 (UPI) — A lower court today agreed to hear an appeal in Islamic law for the condemned former prime minister, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, giving him a temporary reprieve from execution by hanging.

*The appeal, filed after the expira*tion of deadline for clemency pleas, was accepted by the Shariat bench of the High Court in Mr. Bhutto's home province of Sindh, the Pakistan news agency reported.

The Shariat bench hears civil cases and judges them by the standards of Moslem laws, which were adopted by Pakistan in February.

Mr. Bhutto's main attorney, Abdul Hafeez Pirzada, contends that the death sentence violates Islamic law, which specifies that a defendant cannot be condemned on the testimony of another accused person.

The Lahore High Court, which found Mr. Bhutto and four mem*bers of his secret police guilty of* conspiring to murder a political opponent, allowed two other men accused of the crime to testify in the case.

Both men, former state security officers, testified that Mr. Bhutto ordered the attempted assassination of Ahmad Raza Kasuri Nov. 11, 1974. Both were pardoned on the basis of their testimony.

The effect of any ruling by the Islamic court is not known because Moslem law currently only applies to civil cases in Pakistan.

But Mr. Pirzada said all faithful *Moslems are bound to obey Islamic* law and that President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq must take that into consideration when he decides whether to grant Mr. Bhutto clemency.

Gen. Zia summoned editors of several national publications to his residence in Rawalpindi yesterday and said that he would not decide Mr. Bhutto's fate hastily, but he did not set a time for his deliberations. If he rejects a reprieve then *he must set an execution date* within a week.

Gen. Zia, who previously has said that he would not be inclined to grant clemency because it would be interfering with the judicial system, also said that he would accept more pleas for Mr. Bhutto's life to show the scope of his considerations in whatever decision he makes.

Mr. Pirzada, Mr. Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party and the former prime minister's step-sister all filed mercy appeals with Gen. Zia during the weekend.

The appeals were filed against Mr. Bhutto's wishes. He repeatedly has said he does not want his *friends, family or supporters to ask* for mercy from the man who ousted him in July, 1977.

If Mr. Bhutto is spared the death sentence this time it does not necessarily mean that he will be free from it. He faces at least a dozen other charges, several of which also could result in a death sentence.

U.S. to Commemorate Victims of Holocaust

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP) — President Carter today proclaimed April 28 and 29, the 34th anniversary of the liberation of the Nazi death camp at Dachau, Germany, as "days of remembrance of victims of the Holocaust."

Calling for prayers and other observances, the president recalled *that, during his visit to Israel last* month, he had visited the Yad Vashem memorial to the 6 million Jews and others murdered by the Nazis during World War II. "I vowed then, and I repeat now, that the world must never permit such events ever to occur again," Mr. Carter said.

Current Members Said Uninvolved

Probe of Influence Buying Clears S. African Cabinet

JOHANNESBURG, April 2 (UPI) — An official commission investigating South Africa's information scandal said today that no current member of the government knew that public funds were used to buy favorable image of the nation abroad.

The commission's report, introduced in *Parliament after a four*month investigation, said that evidence indicated that Prime Minis*ter P.W. Botha and his Cabinet* ministers were unaware that $37 million of taxpayers' money was used to finance a pro-government newspaper, the Citizen.

The report of the Erasmus commission concluded that no current government member, including President John Vorster, who as prime minister commissioned the investigation, knew of irregularities committed by the defunct Information Department.

The scandal, involving the secret use of a $73-million slush fund to promote the government and its apartheid policies, has been the worst to hit the ruling National Party since it took power 30 years ago.

Mr. Botha had said that he would resign as prime minister and call general elections if the commission's findings had implicated any member of his Cabinet.

The alleged irregularities by the *Information Department involved* schemes to buy mass-media outlets in the United States and Britain and to make donations to the campaigns of politicians considered friendly to South Africa.

Vorster Accused

Cornelius Mulder, the former in*formation minister, who headed the* Information Department, and his deputy, Eschel Rhoodie, have claimed that other leading figures in the government were aware of the secret operation. Among those they named were Mr. Vorster, and Mr. Botha, who was a minister in Mr. Vorster's Cabinet.

Mr. Vorster last month denied that he knew of secret schemes in which money was used "irregularly," but he did not specifically deny that some of the money was used for for bribery.

Mr. Mulder, who narrowly lost the prime ministership last year to Mr. Botha, was forced to resign last November as black-affairs minister and surrender his seat in Parliament.

Mr. Rhoodie fled abroad and has threatened to release 40 tape recordings that he claims give details of secret propaganda operations mounted by the information department under Mr. Mulder.

Bowing to opposition demands, Mr. Vorster appointed Judge Rudolf Erasmus in November to form *a commission to investigate the* possible involvment of officials other than Mr. Mulder and Mr. Rhoodie in the financing of the newspaper.

Portugal Protests National's Killing In Mozambique

LISBON, April 2 (AP) — Portugal's relations with Mozambique, its former colony, worsened yesterday as the Lisbon government released a strongly worded protest against the execution of a Portuguese citizen in the African nation.

The protest accused Mozambique of failing to meet the "fundamental principles inscribed in the universal declaration of human rights" by *not informing the Por*tuguese Embassy in the capital of Maputo of the trial, death sentence and execution of Manuel Nunes da Silva, 38.

Mr. Nunes da Silva was tried Friday by a new court, the Military Revolutionary Tribunal, on charges of being an anti-government mercenary.

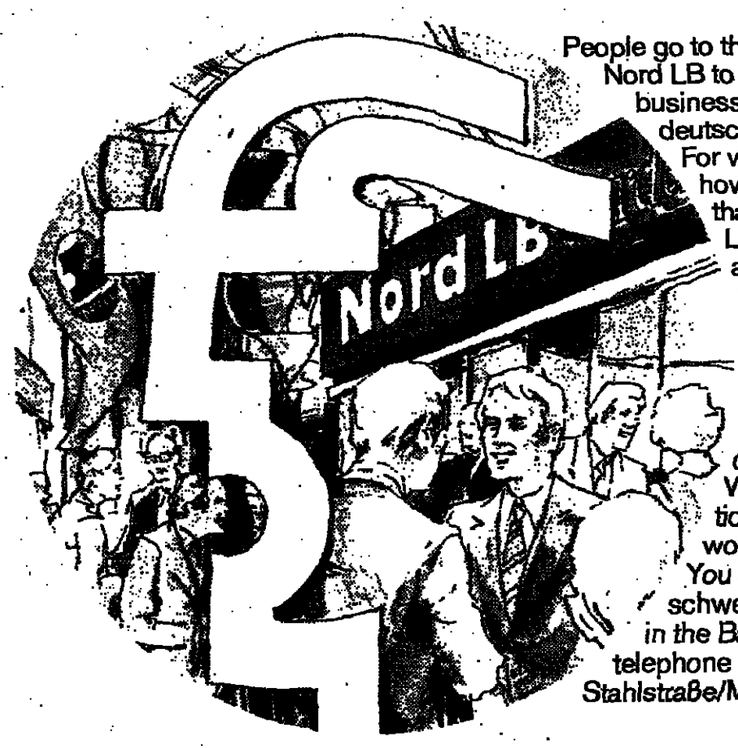
*Two Rhodesians and seven Mo*zambicans also were tried on charges of espionage and high trea*son. They were executed Saturday* by firing squad.

6 Killed in Thailand In Train Crash, Fire

BANGKOK, April 2 (UPI) — Six persons were killed and many in*jured today when a collision be*tween a freight train carrying gasoline and a passenger train set a village on fire about 60 miles north of here, government officials said.

They did not say whether the victims were villagers or persons aboard the trains. About 400 persons were left homeless by the fire. Officials said that the accident was caused by a mix-up in the switching signals.

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Fashion

The Parade of Punk in London

By Hebe Dorsey

LONDON, April 2 (IHT) — Red, green, yellow, purple, platinum hair — punk is alive and well and still living in London.

All you have to do is walk down King's Road on a Saturday afternoon and there it is, in its latest and most colorful glory.

On Saturday, hundreds of punks, their hair every color of the rainbow, were marching there, more or less escorted by dozens of policemen, who were typically unruffled, but still backed by a busload of more bobbies at the corner of Sloane Square.

Besides the colored hair, the punks wore the classic paraphernalia: hobnailed black-leather jackets, chains, skinny ties, earrings and heavily zippered fatigues, cut across by bright colored straps.

Some hairdos were trickier than others. One was solid green, edged with yellow. Another had brown and black tiger streaks. Another was a sort of replica of the U.S. flag. In any case, you could not tell boy from girl.

The color was startling enough, but the shape was something else again. The most common was a stiff crew cut that looked like wire brush. Another favorite was a soft, pushed-up job that, in those electric colors, ended up looking like so many nylon dusters.

Colored hair has been a recurring trend in London. The most interesting thing is that now, when color is having such an impact on fashion, those colored-hairdos look like just the thing to get the total look. Leonard, the hairdresser, started the whole thing years ago with Zandra Rhodes, a designer who has worn her hair every color you can imagine. Now she is asking for red hair to go with her red Chinese dress.

"For the first time, we are coordinating [hair with clothes]," Leonard said, "and that is interesting."

Most punks presumably do not have a professional job done on their hair. But many have friends from hairdressing salons come after work to lend a hand. Others do it themselves. It means bleaching their hair white, then dyeing it "with just anything they can find," Leonard said. "Even ink. But many of them use silk dyes. Sure, it's bad for the hair. That's why they keep cropping it."

In order to keep the hair in shape, some use a mixture of water and sugar. Others use jelly, let it dry, then fluff up their hair.

So how is this punk thing affecting fashion this season? Miss Rhodes, who a year ago made punk dresses that were punched full of holes and held by jeweled safety pins, has said in the past that punk will be the most significant influence of the '70s.

For Bill Gibb, it is natural that what started as anti-fashion has now become fashion. "Even the debs are doing it," he said. "They're not into color yet, but they're deep into frosted hair."

Even purist Jean Muir is not turned off. Far from it. "It's all part of what goes on," she said, "and I happen to feel it's terrific. There is color, individuality, joie de vivre. If I was 18, I'd do the same thing . . . One should enjoy it."

Has it affected her work? "I don't know," she said. "It's all interwoven, much more here than anywhere else. Here, you cannot separate fashion of the street from fashion proper. In Paris or New York, you can."

Does that mean we are all going to end up with green hair? Leonard feels that "out of it, something will develop. People will eventually take to color, but in a different, more subtle way; after all, remember when women first started dyeing their hair. It was a scandal then. Look at it now."

London is otherwise having a fashion break because it is holding its fall ready-to-wear shows before instead of after Paris.

The official start was given today by Philip Miller, president of Neiman Marcus, who opened the 400-exhibitors fashion exhibition at Olympia Hall, Kensington, which will be followed tomorrow by the London collections at the Park Lane Hotel and the designers collections at the Inn on the Park.



Bicka Kirsh

The punk look thrives on King's Road in Chelsea.

On the Arts Agenda

Georg Solti returns to Covent Garden to conduct the Royal Opera's new production of Wagner's "Parsifal" scheduled for its first performance on April 11. Terry Hands will be the stage director and Farrah will be the designer, both working with the company for the first time. Peter Hofmann will sing the title part, with Yvonne Minton as Kundry, Norman Bailey as Amfortas, Franz Mazura as Klingsor, Kurt Moll as Gurnemanz and Gwynne Howell as Titurel. Other performances are slated for April 14, 17, 20 and 23.

* * *

"Le Marchand de Venise," an opera by Reynaldo Hahn based on Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice," will be the next new production by the Paris Opera at the Salle Favart (Opera Comique), with the first performance set for April 11. Manuel Rosenthal will conduct, the staging will be by Marc Cheifetz, and Bernard Arnould will do the sets and costumes. The cast is headed by Christian Poulizac as Shylock, Marc Vento as Antonio, and Michele Command as Portia. Performances are also scheduled for April 14, 17, 19, 25, 28 and May 2.

* * *

Lorin Maazel and the Orchestre National de France continue their Beethoven cycle with a performance of the "Missa Solemnis" April 5 at Notre Dame Cathedral in Paris. The soloists will be soprano Pilar Lorengar, mezzo Hanna Schwarz, tenor Kenneth Riegel and bass Marius Rintzler, and the chorus that of Radio France.

Mammoth Loan

MOSCOW (AP) — The Soviet Union is sending a 40,000-year-old baby mammoth to Britain on temporary loan to be exhibited in London in May, the Soviet newspaper Izvestia reported. It was found "mummified" in a layer of ice, crushed stone and ooze in Siberia.

Dance in London

Experimental Groups Draw Full Audiences

By Noel Goodwin

LONDON, April 2 (IHT) — It is almost an axiom that all choreographers are or should have been dancers. How many dancers have the talent for choreography is another matter, but after several generations of letting choreographers just happen along, recent years have brought a more consistent effort to discover them. Modern companies encourage experimental work by their members once or twice a year, hoping to find something for the regular repertory.

Ballet Rambert — actually the oldest British company, which became oriented to modern dance in 1966 — is more open, giving regular public performances of experimental works by its dancers. Six such works, plus two ballets that were the result of collective talents, made up two such recent programs, attracting sellout attendances at performances in West London's Riverside Studios.

The programs were an entertaining balance of lighthearted humor and weightier poetic intent. Among the latter, I was impressed by "The Shadow of Ideas" by Gianfranco Paoluzi, a native Italian who joined the Rambert company last year from the Dutch National Ballet. Although ambitiously extended, not least by music that ranged from Vivaldi to two contemporary composers, Morris Pert and Alvin Curran, the ballet was highlighted by a virtuoso solo for Paoluzi and a sequence of unfolding movements for eight women.

There was more inventive choreography from Ann Dickie, previously with the Cologne Tanz-Forum, in "Duet for Four," with music by Morton Feldman, but the effect was handicapped by a lack of contrast in the mainly slow pace and a lack of focus between two pairs of dancers working differently but simultaneously. Two other pairs, in Stephen Ward's "Naiades," turned amusingly bitter as pleasantly lyrical choreography resolved into aggressive combat between the women, friendship between the men.

A saving grace of wit as well as comedy was to be seen in "Li-Los" by Swiss-born Daniela Loretz, in which 1930s dance-band numbers accompanied dancers in beachwear disporting themselves with those inflatable beach mattresses as partners. Wit also enhanced "Cakes and Ale . . . and Ale," where Renaissance brass music was a basis for a Tudor-period tavern romp collectively choreographed by the four dancers: Yair Vardi, Lucy Burge, Sally Owen and Thomas Yang.

* * * *

The next step in sifting such experiments was illustrated by the London Contemporary Dance Theater, appearing at the same time as part of the Camden festival at the University of London's Collegiate Theater, with programs partly made up of works selected from last year's workshop experiments (and one that was created for the Rambert company).

I was specially glad to see again "Aurora," by Anca Frankenhaeuser, with the choreographer as a kind of dawn figure in majestically slow progress around the outer limits of the stage, bringing light as she moves and illuminating the searching spirit of a developing duet for Sallie Estep and Namron, the latter a dancer of powerful physique and the gentlest of expressive character.

This had a tape of electronic music by Marcus West, as did Christopher Bannerman's "Sand Steps," the tape in both works adding a sound dimension that put the visual images into sharper relief. The images in this case include steps taken with the bodies prone on the floor, an ingenious effect, and more conventional solos danced with vivacity and a beautiful feeling for line by Kate Harrison and Celia Hulton.

Waverley Root

Tales of the Fair Pomegranate

PARIS — Western artists, confronted with the problem of representing graphically the fruit of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, found themselves depicting it in the form of an apple; but if the ancient Hebrews had desired to adulterate the mysticism of their nonfigurative description of the dainty that was the downfall of Eve, they would have been more likely, it has been suggested, to choose the pomegranate. "Thou art fair, my love," sang Solomon. "Thy *temples are like a piece of pomegranate within thy locks.*"

The fruit had been cultivated in Egypt long before the time of Moses; the Jews wandering through the wilderness remembered with longing the pomegranate of Egypt, and were heartened when the scouts they sent into Canaan brought some back from that "land of wheat, and barley, and vines, and fig trees, and pomegranates." They had been there for a long time; pomegranates found in a tomb at Jericho have been dated from the Bronze Age. King Solomon maintained a grove of pomegranates.

Because of the number and the *assertiveness of its seeds, the pomegranate* represented fertility and abundance in ancient times; even today, Sephardic Jews set bowls of scented pomegranates on the table at Rosh Hashana, the Jewish new year: if they turn out to be rich in seeds, this is taken as a prediction that the appropriate members of the company will be blessed with many children.

The pomegranate, "if cut from the middle," Robert Browning wrote, "shows a heart blood-tinctured, of a veined humanity." It is a striking fruit, whose design is tempting to artists and intriguing to botanists for its unique character. It is so special that a separate family had to be created for it, the *Punicaeae*, which includes no other genus than *Puncia*, of which *Punica granatum*, the pomegranate, is the only cultivated species. It is decorative enough so that even dwarf varieties, *useless for fruit, are grown as* ornamentals because of their handsome scarlet flowers.

Even before Browning's knife has cut it, the fruit is already satisfying to the eye. The size of a fist, *attempting with no more than indifferent success to become six-sided*, the pomegranate has, according to an aesthetically minded contributor to the 1870 Treasury of Botany, "a tough, leathery rind of a *beautiful, deep golden color tinged* with reds and crowned with the remains of the calyx lobes." Other varieties are red, green or white.

Cut in half, the fruit is seen to be divided by pith walls into compartments in a pattern so decorative that a favorite fabric of Renaissance Italy carried the design of the opened fruit. Each cell contains a considerable number of long, angular seeds embedded so inextricably in the pink-to-crimson pulp, the part eaten, as to oblige the eater either to develop skill in sucking the pulp away from the seeds to which it sticks, or to swallow it seeds and all.

In Florida, horticulturists are working on the improvement of the pomegranate, including the limitation or suppression of the seeds, but they are kicking down an open door: the seeds were eliminated long ago in the Middle East. Richard Burton, the famous English traveler who was, I believe, the first infidel to get into Mecca, about the middle of the 19th century, wrote that *in Arabia he had come across a* red, very sweet pomegranate called the *shami*: "It was almost stoneless, delicately perfumed and as large as an infant's head . . . I never saw a finer fruit in the East except at Mecca."

The best pomegranates today are reputed to be those with very small seeds and sweet juice which come from Kabul, Afghanistan. A seedless variety grows along the Kabul River; the U.S. Patent Office distributed cuttings from a seedless variety in 1860, an unpropitious moment, perhaps, for Washington to set out to develop a fruit that would grow only in the South. The reason that seedless pomegranates, though they exist there, are not widely grown in the Middle East is simple: many pomegranate fanciers like to crunch the seeds. Besides, an agreeable juice can be pressed from them.

Dissenters

The enthusiasm felt for the pomegranate in the Near and Middle East has not been echoed everywhere. Alexandre Dumas remarked that it was little-known outside of the countries where it grew, but recommended that it be used, cut open, to crown baskets of fruit for decorative reasons. "We must confess," wrote Cohier de Lampier, "that with the exception of this excellent role as a decoration of our tables or buffets, the pomegranate is a fruit which not only cannot match the currant, it is not even any better than the barberry."

Pomegranates "can be eaten," writes Joan Jungfleisch in our own times, "but we agree with those who think there are easier things to eat and enjoy. However, in fruit and flower arrangements, [illegible] make an interesting and attractive addition." The pomegranate, [illegible] the Oxford Book of Food Plants, "is not to everyone's taste, having large numbers of seeds and a quantity of acid pulp in relation to the comparatively small amount of juicy flesh."

The complaint of acidity is often made by Westerners, but this is in part because they are not using the right varieties. In the Middle East, pomegranates can be found which range all the way from astringent through subacid to almost cloyingly sweet; if you eat the pomegranate in the arid countries [illegible] that part of the world, you will appreciate one of the distinctive qualities of this fruit, its ability to stay fresh — most marked in the pleasantly tart subacid varieties. This has perhaps contributed to making the pomegranate, in the words of Joseph Mitchell, "the autumn fruit of the South," meaning especially Georgia, Alabama and Florida.

In France and Italy, it is the juice of the pomegranate that is most used — for jelly or sherbet in France, while in Italy it is used in Veneto for basting spit-roasted turkey.

The ancients believed that pomegranate trees, planted beside other trees, bushes or vines, would protect them from noxious insects, and we have of course been similarly condescendingly at their naive superstition for centuries; but the contemporary agricultural encyclopedia Geoponika advises us to use an extract from pomegranates as a spray to keep pests at bay. Perhaps the fruit has a similar effect on man: "Eat the pomegranate," said Mahomet, "for it purges the system of envy and hatred."

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Music

List of Festivals —

PARIS (IHT) — With the arrival of Easter, Europe's long season of arts and music festivals gets under way. Following is a list of some of the earlier festivals, with program highlights, dates and addresses where more detailed information may be sought. A listing of later festivals will be published next Tuesday.

* * *

Salzburg Easter Festival (April 7-16): Herbert von Karajan's production of Verdi's "Don Carlo" is the opera this year. Karajan will conduct the Berlin Philharmonic in Bruckner's Symphony No. 7, Beethoven's "Missa Solemnis" (with the Vienna Singverein) and a Dvorak-Mussorgsky program. (Osterfestspiele Salzburg, Festspielhaus, A-5010 Salzburg, Austria.)

* * *

Festival de Paques, Lourdes (April 13-22): The Poznan Philharmonic Orchestra and Chorus of Poland and the Rheinpfalz Orchestra of West Germany will be the main ensembles on hand this year. The opening program will include Mozart's Requiem and works by Polish composers. Other works in the festival include Mozart's C-minor Mass, Cherubini's "Ave Maria," Beethoven's "Missa Solemnis," Bach's B-minor Mass and Berlioz's "L'Enfance du Christ." Stefan Stuligrosz and Kurt Redel will share the conducting duties. A program of Bulgarian sacred music and Orthodox chants will be given by the Ivan Kukuzel Choir of Sofia, and there will be a Chopin exhibition. (Bureau du Festival, Place de l'Eglise, 65100 Lourdes, France.)

* * *

Wiesbaden (April 21-May 31): Leningrad's Kirov Opera will bring Tchaikovsky's "Queen of Spades," Mussorgsky's "Khovantschina" and Petrov's "Peter I"; the Leipzig Theater will bring both Mozart and 20th-century operas as well as spoken theater; the Zurich Opera will offer its celebrated trio of Monteverdi productions; the Welsh National Opera will bring Strauss' "Elektra" and a concert devoted to Michael Tippett's works; and the local Hessisches Staatstheater will give Wagner's "Rienzi," a concert performance of "Sonnenflammen," an opera by Siegfried Wagner (Richard's son), as well as a new play by Dieter Forte. "Take It Easy, but Take It," by John Cage, will be given its premiere by the Grupo de Accion Instrumental of Buenos Aires. Dance includes the Joyce Trisler company from the United States and the Opera in Ballet troupe of Ljubljana, Yugoslavia. Concerts, pantomime and other events are also on the agenda. (Internationale Maifestspiele, Hessisches Staatstheater, Postfach 3247, 6200 Wiesbaden, West Germany.)

* * *

Florence (May 2-July 1): The 42d Maggio Musicale will open with a production of Berg's "Wozzeck," conducted by Bruno Bartoletti, and the festival will begin a Wagner "Ring" cycle with "Das Rheingold," conducted by Zubin Mehta, staged by Luca Ronconi and designed by Pier Luigi Pizzi. Krzysztof Penderecki will conduct the Polish National Orchestra in his own works. The festival's own ballet will offer new works, and visitors will include the Ballet of the 20th Century and the Netherlands Dance Theater. Special concerts will be devoted to the music of Luigi Dallapiccola and Goffredo Petrassi. Carlo Maria Giulini and Riccardo Muti will conduct concerts. Marilyn Horne, Shirley Verrett and Teresa Berganza will give recitals. (Maggio Musicale Fiorentino, Teatro Comunale, 16 Corso Italia, 50123 Florence, Italy.)

* * *

Flanders Festival (April 23-Oct. 13): A vast program stretches over half the year with Belgian and foreign performers appearing in historic sites in Brussels and several cities in Flemish Belgium. The Boston Symphony, Cleveland Orchestra, Vienna Philharmonic, La Scala Orchestra, Amsterdam Concertgebouw and London's Philharmonia will be among the visiting orchestras. Early music will get special emphasis, with many ensembles and noted soloists. Dance will be represented by Maurice Bejart's Ballet of the 20th Century and the Alvin Ailey Dance Theater. (BRP-Omroepcentrum, Reyerslaan, 1040 Brussels, Belgium.)

* * *

Bordeaux (May 4-20): The 30th festival will open with Beethoven's "Missa Solemnis," with Roberto Benzi conducting the Bordeaux-Aquitaine Orchestra, the Orfeon Donostiarra and soloists, and there will be a performance of Honegger "Jeanne d'Arc au Bucher" in the Basilica Saint-Seurin. The Polish National Orchestra will give two concerts, one of Krzysztof Penderecki conducting his own works. Contemporary music theater will include four world premieres, Michel Fuste-Lambezat's "Huon de Bordeaux" and François-Bernard Mache's "Danse." The Grand Theater of Bordeaux, the Merce Cunningham company and the Tokyo Ballet will take care of the dance; there will be a film program on "Dance in America" and a major art exhibition on "European Art at the Spanish Court in the 18th Century." (Mai Mission de Bordeaux, 252 Rue du Faubourg Saint-Honore, 75008 Paris, France.)

* * *

Lausanne (May 5-July 3): Opera: Leningrad's Kirov with "Queen of Spades," "Khovanshchina" and "Peter I"; the Stuttgart Opera with "Don Carlos," "Nabucco" and "Andrea Chenier"; the Dresden Staatsoper with "Abduction From the Seraglio," "The Magic Flute" and "Pelleas et Melisande." Dance: Murray Louis Dance Company, the Tokyo Ballet, the Grands Ballets Canadiens and the Ballet of the 20th Century. Concerts: A Jazz-Spirituals-Swing Gala to open the festival, the English Chamber Orchestra and the American University Choir do Bach's B-minor Mass, and the Philharmonia, Suisse Romande, and Dresden Staatskapelle Orchestras are scheduled. (Theatre Municipal, CH-1002 Lausanne, Switzerland.)

* * *

Prague (May 12-June 4): The opening schedule is headed by five of Leos Janacek's works given by the National Theater. On the concert platform, Prague remains a *meeting ground of East and West*, with the Czech Philharmonic, the Moscow Radio, the BBC and the Berlin Radio Orchestra heading the large ensembles, and similar variety among the chamber groups and soloists. (Prague Spring, Dunajska 1, Alesovo Nabrezi 12, Prague 1, Czechoslovakia.)

* * *

Bath (May 18-June 3): It will open with a Chopin recital by Vlado Perlemuter and close with the Stuttgart Trio, but in between the stress is on the baroque and on Bach, with Bach's "St. Matthew Passion," Handel's "Orlando" and "Jephtha" by specialists. On the contemporary side, Peter Maxwell Davies' "Martyrdom of St. Magnus" will be given by the Fires of London ensemble. (Bath Festival Office, Linley House, 1 Pierrepont Place, Bath BA1 1L, England.)



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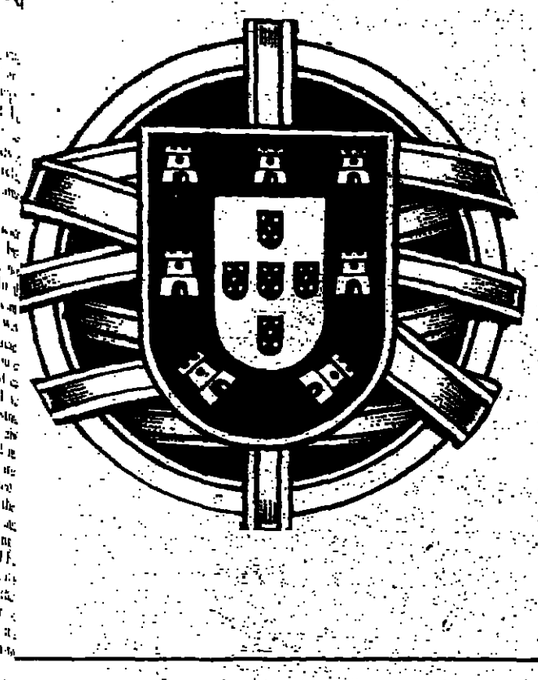
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PORTUGAL — 1979

Assessing the First Five Years of Democracy



EEC Membership

Economic Weakness Presents Big Obstacle

LISBON (IHT) — The European Economic Community Commission accepted Portugal's application for membership last year negotiations for the country's ry into the Common Market begin earnest in January. According to the commission's vice presit, Lorenzo Natali, who visited bon in March, the talks could be npleted in two years, after which rtugal would enjoy full rights as ommon Market member.

The obstacle to Portugal's entry o the Common Market is the seus weakness of its economy — pected to need at least 10 years sheltered transition to adapt to C standards. Of the three candi- countries — Portugal, Greece d Spain — Portugal clearly has least chance of coping with the ains of European competition. though 28 percent of the coun- s working population is emyed in the agricultural sector, its d yield is still one of the lowest Europe. Portugal's industry is gmented and unproductive, as ist 12 percent of the 3.5 million rk force is unemployed and dug the 1960s more than a million rtuguese left their country to k jobs. Also, the idea of competg for markets is still foreign to ost managers, who have been ng pampered by priveleged trade ith the African colonies.

A Solution

For all of these problems, EEC embership is seen as a definite g-term solution. "We can get ster development on the EEC in; it will work as a catalyst," ys Minister for Economic Affairs cinto Nunes, the man in charge overseeing Portugal's entry into e Common Market.

A central question will be the mmunity's willingness to soften free trade position to prevent rtugal from being swamped by eaper foreign products. Following the entry of Britain and Denark into the EEC in 1972, Portual found a quarter of its export arket absorbed in the nine EEC tions and was forced to seek a w agreement. The result was genally favorable and allowed Portul to export to EEC countries on ier terms than those for stronger nmembers. But moves to gradumly phase out import duties may ive to be delayed to allow Por*guese industry to prepare for the* ast of outside competition.

The EEC has recognized that *ge amounts of aid must be pro*ded to achieve the necessary resucturing of the Portuguese econoy.

Portugal's financial situation ose from the sloth of the old gime, the loss of the colonies and e international recession, aggrated by careless spending during e revolution.

A hoard of foreign exchange acmulated by the dictatorship ickly vanished after the coup, ving a sizable deposit of gold as e country's only remaining source. Much of this was used as llateral for huge foreign loans n by the Socialist government to y the balance-of-payments defiwhich soared with the fall of oduction and *the rise in imports.* e government's measures in early 77 seemed merely to aggravate e problem and by the end of that ar the deficit had risen to $1.5 llion.

To *finance this debt the* governent approached the International onetary Fund. "The faceless en" of the IMF, as they were uickly dubbed, were greeted by ostile slogans painted on Lisbon's alls.

Prohibitive interest rates aimed cutting imports have brought ross domestic product growth own from 6 percent in 1977 to early 3 percent last year, while inlation dropped 5 percent to 22 percent in 1978. The trade gap has begun to close and by the end of the iscal year, Mr. Nunes says, the MF's target of a one-third reduction in the balance-of-payments eficit should have been met. Mr. lunes expects the IMF to agree to further one-year loan package that would provide only $50 million directly, but would act as the vital guarantee to potential lenders abroad.

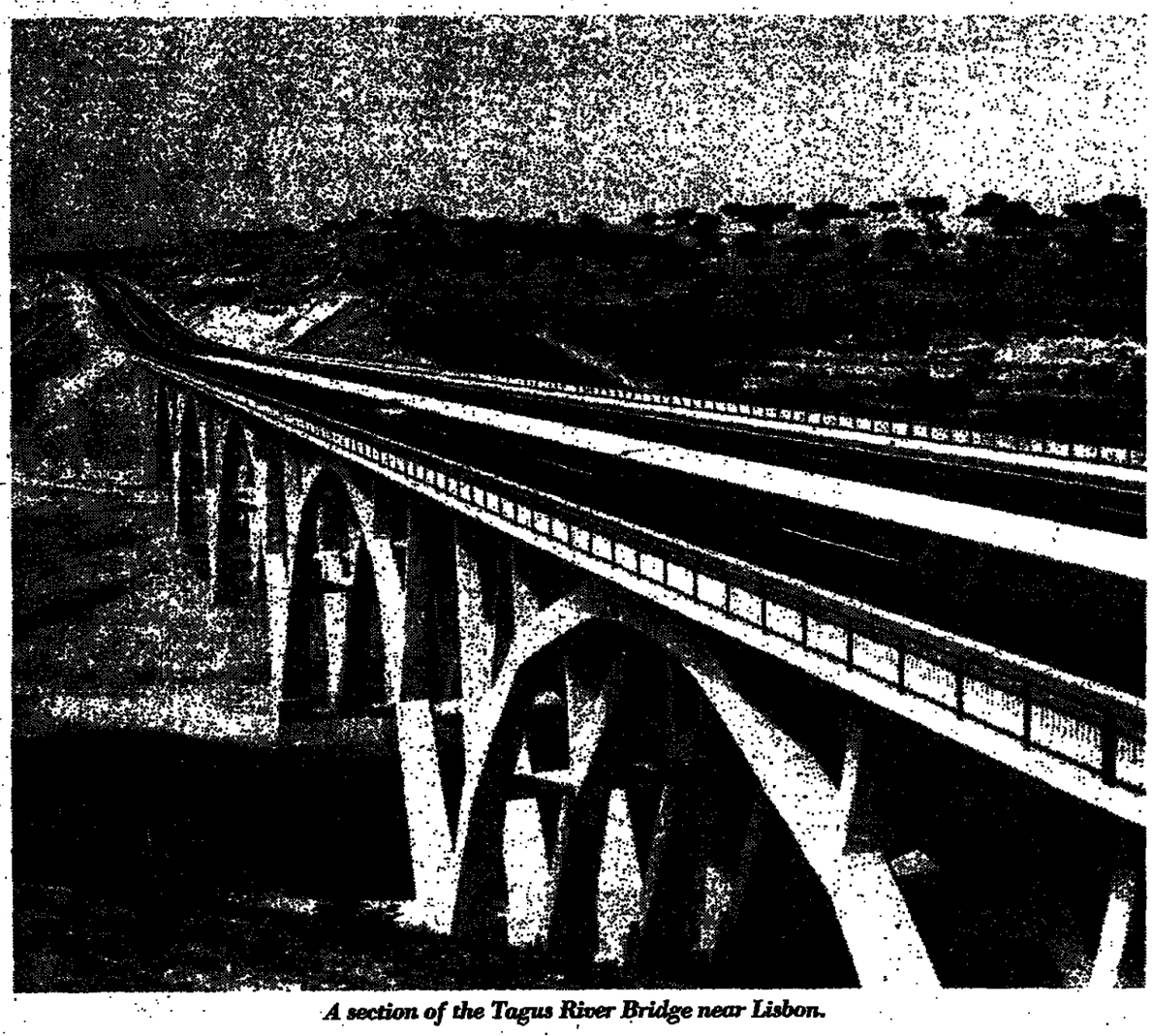
Christmas Bonuses

This year the government is concentrating on balancing the budget, which showed a deficit of $1.6 billion in 1978. But it faces serious political opposition on a proposal to limit wage increases to 18 percent and to take half of the workers' traditional Christmas bonuses if budget limits are exceeded.

Both the EEC Commission and planners in Portugal are aware that the clampdown is the opposite of what is needed if the economy is to develop. Yet they agree that financial stringency is the first step toward equilibrium and modest expansion. If an economic continuity can be maintained for another year or two, economists believe, Portugal will eventually succeed in cutting its annual payments deficit to a manageable $400 million. The country can then safely consider aiming for the growth levels necessary for development.

Some measures to prepare for EEC membership can be taken now. An important move will be to bring Portugal into line with EEC practices by extending the nationalized banking system with investment houses. These are seen as essential for channeling future investments, and the government is expected to give the go-ahead for their establishment shortly. Development projects — especially for agricultural and in backward border districts — also need to be prepared for study by the EEC.

— R. McC.



A section of the Tagus River Bridge near Lisbon.

Identity Taking Shape As Upheavals Subside

By Robert McCloughin

LISBON (IHT) — Five years ago this month a small group of junior officers in the army mounted a swift, well-planned coup that brought half a century of dictatorship in Portugal to an inglorious end.

The upheavals sparked by the April 25 revolution have long since subsided. For the last three years, Portugal has been getting used to more mundane but seemingly perpetual crisis, beset by problems in making its new political structure work and in setting to rights a weak, old-world economy shattered by revolution, world recession and *the loss of huge colonial markets in* Africa.

The Independent government of Carlos Mota Pinto, a 42 year-old law professor from Coimbra University, was reduced to caretaker status 10 days ago when it failed to get its tough budget proposals accepted by the political parties. It was the 10th cabinet since the coup and lasted little more than three months.

Despondency at constant government crises has been tempered by some quiet satisfaction: Slowly the country is groping toward a new identity as a democratic nation, recovering from a brutal, 13-year colonial war that made it a leper in the international community.

New Image

President Antonio Ramalho Eanes has personally led efforts to project a new image. Portugal, he says, has an important role to play with other small countries to promote world peace and disarmament. At the same time, he has confirmed the country's key position in the Western defense alliance, accepting aid from the United States and other NATO countries in building a new battle brigade.

Nevertheless, it is a fair bet that this year's fifth anniversary celebrations of the coup will not even hint at the euphoria felt by millions of ordinary Portuguese when Marcelo Caetano, the thwarted liberal successor to dictator Antonio Oliveira Salazar, was abruptly put on a plane to Brazil.

Then there were street parades, carnations thrust into gun barrels and dreams of new prosperity. Now there is a strong swell of disenchantment, as quarreling politicians and dwindling pay packets leave the public confused and resentful.

A lack of consensus among the four main parties has led the country through a fiercely waged debate — should the president be given greater powers to become a kind of de Gaulle, or should he be a figurehead? What safety valves can be set up to make the party machinery work better and prevent long deadlocks? More fundamental still, should the country be aiming at the full socialist society decreed as its goal in the 1976 constitution, or at mixed capitalism on the Western European model?

*None of these issues can be seri*ously tackled until the constitution is revised next year. Meanwhile, the course seems set for early elections in the summer.

Negative Effects

Coming on top of a new round of local and presidential elections that must be held soon, two general elections for the legislative assembly could have some serious negative effects. They may hold up yet again negotiations over Portugal's application for membership in the European Economic Community as well as efforts to mend the economy, besides a host of essential reforms in agriculture, the administration and the health service that have already been long delayed.

The new crisis is a setback for President Eanes, whose limited military action as an unknown colonel in November, 1975, ended months of leftist rebellion in the army and enabled moderate politicians to take power.

His first choice as prime minister was Mario Soares, whose Socialist Party won 35 percent of the vote in the 1976 elections, making it the largest. Mr. Soares' fight against the old regime from exile in Paris and his leading role in preventing a Communist takeover won him international recognition in the West and made him a household name at home.

The 55-year-old socialist leader's broad vision was to see his country fully integrated into Europe, once it had turned its back on Africa. He applied successfully for Common Market membership and negotiated a big foreign loan led by the United States and West Germany that helped the country out of its immediate financial difficulties.

But Mr. Soares' refusal to ally his minority party with any of his rivals sowed the seeds of tensions *that led to his collapse after only 16* months. A tactical alliance with the small conservative party failed after six months over the volatile question of land reform.

Making the first controversial decision of his rule, Mr. Eanes concluded that politicians could not form a government and brought in independents. The shock of the move was too great for the parties, who ousted his first choice, an industrial manager named Alfredo Nobre Da Costa, after barely three weeks. Only careful pre-consultation persuaded them to accept Mr. Mota Pinto as a stopgap.

Pragmatism

The new men marked a sharp swing away from Social Democrat policies to hard-headed pragmatism. They claimed to have no interest in holding on to power, only a determination to impose solutions they believed vital to deal with the glaring economic problems.

A drive was started to apply a Socialist law taking back lands occupied illegally by peasants in the southern farming region. Companies that were using up government subsidies under worker-management were returned to their owners, and other loss-making firms allowed to go bankrupt. Attempts were made to consolidate the significant success of the Socialists' austerity policy worked out with the International Monetary Fund with a new drive to balance the budget.

The moves were applauded as sensible by businessmen, although the restrictions hurt many of them individually. But the Communists and other leftists denounced them as anti-worker and imperialist and

(Continued on Page 11S)

Africa: Mending Relations With the Former Colonies

By George Chevalier

LISBON (IHT) — Recent foreign visitors to Portugal have included such leaders as the French president, Valery Giscard d'Estaing, U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale and Yugoslavia's President Tito. But none of them has received the rousing welcome accorded Luis Cabral, the leader of tiny Guinea-Bissau in Africa.

After cutting adrift from its "overseas provinces," Portugal's Socialists concentrated heavily on repairing the bridges with Europe and the rest of the world, which had been alienated by Gen. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar's repression of black nationalists in the colonies.

But Portugal has not forgotten Africa. Nearly everyone has a friend or relative who has spent long years in Angola or Mozambique, if he has not done so himself.

"We are a part of Europe and we must start behaving like Europeans," said Ana Vieira, a 22-year-old student at the Lisbon Polytechnic whose family lived in Luanda for eight years.

"But there is so much of Africa in us it is sometimes difficult to realize it has gone for good."

Adjusting to the new feeling of isolation has been difficult, especially as Portugal feels looked down on by its future partners in Europe. But to balance the politicians' efforts to win a place in the Common Market, President Antonio Ramalho Eanes has worked hard to mend relations with the former colonies, sending personal envoys and providing assurances that Portugal no longer thinks in terms of selfish exploitation.

Guinea-Bissau, which borders Senegal on the west coast of Africa, was among the least important of the colonies, but it has been central in the process of establishing new ties to Angola and Mozambique. *President Eanes's state visit to Bis*sau earlier this year provided an opportunity to stress mutual links in language and culture and to gloss over the uncomfortable past. By offering Guinea-Bissau what little it can in the way of military and economic aid, Portugal has given a sign of goodwill that it hopes will

(Continued on Page 10S)

IMF Austerity Measures Raise Competition Levels

LISBON (IHT) — The International Monetary Fund's austerity policies are a heavy burden to Portugal's weak and underdeveloped industries, but some see them as a means of bringing the country's production to the competitive level necessary for survival in the Common Market.

Already, thousands of workers have been idled because of tight lending limits that have paralyzed many companies. Bankruptcies are expected in several sectors during the next few months thus thousands more could be thrown out of work, swelling Europe's longest unemployment lines.

Austerity is an indefensible policy, say the unions, but government technocrats reluctantly defend it as a way to create realistic attitudes and a viable structure for national industry.

About 40,000 companies — *mostly old-fashioned family* businesses employing fewer than 50 workers — operate throughout the country. Possibilities for real initiative or mergers were stifled by the dictatorship, which allowed economic power to concentrate in a handful of giant monopolies. During the revolution, the nationalization of these big companies left the state with 45 percent of the country's capital formation. But private industries — mainly textiles, cork, wood and paper, ceramics and electronics — still provide about 85 percent of employment and exports.

In 1975, faced with rising raw material costs and forced to double wages, managers went to the banks for loans. But now they are being turned away, both by the banks and by tough-minded government technocrats.

"Our policy is to order a viability study and to grant help only if the firm is a going concern," explains Alvaro Barreto, Minister of Industry and Technology. "Many managers have been astonished that we refuse to help them, because past governments have usually bailed them out, but it's the only realistic way."

One of the hardest hit sectors is the textile industry in the north, which employs aobut a quarter of the industrial work force and which exported more than $600 million *worth of goods last year. But few* factories are economical, and the industry is suffering from a steady drop in overseas markets, especially traditional ones like Britain, which is cutting quotas. The best alternative for the future — one that could be applied to sectors other than the textile industry — would be to concentrate on top quality goods for *ready markets and leave quantity* production to better-equipped Asian competitors.

*Under previous Socialist govern*ments, big investments were planned for the public sector with the aim of reducing costly imports. A steel project costing $700 million is to be decided on shortly, a $350-million plan has been drawn up for *the chemical and fertilizer sector,* and lesser investments are planned for the cement and other industries.

But the public companies are getting less sympathy and attention than they were used to under the Socialists. The new government complained bitterly about the debt run up by the public sector last year and accused Socialist-appointed managers of inefficiency and waste.

Much of the new investment is centered at Sines, 100 miles south of Lisbon, where an optimistically big deep-water port has just been completed. Since the collapse of the tanker boom it was designed to profit by, the Sines port has become a costly embarassment, but since more than $2 billion have already been spent on the port, a refinery and a petrochemical complex, the consensus is that it is too late to go back.

Yet critics go on complaining of the futility of building a 10,000-ton refinery while the national oil company is working only at 60-percent capacity, and they say that the plastic fibres for the textile industry are not in line with the quality policy decided on for that sector. To justify the investment in Sines, there is hope that light industry can be persuaded to use the new infrastructures.

However, after three years of relative stability, there are some bright spots in the economy. Tourism and building have been doing well, providing foreign earnings and employment. Of two encouraging investment possibilities from abroad at least one is likely to go ahead: a Renault project for an 80,000-unit car production plant and a separate engine plant. This would provide at least 15,000 jobs. If a recent campaign to attract Ford's new 200,000-unit European car plant is successful the prospects for the sector will be even brighter.

A mainstay of heavy industry is shipping, with repairs accounting for about 7 percent of total export earnings. The bulk of the work is done at Lisnave, the Lisbon yard with mixed state and Scandinavian holdings, which has profited from a central location on tanker routes, cheap labor and a good climate. Last month the yard was filled to capacity with a record 2.5 million tons of shipping business.

Since Lisnave finished its last building order, empty hulls for as*sembly in Scandinavia, it has given* up hope of using its construction yard. The world crisis in ship-building has hit its nationalized sister company Setenave. However, the need to modernize the merchant fleet is keeping the company's 6,400 workers busy on small bulk carriers, while three tankers of 320,000 tons, two for foreign lines, *are nearing completion.*

A key to the steady production has been relative-quiet in the labor field since the revolution. After seeing their wage increases wiped out by inflation, workers are deeply concerned about the new raise limits imposed by the government. But managers report they are less inclined to follow the lead of the *Communiest-controlled union fed*eration, Intersindical, while strikes continue to be severely limited by a lack of union funds. A new moderate labor federation controlled by the Socialists and Social Democrats has been gaining steadily in *strength since last October.* But so far the new General Workers' Union groups only service sectors, and whether ministers and managers will find it any easier to deal with is yet to be seen.

— R. McC.



A.M. Penaguiao

The nationalized shipyard at Setenave.

Government Is Wooing Foreign Investors With Tourism

By Jose Shercliff

LISBON (IHT) — For some years before the military coup that overthrew Portugal's last regime, tourism was one of the country's most important money-spinners. It came second only to the revenue from emigrant workers' remittances. In 1973, more than 4 million foreign travelers entered the country.

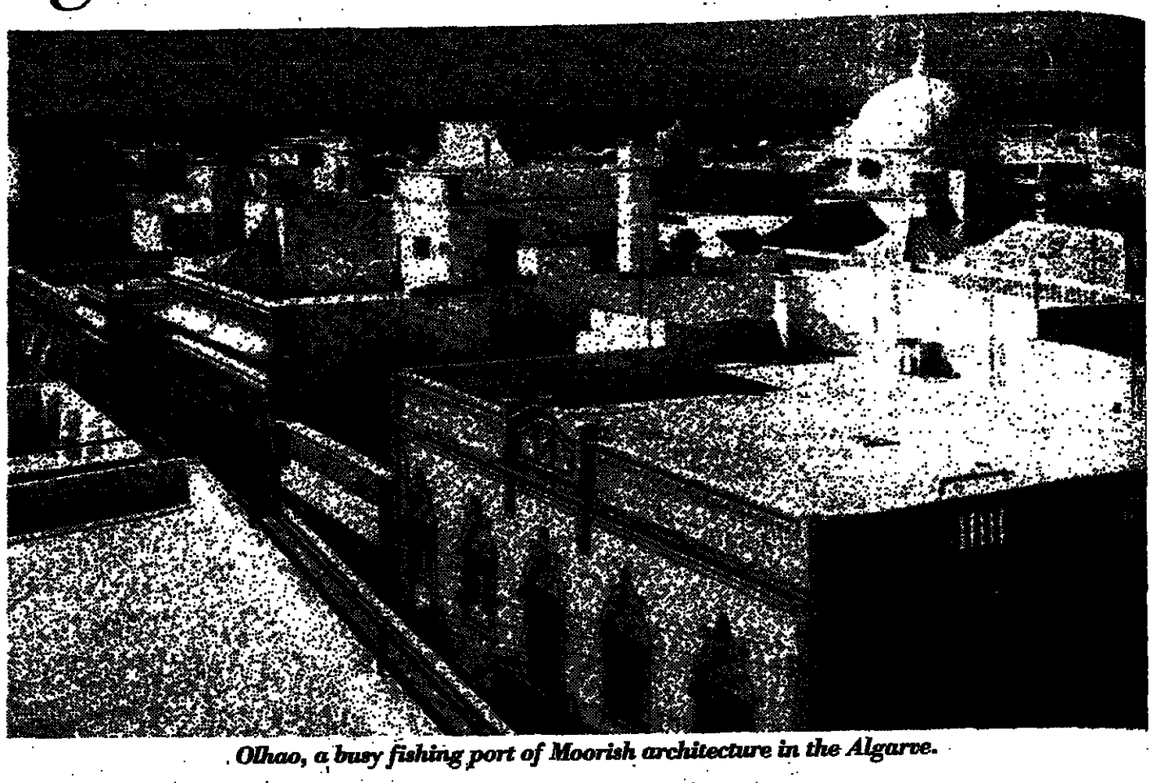
The April, 1974, revolution put a temporary end to a successful tourist trade — there is no word more likely to put off the traveler than "revolution" — and the figure was drastically reduced. Admittedly, not only the revolution but also a world recession was responsible. Further damage was done to the industry by the workers' ousting of experienced owners and management and running of the hotels themselves. By 1978, however, after a gigantic effort and many tribulations, the tourist figure was raised to over 3 million — 14.4 percent more than in 1977, and the ensuing revenue was computed at some 23 million contos (one conto is worth 1,000 escudos).

There had been a temporary relief in 1975, at least for the hotels, after the granting of independence to Portugal's African colonies. A total of 800,000 white settlers and Africans — both westernized and nonwesternized — took refuge in Portugal to escape civil war in Angola and Mozambique, adding to the country's already serious housing problems.

In desperation, the authorities lodged them in the almost-empty hotels of all categories. Their presence was in one way a boon, for the hotels and boarding houses were assured of a living. But the new category of guests did not always fit in with the requirements of sophisticated living quarters. Their depredations were serious, and they frightened away many of the few foreign tourists who appeared.

By 1978, Portugal had begun to absorb the returnees. Gradually, and sometimes recalcitrantly, they left the tourist areas for homes of their own — often prefabricated houses built with Scandinavian help — or for refugee centers.

The hotels were redecorated and modernized with government aid, making them again available to tourists. Many are equipped with swimming pools for those who do not care for Atlantic bathing; and most of the first class ones are equipped with congress halls to accommodate the many international organizations that choose to meet in Portugal. The tourists began flocking in, aided by the slide of the escudo after its 15-percent devaluation a year ago.



Olhao, a busy fishing port of Moorish architecture in the Algarve.

Beaches

Portugal's three traditional tourist zones are the Costa do Sol, which consists of a chain of beaches stretching westward from Lisbon through Estoril and Cascais to Europe's most westerly point beyond Guincho; the southern Algarve coast with its more than 50 beaches and temperate climate; and the Island of Madeira, which, now autonomous, has its own tourist organization. There are plans to develop the northern beaches within an area designated as the "Green Coast" (Costa Verde). An official list gives the names of 62 seaside resorts from north to south of the country, not counting the small coves and sands between them.

Besides its beaches, Portugal offers a short-season skiing resort in the mountainous northern Serra da Estrela region and around 80 spas.

The most sophisticated of Portugal's tourist zones is Lisbon, which offers museums, theaters, cinemas, nightclubs and smart restaurants. Built on seven hills, it is a mixture of ancient and modern, its old Manuelin architecture, tesselated pavements and airy parks and gardens set side by side with soaring modern buildings.

Lisbon is also an excellent point of departure for the pleasures of the surrounding countryside, including the romantic old hill resort of Sintra. The smart coastal resort of Estoril is within easy reach of Lisbon by electric railway.

For those who prefer to spend their holiday on the beach, Portugal's southern Algarve province boasts of 3,000 hours of sunshine a year, miles of golden sands, acres of foaming white and pink almond orchards in January and February and pomegranates and black figs in season.

Traveling north of Lisbon offers a different gamut of tourist pleasures. Archeologists can take in Coimbriga, a Roman town that is being unearthed, and spend the night in Bussaco's royal hunting lodge. Oporto is Portugal's second city and center of the port-wine industry.

North of Oporto is the Green Coast, very different from the southern resorts. Here, the long, sandy beaches are flanked by pine trees, with vineyards behind and mountain panoramas. Traveling east, the traveler can visit picturesque villages and ancient towns with historic churches and shrines.

Gastronomy

The country's food and wines are excellent, and most regions have their specialties. Oporto is noted for a special tripe dish, Dorbrada a Portuense, the Tras-as Montes province in the northeast for smoked gammon, Presunto de Chaves. From the Algarve come almond and fig dainties, and a Beirax Litoral delicacy is tender roast suckling pig, to be washed do with white wine. All along the co some of the best sea food in world can be found — lobs crayfish, oysters, bass and turb Fishermen will make you a c deirada, a stew of mixed fish w onions, green peppers and potat or roast fresh sardine on charco The Sado estuary south of Lisb produces fine shad, and the nor ern River Minho fresh salmon.

Portugal is one of the remaini countries where craftsmanship still preserved, and among its pr duce is pottery and earthenwa gold filagree jewelry, fine silv work, peasant embroideries a colorful striped blankets. Po tuguese carpets and tapestries a world famous. Lisbon is a goo hunting ground for antiques, b prices are rising steeply. There is full year's round of folk festiva and fairs, some of them of religio origin.

With all this to offer, and wi the country's desperate need f money to boost the debilitated n tional economy, what is Portug doing to boost this valuable tour trade? The government, in spite its other problems, is making co siderable efforts, particularly lo authorities in tourist areas. Effo are hampered by a lack of inve ment, but foreign investors are b ginning to show interest in what obviously a once-more expandi trade.

Festivals

The following is a short list of festivals, fairs, and traditional events in 1979.

APRIL

Braga (north Portugal) — Holy Week religious processions
27/28 Loule (Algarve) — Regional crafts fair

MAY

3/5 Sesimbra — Festival of fisherman's religious and regional folklore
3/6 Barcelos (north Portugal) — Festa das Cruzes, a religious and folk festival
3/6 Braga — Similar festival
12/13 — First of two national pilgrimages to the shrine of our Lady of Fatima

JUNE

1/10 — Lisbon Industrial Fair
12/29 Lisbon — Festivals in honor of the "popular saints," St. Antonio, St. John and St. Peter.
12/29 Cascais (Lisbon Area) — Similar celebrations
23/24 Oporto — Celebration of St. John's Eve
22/July 1 Evora — St. John's Fair

JULY

Vila Franca de Xira — Bullfighting festival

Investment

One encouraging measure tak by the national tourism fund, un the aegis of the Ministry of Co merce, is an offer to cover up to percent of projected investmen repayable in 15 years at 15-17 p cent interest. There are projects raise the loan maximum to 75 p cent, repayable over 18 years. A developer in a tourist area is t free for the 10 years and benef from a 50-percent reduction for other 15 years. At the mome West Germany is the most impo ant investor in tourism, but t Netherlands and Britain also ha a share.

The Secretary of State for To ism plans this year to revise legis tion concerning hotels and cam sites, gaming, control of profi training of hotel staff and tax The sports sector will be ma more attractive and health s developed. A holidays-at-ho among the Portuguese will be or nized, beach protection consider and more government inns put in operation.

This year, for the first time tourism fair attracted 160 exhi tors, 1,500 Portuguese and fore travel agents and 200,000 memb of the public to Lisbon. Simi fairs are planned annually, alt nately in Lisbon and other citi Portugal's official plan is to dev op tourist promotion in Euro and Latin America, particula among Portugal's emigrant worke abroad.

Air companies, travel agen hoteliers and local authorities i selling holidays in Portugal, and package tours are increasingly po ular.

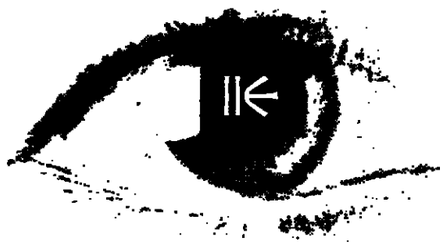
Accommodation

At the moment, there are so 100,000 hotel beds available in Po tugal, the Azores and Madeira, a a further 40,000 to 50,000 beds unclassified guest houses. In ad tion, there is a chain of efficient run campsites and a rent-a-tent se vices. Youth hostels cater to t student purse. It is estimated th an annual increase of 5 perce should be made.

Hotel prices are government co trolled, and fares are reduced in t off season. The chain of gover ment inns, pousadas, offer reaso able rates for short-term visitors.



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Agricultural Progress Awaits Definition of Land Ownership

By Robert McCloughin

EVORA (IHT) — Political quarrels over land distribution, farming inefficiency and bad weather are behind a series of dismal production statistics that underline Portugal's postion as one of Europe's most backward agricultural countries.

Only tomato paste and canned fish are competitive on world markets, and annual food imports are now running at more than $1 billion, accounting for more than half the country's needs.

Cereal production fell by a third last year compared with the last 10-year average, and wheat was down by half. Fungus cut the grape harvest to the lowest level in 30 years, and this year wine must be imported to safeguard precious export markets.

Production of another traditional product, olive oil, has been falling steadily and fruit production last year was down 70 percent against recent averages. Only cattle production has remained steady, but there is a problem finding feed.

Inefficient

If Portugal's application for Common Market membership arouses less hostility than those of Spain and Greece, it may be because farmers in southern France and Italy know they have little to worry about from Portugal. The years of dictatorship left this country's agricultural sector inefficient, and moves toward development have barely begun.

The aim is to replace some food imports by boosting production in selected areas, notably meat, milk and some cereals. West German banks are supporting a costly irrigation project in the central Mondego valley, but so far there is little else planned.

Investment is also badly needed in the country's fishing fleet, which consists mainly of small boats worked by family concerns. Quotas have been cut by the expansion of the Common Market's economic zone to 200 miles, but Portugal cannot benefit from the expansion because it lacks the means. An urgent priority is freezing equipment.

Compound Problem

The recent drop in food production is due to a combination of bad weather and inexperienced management of a structurally inefficient agricultural sector.

The country is divided into tiny holdings of less than 50 hectares in the north and into huge estates in the southern Alentejo district. One percent of the farms occupy more than half the 8.5 million hectares of arable land.

Revolution bypassed the conservative peasants in the north, but its effects were strongly felt in the Alentejo, traditionally a wheat and cork center.

Landless peasants under the leadership of the Communist Party seized the big estates owned by absentee landlords and brought large areas of fallow ground under cultivation for the first time.

First Result

The first result, helped by good weather, was a record wheat harvest in 1975.

But with the 500 new collective farms came new problems. Uneducated and inexperienced worker-managers have often bought the wrong seeds and fertilizers and planted at the wrong time.

Another problem was money: The new collectives alone used up three quarters of the 8.5 billion escudos ($177.4 million) in agricultural subsidies provided since the revolution. Rents and other dues have never been paid.

"Some of the smaller cooperatives work well, but most are too big for effective management," says Augusto Ferreira do Amaral, state secretary for agriculture.

Hopes

The government now hopes to create an efficient structure that will encourage experimentation with new ideas and methods. "During the old regime nothing was done at all," said Mr. Ferreira do Amaral.

"A few years ago some Australians imported a new strain of grass which grew well in the dry Alentejo and boosted cattle feed. The grass came from Spain and would have been easy for Portugal to introduce, but no one bothered."

In the north, the government has begun buying plots of land with a view to redistributing them in larger, more economical units. But it says it is meeting some resistance and the process will take several years.

The government realizes that badly needed foreign credits cannot be won until there is definition in land ownership, and for this reason it has concentrated on the Alentejo.

Last year, the trade ministry issued a warning that there would be rationing of food if the country did not start to produce more.

It predicted that "supplies will run out in 1979 if we do not become more productive." It also threatened to cut back on subsidies for beef and at the same time urged the public to eat pork, which was in surplus then.

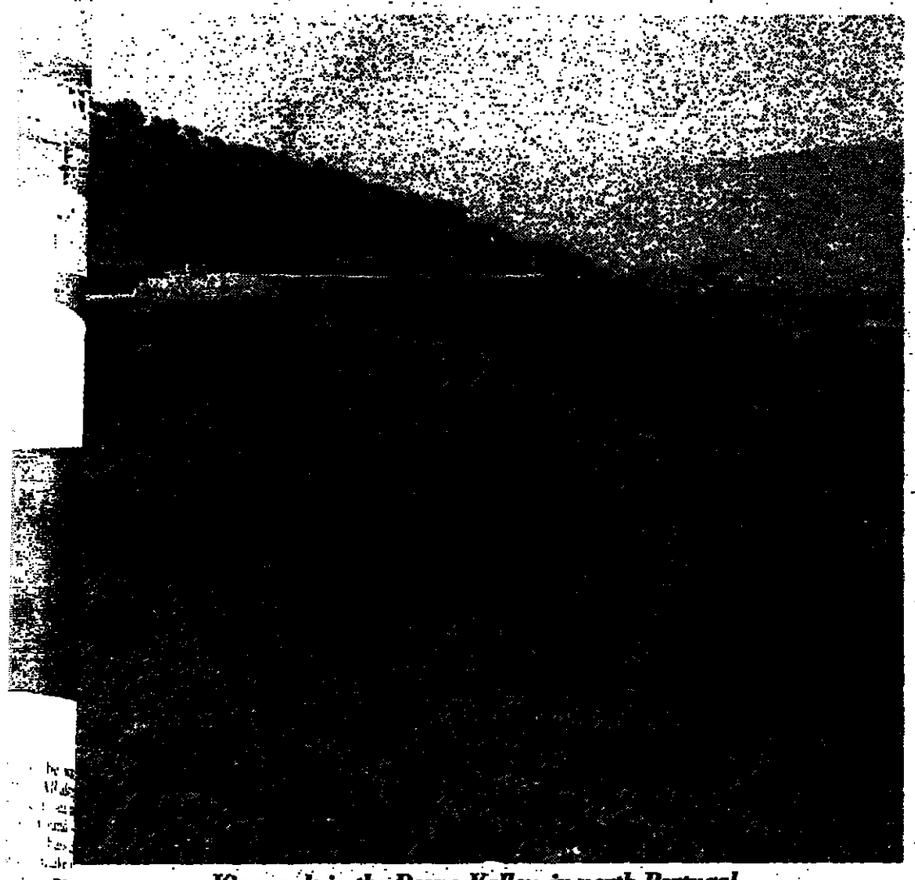
In addition to these measures, the government initiated a drive to raise raise tax revenue by a third.

In 1977, the then-Socialist government pushed through parliament a law laying the foundations for a system of a mixed landownership. The state would keep 1 million hectares, the same amount occupied by the workers.

But a third of this land would be expropriated from the less politically volatile Ribatejo to the north, while expelled landowners would be allowed substantial "reserves" in the collectives, and small farms would be handed back altogether. About 20 percent of the best state-owned land was to be leased to private farmers. Much of the rest the government hoped to organize into smaller cooperatives.

In attempts to apply the bill, the Socialists encountered determined resistance from workers, who feared an abrupt return to unemployment, "misery and hunger." It was only last October that a technocrat government, backed by armed police, began a serious drive to hand back the properties.

So far some 50,000 hectares have been returned to their former owners, but the original aim of handing back the remaining 300,000 hectares by September has had to be scrapped, and the government does not expect to complete the program until 1980.



Vineyards in the Douro Valley, in north Portugal.

Propping Local Wine Output

PARIS (IHT) — Bad weather and a fungus that thrives on the vines have nearly halved Portugal's wine production during the past two years, forcing the country, for the first time, to prop up domestic market with imports.

Portugal's vineyards, located mainly in the western section of the country north of Lisbon, produced grapes for about 5.99 million hectoliters of reds, whites, roses and *vinhos verdes* (literally, "green wines," or those produced from young grapes) last year — a drop of about 40 percent from the 9.25 million hectoliters produced in 1976, according to statistics provided by the Portuguese embassy's commercial office here.

With the country's consumption of wine — ranked third in the world behind France and Italy — estimated at 6 million hectoliters annually, "we've got to import wine to drink to go on exporting our good wine," explained Jose Paiva, a market analyst for the commercial office.

"But although we are the seventh country in the world in terms of wine production, our exports are small," he added.

Exports consist primarily of port wines — the variety of fortified before- and/or after-dinner wines produced only in Portugal and popularized for export by the British. The Methuen Treaty of 1703 began Britain's promotion of port wines throughout the world and, in spite of greater U.S. and German investment in the port business, the British still largely control the running of the industry.

Consumption

Less than 15 percent of the port it produces is said to be drunk in Portugal. France became the country's best customer for ports in 1963, and in 1978 took 39.48 percent of the export market. Second among the more than 100 port-importing countries is the United Kingdom, with 17.41 percent of the market. Denmark, with 4.59 percent of port exports in 1978, are the world's highest per-capita consumers of the fruity wines — which range from sweet, delicate whites to hearty, almost purple reds.

Madeira wines, which are fortified, like ports, with alcohol and take their name from the Atlantic island where they are produced, provide another source of export revenue. The French, again, are Portugal's primary customers for Madeiras.

Most other exports are of the variety of red and rose wines produced in the Vinho Verde and Dao regions, bordering on the west and south of the port-producing Douro. The United States is the primary importer of these wines, followed by Canada and Britain.

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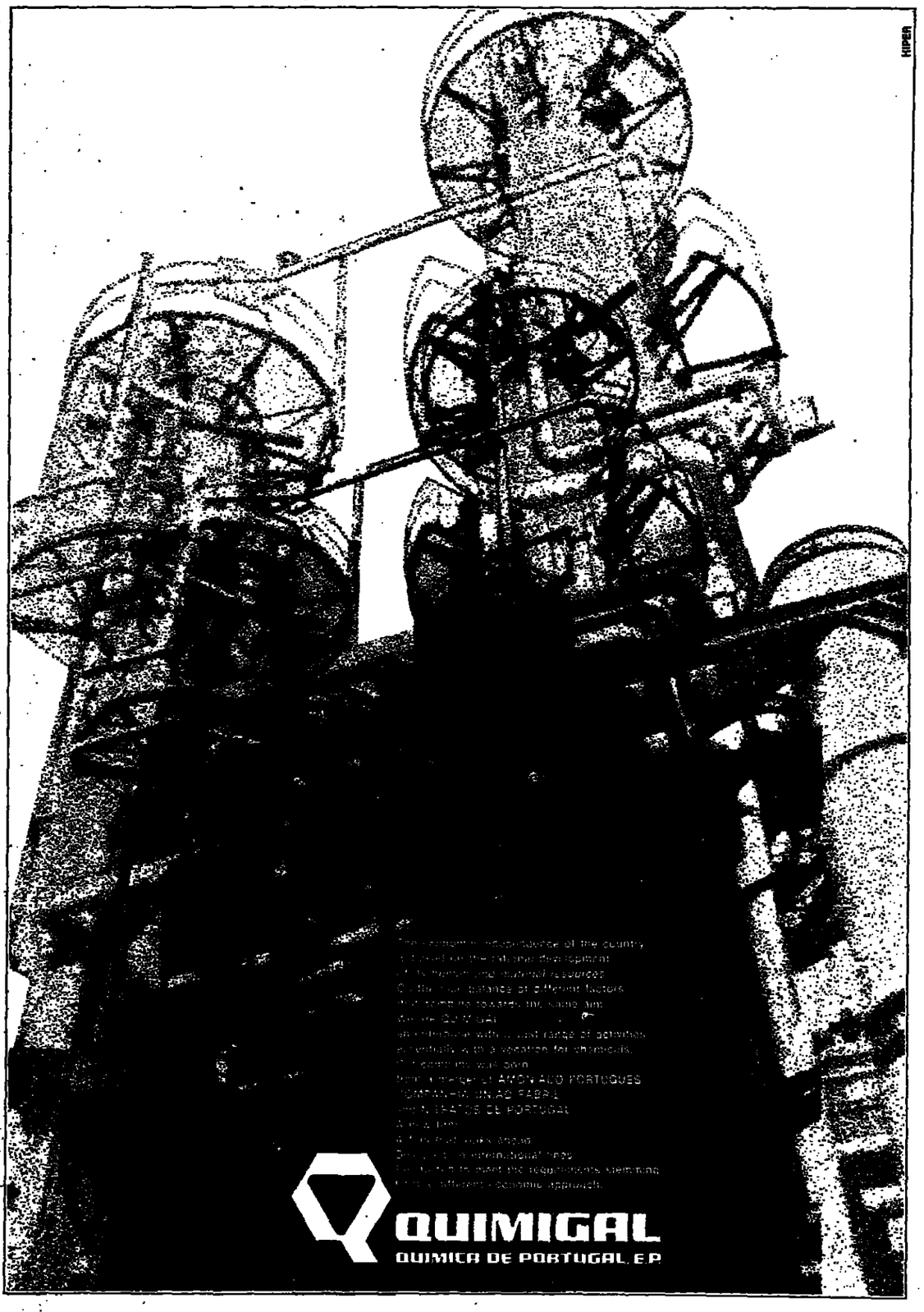
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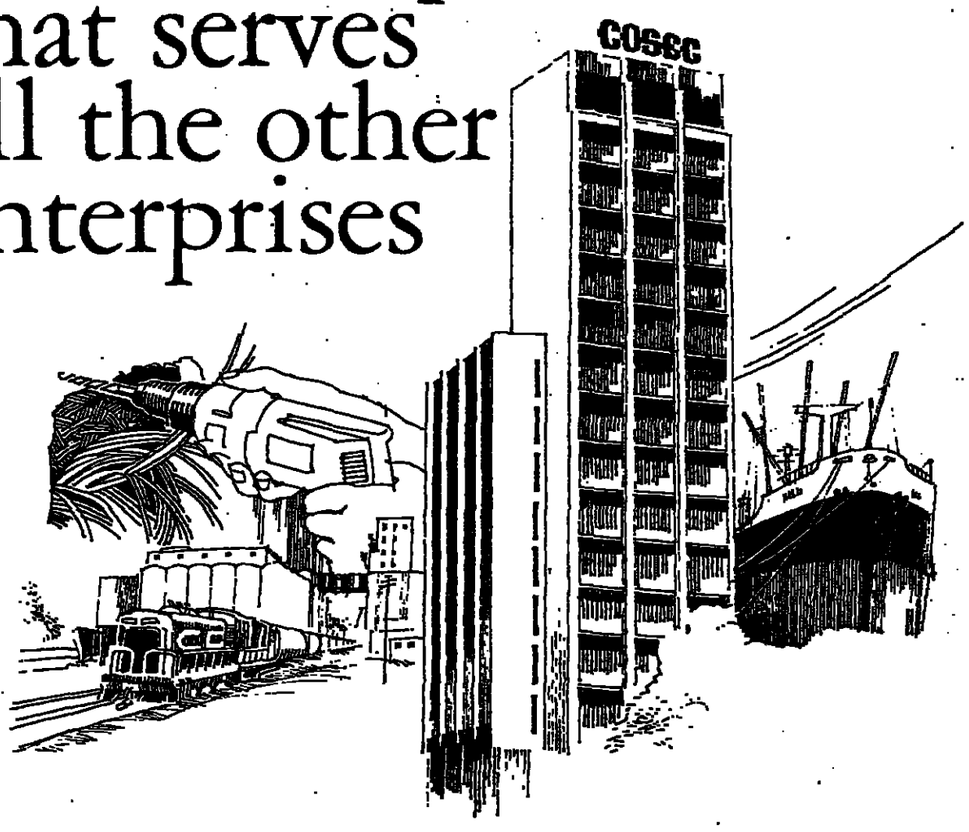
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Eliminating the Obstacles to Investment

By Robert McCloughin

LISBON (IHT) — Portugal should be one of the most attractive investment areas in Europe, or even the world, and in 10 years could be swamped with foreign investment, in the view of senior government officials. But for the moment obstacles cloud the good general conditions.

The worst problem used to be the restrictive code drawn up in 1976 in the wake of the leftist revolution. But the following year the 12-percent dividends transfer limit was lifted, and investors are now free to move capital in and out. For projects of above $100,000, approval must be sought from the newly formed Foreign Investment Institute, which reviews applications on a case-by-case basis.

"Our policy is to be liberal, modern and European," says the institute director, Alexandre Vaz Pinto.

"Of course, there will be some restrictions, as there are in developed countries like France and Britain. We want to cooperate and maintain our independence at the same time."

But other difficulties arising from the revolution have still to be resolved. One is the repeated failure of governments to define public sector limits. A law for this purpose was passed by a Socialist government in 1977 but proved too vague to operate without detailed clarification from the Finance Ministry.

Labor Laws

More tricky politically, but essential for investors, are moves to relax tough labor laws that virtually bar dismissal on any grounds. Then there is the question of compensation for farms seized from foreign landowners during the revolution; this has been repeatedly promised but held up by a lack of will on the part of Socialist governments as well as a lack of funds. Until compensation is given, the government agrees, investors will have little faith in Portugal.

However, economics overlord Jacinto Nunes has promised action on all counts, and, if the government lasts until next year, there is a good chance action will come.

Investment opportunities at the start of the century were fully exploited by the British, who invested heavily in the energy and transport sectors, now nationalized.

The Foreign Investment Institute believes it can boost total foreign investment to above $200 million by the middle of the next decade. On top of the list of attractions is labor, which is virtually as cheap and stable as it was before the revolution.

Since the war, there has been a slow influx of foreign capital by companies such as Shell, British Petroleum, Unilever, International Telephone and Telegraph Co., West German electronics firms, such as Siemens, and a handful of Scandinavian textile companies. Ford, Leyland, Renault and others installed car assembly plants.

Common Market countries account for more than half the total, including British activity in the northern port wine business and other traditional sectors like cork. The United States represents about 17 percent, followed closely by Switzerland. Total employment in foreign-financed concerns is about 4 percent of the work force.

Investment oportunities have never been as high in Portugal as elsewhere, because of bureaucratic lethargy and the deliberate policy of national independence followed for nearly half a century. An agreement with the European Free Trade Association in 1970 gave Portugal real advantages in the export field, but by the time of revolution four years later few outsiders had taken advantage of it. Total foreign investment in 1977 was $50 million and last year about $45 million, mostly fresh investment. This roughly corresponds to pre-revolution levels but is small compared with that in neighboring Spain, which won $1.1 billion last year.

Quality Labor

However, the institute believes it can boost the figure to above $200 million by the middle of the next decade. Back on the top of the list of attractions is labor, which is virtually as cheap and stable as it was before the revolution. Besides abundant availability, quality still compares well with other countries, although businessmen feel absenteeism in some sectors is still above acceptable limits. The institute also aims to point out Portugal's attractive geographical location to Common Market countries, which could make it preferable to more distant competitors in Asia.

Mr. Vaz Pinto lists the institute's main priorities in assessing applications as the effect on easing the country's balance-of-payments deficit, potential for added value and the number of jobs offered. Favored sectors are tourism, chemicals, mining technology and car components. Greater stress is laid on importing technical skills and know-how than on actual cash.

Efforts are being made to hold for potential investors outside Europe; businessmen in South Korea, for instance, are interested in setting up a hand luggage production center that would be aimed at the European market.

In its 18 months of existence the institute has been concentrating on settling in and has come under fire from some quarters for what its critics claim is ineffectiveness. But now, Mr. Vaz Pinto says, it is ready to actively publicize the case for investing in Portugal. Embassies say they have for some time been receiving large numbers of inquiries about investment opportunities.

Mending Relations With Africa

(Continued from Page 7S)

impress the bigger and richer former colonies.

The first breakthrough came, in fact, last year. President Eanes met Angola's Marxist president, Agostinho Neto, in Bissau to sign a cooperation treaty that was hailed as the start of a genuine thaw.

Guinea-Bissau, the Cape Verde Islands and Sao Tome quickly managed to forgive the clumsy colonialism of the Salazar days, but the problem with Angola, especially, has been different. The power vacuum created by Portugal's hurried withdrawal in 1975 under the direction of leftist soldiers led to a Marxist victory in a bloody three-sided civil war. But Portugal's later drift from radical socialism toward the center, and its unfortunate failure to recognize the Soviet and Cuban-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) until after practically everybody else, led to an ideological gulf that has so far resisted attempts to exploit the two countries' common background.

The presence in Portugal of about 700,000 settlers — both black and white — who fled from war and Communism is not now a problem. In three years the government has spent about $1 billion — half provided from abroad — to employ and house the "retornados" coming to the mainland, and the job is now considered almost complete. The settlers have worked hard at setting up restaurants, light industries and cattle farms.

"Africa is in the past; it will never be the same," Olimpio Alves, a supermarket owner says, put off by tales of economic confusion in Angola. "We have settled in here so why move?"

Given Angola's suspicion of white exploitation, there would be little chance, in any case, of the retornados making another move. But, as a result of the cooperation treaty, Mr. Neto has allowed back several thousand black Angolans who were refused Portuguese nationality. So far, nearly 2,000 have left their camps in Lisbon on free Angolan flights.

However, moves to iron out other troubles have tripped up over repeated government crises in Lisbon that have left the diplomats paralyzed. The Angolans claim to have honored the treaty by releasing Portuguese nationals imprisoned before independence, but at least 50 more are in Angolan jails accused of "economic sabotage." Compensation claims arising from the nationalization of banks have still to be settled; and the diamond mine Diamang, once the world's sixth most productive, is a rich source of dispute.

Meanwhile, the Angolan government has been angered by Portugal's attitude, which it complains is ambiguous at best and, at worst, downright hostile. It says protestations of friendship are meaningless if rightists and retornados are freely allowed to make hostile statements and offer encouragement to its guerrilla enemies. The Portuguese have pointed out that in democrats they cannot curb attacks by the press or politicians on the MPLA or the Zaire-based National Front for the Liberation of Angola; both are theoretically banned, although their spokesmen are not hindered from passing through Lisbon and distributing propaganda.

Mozambique

Many of the same problems exist with Mozambique. But since Mozambique is poorer and more distant, Portuguese activity there was never as great as in mineral-rich Angola, and withdrawal there was less painful, perhaps because only one liberation movement had to be dealt with.

Both sides know they have much to gain from renewed friendship. Portugal thinks it can play a useful role in weaning the nationalist-minded Angola away from Soviet influence by acting as a door to trade with the Common Market. There are mutual advantages to be had from a resumption of trade which has been steadily recovering although it is unlikely to reach pre-independence levels. Finally, Angola and Mozambique are both thought to be dissatisfied with their East European technical advisers because of language and temperament clashes, and they are expected to look increasingly to Portugal for the skilled manpower they need to get their economies moving again.

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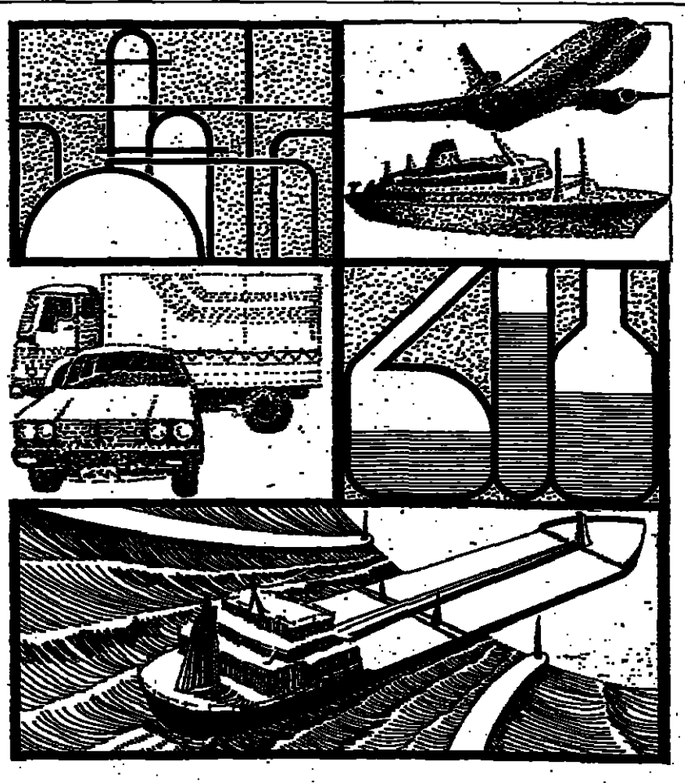
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Madeira, the Azores, Press for Autonomy

By Andrew Strachey

)ONTA DELGADA (IHT) — Portugal's island possessions Madeira and the Azores have on some degree of autonomy ıce the 1974 revolution, but they = pressing the central government r greater self determination.

During the 36-year rule by Anto- de Oliviera Salazar, the islands re treated as an integral part of *rtugal*, although their distance m the mainland alone — Ma- ira is 500 miles and the Azores 0 miles out in the Atlantic — ke them at times remote from its airs.

The new constitution guaranteed tonomy for the islands and re- nal assemblies and governments re set up in the summer of 1976.

Friction

But from the start there was fric- n. The regional governments re formed by the Social Demo- t Party and got on badly with cialist governments in Lisbon. st summer, a Socialist minister iting the Azores was attacked by paratists, beaten, and bundled on the next plane out.

The central government's reac- n was to send a special squad of t police from the mainland. cusing the island police of idly anding by.

The inhabitants of both archi- lagos — a quarter million reside each — *are mainly poor, anti-* ommunist and nationalistic. Yet e desire for complete independ- ce is confined to tiny separatist oups.

Both the Azores Liberation ont, the FLA, and its Madeiran unterpart, FLAMA, have been amed for about 200 right-wing mb attacks during the last five ars, but they have caused no aths and little damage to proper-

Dubious Scheme

The Azores separatists recently vealed that they had backed off om a dubious scheme by foreign rrorists and financiers to seize in- pendence in the event of a Com- unist takeover in Portugal in 75.

"They would have turned the is- nds into a center of international ime and prostitution and we uldn't have anything to do with at," said the FLA leader, Jose de lmeida.

But for some time the regional overnments have been negotiating extend their autonomy, com- aining that the "centralizing vice" the Lisbon government and the iqueness of the consitution have revented them enjoying full con- ol of their economy.

"We can collect taxes and gener- ly decide what to do with them, t that's all," said Jorge Mora of *e Azores administration.* "We n pass laws but they can be toed by the president in Lisbon. 's not real autonomy."

Both island groups are pinning eir hopes on the revision of the nstitution in 1980, which they pe will finally give them rights of f determination over everything cept justice, defense and diplo- acy.

The two archipelagos are differ- t in many ways and do not much ce to be viewed together. adeira, surrounded by a number undeveloped islets, has a boom- g year-round tourism and a lush ntropical climate favorable to rus and the syrupy wine to which gives its name.

But there is great inequality be- ween the elite workers in the tour- business and the peasants: Some n trade well in artisan crafts, but hers, living off their farming ac- ities suffer some of the most imitive conditions in Europe.

Tourism

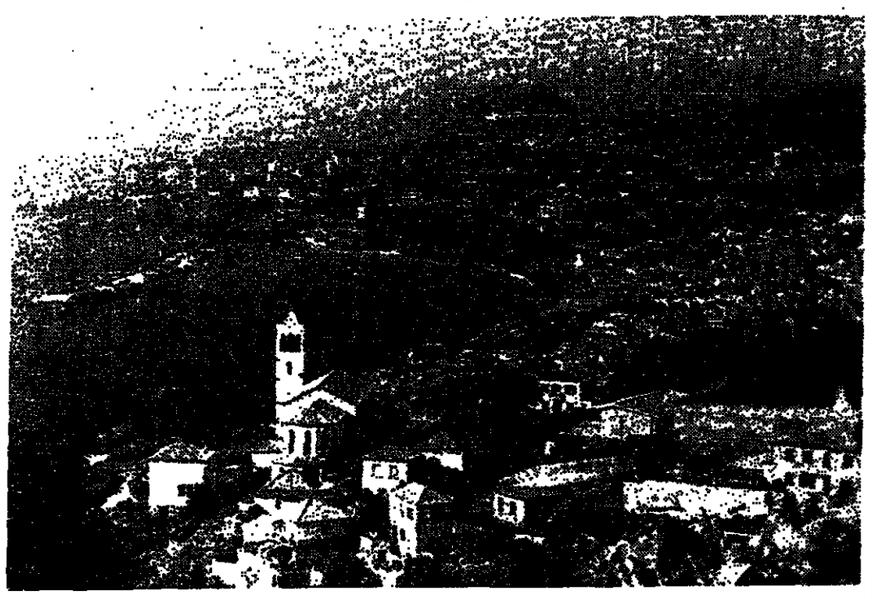
Last year tourism in Madeira opped about 10 percent. The loss seen as largely due to Madeira's g handicap: an airport with a *ort runway battered by heavy* osswinds where two jetliners ashed late in 1977, killing more an 200 persons. Slowly, efforts e being made to extend the run- ay, and during the next two years e *government is to continue to* mp $2.5 million into the island's dustry.

Further north, the nine volcanic lands of the Azores are also beau- ful and semitropical, but because f strong Atlantic winds and cold nters they have never been devel- ped for tourism. However, an nglish company is preparing a udy for hotel building, and the is- nds *are open to foreign tourist* evelopers.

Difficult Living

For centuries, the Azores islan- ers have made a difficult living rom whaling, dairy farming and he growing of tobacco and pineap- les.

However, the Azores enjoy a nique advantage over Madeira: heir strategic location in the mid- Atlantic. U.S. diplomats have re- ently played down the importance f the U.S. airbase at Lajes on Ter- eira Island, *which as recently as* he 1973 Middle East war was a vi- al refueling point for planes



Madeira.

But even in the age of the long-range bomber the base is important to U.S. interests: A new agreement extending the lease is expected to provide the Azores government with $80 million annually, as well as $60 million worth of arms for the Lisbon government.

This sum will go solely to island development, specifically a new port on Terceira Island and new infrastructure.

The Azores have also been quick to note a possible rich new source of income. With Mexico likely to provide much of Europe's oil needs in the next decade, the islands will be on a main tanker route. The regional government is studying the possibility of building a new shipyard and even transshipment operations.

Meanwhile, the huge new economic zone resulting from the 200-mile sea-limit expansion will provide greater rents from foreign fishing rights until development of the islands' small and old-fashioned fleet can increase its own catch.

New Identity Is Taking Shape

(Continued from Page 7S)

accused the government of betraying the revolution.

The Socialists joined in attacks, even though they had been forced themselves to begin many of the unpopular policies when in power. But they were afraid of losing their carefully built-up influence in the administration, public companies and state-owned media.

The politicians' discomfort over the fact that deeply political decisions should be being made by independent technocrats eventually outweighed their misgivings about provoking more stalemates. Some were concerned about the resulting delays in government business, but few were sorry to see Mr. Mota Pinto in difficulties.

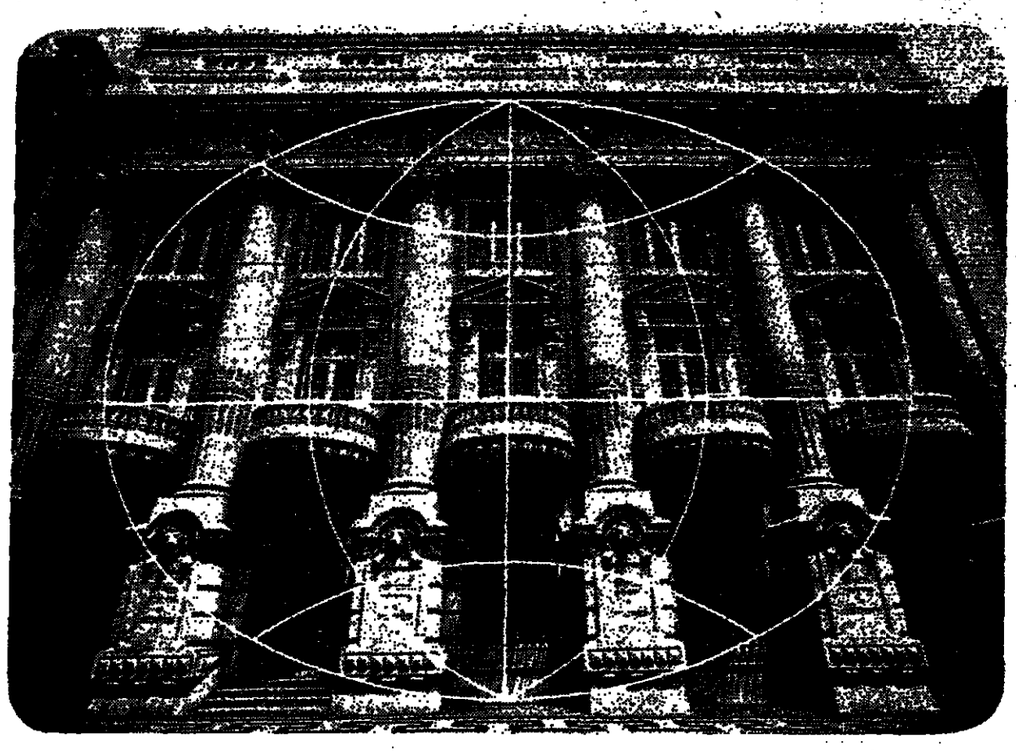
Recurring political troubles have raised an old fear that the army would one day be provoked into taking over as it did in 1926, opening the way to a 48-year dictatorship. All the more urgent, the country's leaders believe, that it should quickly become integrated in the Common Market, protected by its democratic institutions and the promise of substantial development aid.

For the moment the threat of an army takeover is being given little attention. In trying to ensure that it forgets all political ambition, Mr. Eanes has found many allies among senior officers, who were alarmed by their juniors' role in leading the revolution to the left. Concern at government delays and deadlocks is outweighed by a deep reluctance to become involved in new political adventures.

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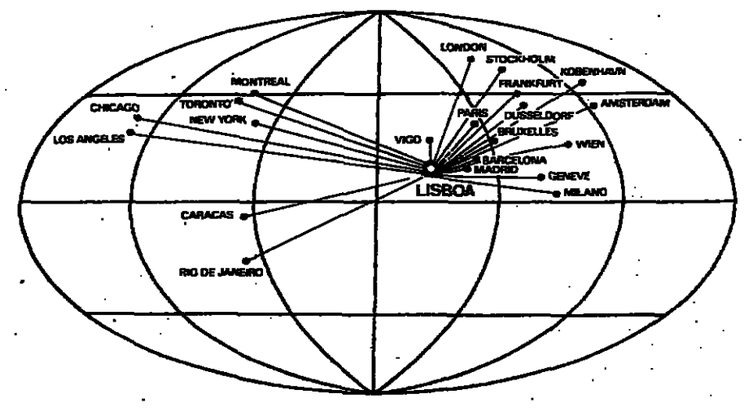
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Culture: The Voices of Protest Are Quieter Now

By G. L. Addis

LISBON (IHT) — The cultural structure of Portugal suffered a change on April 25, 1974, when a military coup toppled the government of Premier Marcello Caetano, which followed that of Antonio de Oliveira Salazar.

During the nearly 40 years of Salazar rule, censorship had muzzled expression and dulled the creative arts. In spite of politically impudent topical revues, the theater could not truly reflect national life. Official support of painting, music, drama and ballet was lacking.

The age did, however, provide Aquilino Ribeiro and Ferreira de Castro as major literary figures with courage to lay bare social problems. The younger writers were known more for their provocative role in the left-wing fight against the government than for their literary brilliance, and many of them went in and out of jail.

The theater, in spite of some first-class talent, suffered from a lack of financial backing. After Lisbon's Dona Maria II theater was gutted by fire in 1964, its company lived an ad hoc existence until recently, when repairs were finished. The small Sao Carlos opera house had its Italian and German opera seasons from January to May and was also used by the National Symphony Orchestra for concerts. Such was the thirst for good music and plays that it was almost impossible for any but season-ticket holders to get a seat. The same was true of performances given by the Comedie Francaise.

The experimental theater was born in this era, in 1948, and continued to spread and bring a breath of fresh air to the Portuguese stage.

Quiet Music

Portuguese music continued its quiet way. Luis de Freitas Branco, who had led the movement for reform after a long period of stagnation, was lending his talent to music in the national interest until the mid-1950s. Members of his family carry on his work today.

The national cinema industry, lively but short of funds, limped behind European and American film production. A state ballet company, the Verde Gaio, was more enthusiastic than first class. The cultural authorities of the National Secretariat for Information and Tourism, concentrated a great deal of their time and money on denaturalizing national folk dancing for tourist display and boosting the "fado," the national lament, which is sung by women swathed in black shawls in dimly lit taverns and restaurants. Museums and art galleries on the whole displayed their treasures poorly.

Then, in 1955, came a world event that was to give its chance to modern Portuguese culture. Calouste Gulbenkian, the oil magnate, died in Lisbon where he had made his home during World War II. His art collections are housed in Lisbon and his wealth was left mainly to promote the humanities throughout the world.

Not only has Lisbon acquired the splendid Gulbenkian Museum, but the Gulbenkian Foundation also operates from here and Portugal receives a considerable annual slice of its grants. These go to hospitals, educational establishments, scientific research and the arts.

The foundation was opened in October, 1969. The complex includes the museum, a library of more than 400,000 books, two auditoriums, one seating more than 1,300, conference halls, an open-air amphitheater and gardens.

It is perhaps early to say what will be the final impact of the April revolution on Portuguese culture. No literary giant has yet appeared; the internationally known painter — Vieira da Silva — lives and works in Paris.

It is perhaps early to say what will be the final impact of the April revolution on Portuguese culture. No literary giant has yet appeared; the internationally known painter — Vieira da Silva — lives and works in Paris. The stuffing has been knocked out of the bright young writers who roared for revolution. The "Three Marias," who wrote "New Portuguese Letters" defending womens' rights and shocking both church and state, now write in a quieter vein. These days books are not seized for telling the truth. Foreign books and films that were prohibited by the old regime flooded the market early after the coup. The ban on politics as well as erotica was lifted in the arts.

On the whole, Portuguese culture continues to pursue its quiet way through the post-revolutionary adjustment. One of the first symptoms of change was the campaign of the Armed Forces Movement to promote culture in the remote countryside. Culture centers appeared with the backing usually of the more left-wing political parties in town and village. Official military groups travelled the countryside, aiding both youth and adult education with a view to facilitating the population's capacity for political and social enlightenment.

Art is being fostered among children, with exhibitions all over the country. A form of folk art not appreciated by many, but significant in its spread, is the huge political murals in primary colors that appeared all over the city on hoardings and plastered walls. During the Goncalvist period of revolutionary government, a mass festival in Lisbon produced a "painting-for-all" mural whose accomplishment was aided by any visitor to the festival who cared to take a paintbrush in his or her hand. Thousands did.

Growth

The little theater continues to grow and spread all over the country. The Sao Carlos Opera House now has its own special ballet along with the Gulbenkian Foundation's ballet. The foundation has its own orchestra and aids existing Portuguese institutions such as musical societies and orchestras, to continue in existence. It grants scholarships in all branches of the arts to students, promoting cultural exchanges.

Although there is no color television in Portugal yet, the black-and-white television is an increasingly important factor in Portuguese cultural life. After a long period of struggle and a shortage of funds, it began to import programs of orchestral music, American, British and Russian ballet, Italian opera and French comedy. More recently it has been concentrating on national cultural programs, art, literature, architecture and history. Apart from local talent, its entertainment consists predominantly of foreign film series and long series from Brazil — some excellent, some not.

There is, nevertheless, a stirring in the air of new talent in all fields of Portuguese culture.

Emigrants: An Important Asset

By Jill Scafford

BRAGA (IHT) — Emigration has been a feature of Portuguese life for the last six centuries. It began in 1425, when the Portuguese decided to colonize the newly discovered island of Madeira in the Atlantic Ocean. In the 19th century, 90 percent of the emigrants went to Portuguese-speaking Brazil to escape poor living conditions.

Both world wars were followed by a new wave of emigration, with a widening of horizons to the United States, South Africa, Venezuela, Canada and the once-more expanding European industrial countries.

It is now calculated that there are about 1.5 million Portuguese emigrant workers abroad, most of them believed to be integrated in their new life and esteemed for their workmanship. The figures do not include illegal emigrants, whose numbers in some previous years of the country's economic stresses bordered on half a million. Their number is now insignificant, owing to the present policy of international rulings on emigrant workers.

After World War II, France and West Germany proved to be the principal markets for Portuguese labor, particularly between 1960 and 1972. However, an ensuing drop in absorption by these countries of 15.5 percent and 90.4 percent, respectively, changed the pattern of emigration. There followed a 17.7-percent increase to Canada and 9.5 percent to the United States.

North Portugal, the Azores and Madeira, being over populated and poor districts, have traditionally provided the largest number of emigrant workers.

Inhabitants of Madeira tend to choose South America and South Africa where there are at least 200,000 settled; there are about 100,000 Portuguese workers in Venezuela, and emigrants from the Azores prefer North America.

Since Portugal was an underdeveloped country with a high percentage of illiteracy and a low standard of living, it was not unnatural that underprivileged citizens wished to escape abroad and better their prospects. Successive governments realized that this did not favor Portugal's image abroad, and strict measures were taken to restrict and channel emigration. Heavy punishment was meted out to clandestine emigrants caught at the frontier and to the active network of agents who procured and exploited them. Requirements for legal emigration set a certain standard of literacy and good character. An official government service was set up to give information and aid to intending emigrants; lodgings and care during the waiting period were provided with medical services to make the requisite health check. Financial aid repayable by installment is available to those who do not have the money for their journey.

National Asset

Portuguese emigrants are an important national asset. Not only do they form Portuguese-speaking communities throughout the world, but the remittances they send home are their country's highest invisible source of income: In 1973 they remitted 26.4 billion escudos (about $5 million) and by 1978 this had grown to 45 billion escudos. They are now protected by bilateral treaties between Portugal and most of the labor-importing countries that entitle them to all social benefits given to national workers the host countries: Official Portuguese schools keep their children in touch with their own language and traditions. Centers exist in the main cities to give them advice and help. The emigrant workers are wooed by parliament for their votes and by the government and banks for their money. More than 118,000 emigrants are registered as voters in the next general elections.

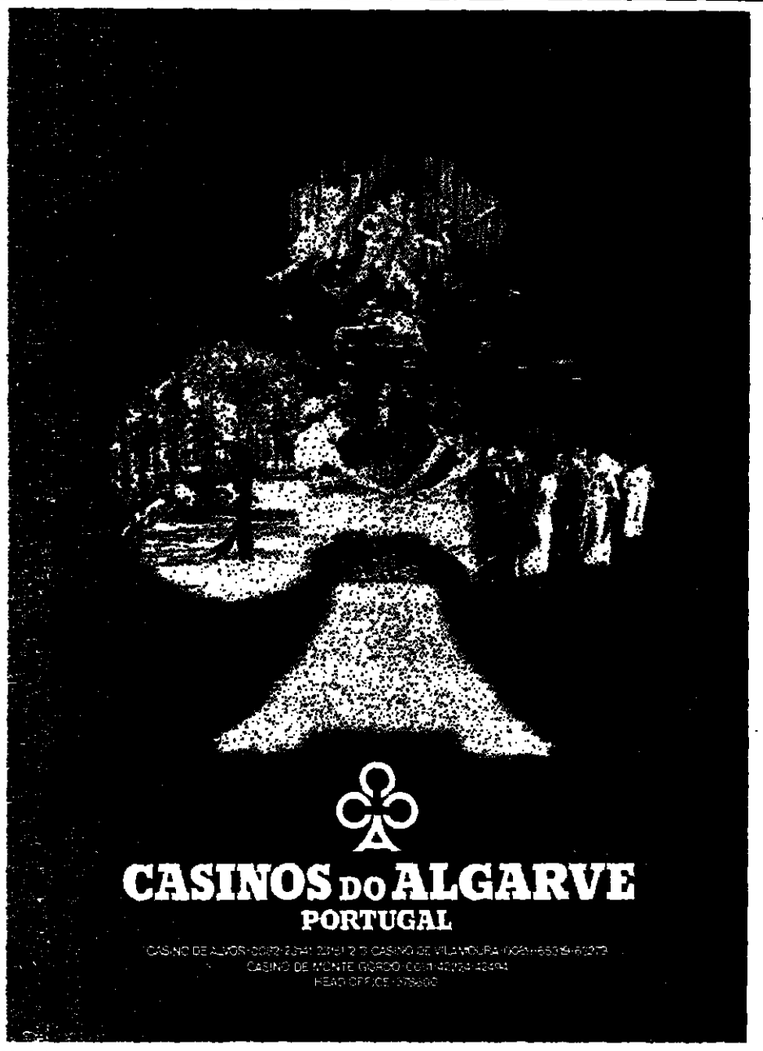
Emigrants' Bank

Attractive offers to lure emigrants' money include special interest rates on bank accounts — 21 percent on deposit accounts — and facilities for the purchase of land and building. It is reported that a Portuguese banking group is contemplating the foundation of a Portuguese Emigrants' Bank abroad that will in its turn found an investment company in Lisbon.

Although 4,000 Portuguese emigrants chose to take French nationality in 1977, on the whole the Portuguese — at least the older generations — remains intrinsically Portuguese in his adopted country. There are families in the United States today in whose homes only Portuguese is allowed to be spoken, although the children go to American schools and speak English freely outside the home.

Hundreds of thousands of Portuguese emigrants flock home yearly for their holidays. Special emigrants' trains stream into the country, particularly at Christmas, bringing the families back to spend the festivities at home.

The returned emigrant is an important citizen in Portugal: The "villa do emigrante" — the ultra-modern, brightly painted houses of the local returned emigrants living on their savings from lucrative work abroad — can be seen outside villages all over the country, particularly in the north.



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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
PARIS, TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1979

)PEC Rise in Effect Amid Uncertainty

EW YORK, April 2 (AP-DJ) — crude oil prices adopted by Organization of Petroleum Exing Countries became effective the weekend; but it could take ks or months for the new price situation to become clear.

ome observers are not sure it will.

These aren't just new prices," a high government official of OPEC member nation. "What EC has done is establish a floor prices in Geneva and then gone to allow prices to float in the n market," he adds.

il companies are wondering firm the new quotes are.

We are trying to negotiate," one oil-company official. "And il we see the result, it is hard to exactly what the new prices In any event, he adds, "we expect things to sort themes out right away."

etroleum Intelligence Weekly, a trade publication, says that "OPEC papered over its differences by agreement on a single 'marker' crude price." But PIW notes the end result is similar to the 1977-78 two-tier pricing system which resulting when Saudi Arabia refused to go along with other OPEC members price increase.

Venezuela raised oil prices to $16.60 a barrel for its light crude, which includes a previously announced $1.20 surcharge to the 9-percent increase in the benchmark price of crude oil set by OPEC last week in Geneva. Venezuelan officials said. This puts Venezuela in line with the group of world oil producers that is adding a $1.20-a-barrel surcharge for the second quarter.

Saudi Arabia, though, has not posted a surcharge for its oil.

So far it appears that a $4 premium above $14.54 price of Saudi Arabian light crude, the OPEC benchmark grade, applies to Algeria, Libya and Nigeria, producers of the desirable light grades. The smaller $1.20 surcharge has been tacked on by Iran, Iraq, Kuwait and Qatar.

[The United Arab Emirates announced today it has applied oil prices increase of almost 9 percent, effective yesterday, in line with the new official OPEC benchmark, Reuters reported.]

It is not clear what Ecuador and Gabon will do, although they are expected to increase prices at least in proportion with the 9-percent benchmark boost.

North Sea Studied

Indonesia is raising prices 12.5 to 14 percent.

Among the non-OPEC producers, North Sea oil concerns are attempting to judge the new value of their desirable light crude but analysts say they probably will charge the $4 premium.

Big buyers of Mexican oil are attending a meeting in Mexico City today to discuss the pricing situation with officials there. A surcharge of about $1.20 a barrel probably will be adopted on top of the 9-percent increase. [In Mexico City, a spokesman for Petroleos Meixacanos, the state-owned oil concern, said it has decided to postpone an increase in its crude oil price due to international uncertainty, although it noted any later increase will be retroactive to April 1, Reuters reported.]

Canada has announced that its light crude will be marked up to $18.41 a barrel following the regular monthly meeting of its National Energy Board. That increase allows for only the 3.8-percent increase originally scheduled by OPEC for the second quarter and does not allow for additional increases adopted last week at Geneva, Canadian officials said.

Iran Raises Prices

Canada has, however, advanced to May 1 from May 22 the date for implementing an increase in the country's natural gas-export price to $2.30 a thousand cubic feet from $2.16. No reason was given for the advance. Canada exports about 1 trillion cubic feet of natural gas to the United States annually.

[Iran today meanwhile told Japan it will raise its crude oil prices by 32 percent for long-term contracts, Japanese oil industry source said according to United Press International. The sources said new prices were tentatively set at $17 per barrel for Iranian light and $16.50 for Iranian heavy, about $2.3 higher than the average price increase agreed upon OPEC's Geneva meeting meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.]

Growth

ollar Gains, rade Active

LONDON, April 2 (AP-DJ) — e dollar rose sharply against macurrencies apart from sterling the Canadian dollar today in ponse to large-scale capital outws from Japan. Trading was ive.

Dealers were somewhat uncerin as to what caused the heavy ling of yen. Among reasons cited s a threat by the Common Mar- to impose restrictions on Japae exports to the community, a eakdown in bilateral U.S.-Japae trade talks and announcents of further oil-price increases, ich could affect Japan more seely than other nations.

In Tokyo, the Bank of Japan sold estimated $700 million today d the central bank continued to dollars through its agent bank London, dealers here said. Dete large official sales, the dol- rose 2 yen to 211.70 yen, its ghest level since last June.

The outflow of capital from Jan had a bandwagon effect. In rticular, dealers reported that ultinational corporations were winding positions in the strong rrencies at the start of a new calndar quarter because it is known at all major countries will have to nd more dollars to pay for higher iced oil.

A technical feature that caused ie dollar to strengthen sharply gainst the Deutsche mark was an pparent reluctance of the Bundesank to supply a large amount of ollars to the market. Sources in rankfurt estimated that the Bunesbank sold only about $100 milon, indicating that it was prepared allow the rate to move higher. he dollar finished at 1.8830 DM, ie highest level of the year and up om 1.8680 DM late Friday.

In Zurich, the Swiss National ank sold an estimated $200 milon. This held the dollar's advance a modest 0.75 centimes and the ollar finished at 1.7035 Swiss ancs.

Sterling and the Canadian dollar, onsidered havens for capital flows ue to high domestic interest rates nd near self-sufficiency in oil production, both gained. Sterling oved up to $2.0670 from $2.0655 riday. The Bank of England was id to have sold about £44 million ompared with estimated sales of 121 million Friday. The Canadian ollar finished at 86.35 U.S. cents, high for the year and up from 5.12 Friday.

The dollar advanced to 4.3210 rench francs from 4.2980.



New York Times

This was the scene at the Hotel George V in Paris when the Young plan was approved in 1929. Signing for Germany at the left is Hjalmar Schacht, president of the Reichsbank. Holding a pipe at the center of the table is Owen Young.

The Old Issue of 'Young Bonds' Nears Conclusion

By John Geddes

BONN, April 2 (NYT) — The final chapter in West Germany's repayment of its pre-World War II debts is nearing a close that will mean the end of one of the largest bankruptcies in history.

An international tribunal recently ended a three-week hearing on complaints involving West Germany's repayment of the Young bonds of 1930, a $300-million issue floated in an international attempt to stave off the country's economic collapse during the Weimar Republic. The bonds come due next year.

The issue in the hearing revolved around the method of recalculating the principal amount of the bonds, which were denominated in nine currencies, due to subsequent changes in exchange rates. The seven-member panel is expected to issue its findings in the fall.

Last Prewar Debt

According to Richard Kearney, the U.S. representative at the hearings, the Young bonds are the last of the $3.3 billion in prewar debt West Germany assumed in 1953 in an act of "voluntary bankruptcy." The bonds are named for Owen D. Young, a U.S. lawyer and businessman, who was a member of the first committee of experts appointed to advise the Reparation Commission concerning the stabilization of the German currency after World War I.

But separating the Young bonds from similar instruments with only historical value, such as czarist Russia bonds, is the issue's still considerable value. On the London Stock Exchange, the 5½ percent bonds were recently selling for £413 for each £100 of 1930 value. According to some, the bonds should be selling even higher, at up to £616. The changes in the relative value of currencies that are behind the big trading premiums is one of the key issues at the tribunal.

As early as 1933, the Young bonds were in trouble. With the rise of the Nazi regime, the country went into default on the bonds as interest payments were at best "sporadic." With the outbreak of war, payments to the allied bondholders stopped entirely.

In 1952, representatives of 19 governments met with the West German authorities to resolve the problem of Germany's debt, including the Young bonds. The negotiations were crucial to Germany because its foreign trade was being crippled by creditor suits involving the prewar obligations. On Feb. 27, 1953, an agreement was signed in London under which West Germany agreed to assume the prewar debts, two-thirds of which was owed to the United States.

Mr. Kearney, who attended the 1952 talks, said the Young bonds held a key position due to their common attributes with other debts. And, in the years since the 1952 accord, the Young bonds have acted as another sort of pace setter, mirroring the disruptions caused by the volatile currency movements.

The original purchasers of Young bonds were protected by a gold backing, which linked the bonds to the amount of gold that could be bought in 1930 by each of the currencies. However, in 1952, at the insistence of the United States, the dollar was substituted for gold in determining the value of the bonds.

It was decided that changes in the value of the pound required that a £1,000 bond would have to be repaid with £1,700. To offset the changes, dollar holders were given a 5 percent interest rate coupon in the renegotiated terms, against 4½ percent for other holders.

Darkly Worded Pact

The 1952 accord, however, set the framework for future troubles. Instead of adopting the dollar for repayment of interest and principal through the 1980 maturity, the pact called for any recalculation to be done on the "basis of the least depreciated currency." But the German translation of the pact used the term "abwertung," which the German authorities and most German dictionaries interpret as a devaluation.

At the time, Mr. Kearney said, it seemed unlikely that problems would arise from the varying interpretations. But after revaluing the Deutsche mark in 1961 and 1969, the German authorities declined to recalculate the payments since revaluations were not devaluations. A suit on behalf of bondholders challenging the German move was brought to the tribunal.

To holders of dollar bonds, the difference in currency valuations amounts to between $12 million and $14 million on repayment, of the $98.25-million U.S. dollar share of the Young bonds.

Question of Floating

Not touched upon during the three weeks of arguments was the question of how to recalculate the bonds since fixed exchange rates were abolished in 1973. But, Mr. Kearney said, "if we win this one (on the early revaluations), we'll have a good basis for negotiation on the question of floating."

Meanwhile, West Germany has been regarding the Belgian franc as the "least depreciated currency," which would give a repayment value today of £413 for each £100 worth of bonds. But some London banks, gambling on a verdict against the German side, have been reported to be buying up the bonds, hoping for speculative profits. If the Swiss franc were used as the basis for repayment, each £100 would yield about £616.

NYSE Prices Lower In Active Trading

NEW YORK, April 2 (UPI) — New York Stock Exchange prices were sharply lower in fairly active late afternoon trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which lost 4.59 points Friday, was off 7.45 at 854.73 at 3 p.m. and had been down more than 10 points at mid-day.

Declines far outnumber advances 915 to 375 while the five-hour NYSE turnover was about 24.48 million shares compared with about 23.40 million traded during the corresponding period Friday.

Analysts said heavy selling in nuclear industry stocks indicated investors are fearful the accident near Harrisburg, Pa., will set the industry back years, if not for good. The accident also has complicated President Carter's efforts to devise an energy policy that was made critical by OPEC's decision to raise prices. Mr. Carter is expected to deliver an energy policy statement sometime this week.

Some selling was attributed to a breakdown in trucking talks during the weekend and the shutdown yesterday.

General Public Utilities, which owns the Three Mile Island nuclear facility, asked that a trading suspension in its stock be continued. The stock lost 1⅜ points to 16¼ last week before trading was halted early Friday.

Westinghouse Electric, which supplies technology to the nuclear industry, was active and lower most of the day following block trades of 350,000 shares at 18¼ and 100,000 shares at 17¾.

J. Ray McDermott, also active, was lower following a block of 127,000 shares at 18¼. McDermott is the owner of Babcock & Wilcox, which built the Three Mile Island plant.

Among the other nuclear energy and related issues, Kerr-McGee, Combustion Engineering, UNC Resources, and Atlas Corp. all were lower.

Columbia Pictures, which rose 2⅜ points last week, continued to attract attention. The company's picture "The China Syndrome," a fictional account of a nuclear accident, has been a box office success, particularly since the Pennsylvania disaster.

Continental Oil, which has coal-mining interests, was active along with North American Coal, Eastern Fuel & Gas and Pittston.

American Stock Exchange issues were lower in moderate trading with the index off 2.03 at 177.67 at 3 p.m. Uranium stocks were very hard hit.

On the Chicago Board of Trade, wheat closed off 1¼ to 5½ cents; corn up ¾ to 1½; oats up 1¼ to 2 and soybeans off 5¼ to 8½ cents. Weakness in silver and negative chart interpretations inspired some late commission house stop-loss selling in soybeans and the nearby May wheat contract, where losses of 5½ cents per bushel were posted.

Ratio Raised On Sales to Profit in U.S.

WASHINGTON, April 2 (IHT) — U.S. factory profit margins rose slightly in the fourth quarter of 1978, the Federal Trade Commission reported today.

Manufacturers' after-tax profit averaged 5.6 percent of sales in the quarter, up from 5.4 percent in the third quarter and compared to 5.3 percent in the fourth quarter of 1977, the FTC said.

Profit on nondurable goods including food, textile and petroleum products rose to $10.95 billion in the December quarter from $10.1 billion the previous quarter and $9 billion a year earlier. Profit on durable goods, which include primary metals, machinery and transportation equipment, rose to $11.68 billion from $10.34 billion in the third quarter and $9.36 billion a year earlier.

The annual rate of return on shareholders' equity rose to 16.1 percent from 14.9 percent in the previous three months and 14.4 percent a year earlier.

Separately, the Commerce Department reported the seasonally adjusted value of new construction put in place fell 1 percent in February to an annual rate of $205.5 billion from January's revised $208.6 billion, originally reported at $208.1 billion.

Construction spending in February was 16-percent above the year-earlier level. The average annual rate for the three months ending February was $210.9 billion, also off 1 percent from the preceding quarter, it said. New private construction put in place in February rose 1 percent to an annual rate of $164.3 billion, while the value of new public construction fell 11 percent over January to $41.2 billion.

Hudson's Bay Lifts Eurobond Amount

LONDON, April 2 (Reuters) — The Eurobond currently on offer from Hudson's Bay Co. has been increased to $Can.50 million from $Can.40 million, syndicate manager Morgan Stanley said today. The issue is expected to carry a coupon of 10½ percent over 10 years and pricing is expected to be par.

Galveston-Houston International Finance's $20 million convertible, due 1993, was priced at par, joint lead manager Kidder Peabody said. The conversion price of the issue was set at $32.50, giving a conversion premium of 17.12 percent over Friday's closing bid price of the stock. The coupon was set at 8¼ percent.

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U.S. Steel W. German Plant a Real Steal

BONN, April 2 (NYT) — Early last January, in response to press inquiries, U.S. Steel Corp. announced that it had sold its majority interest in a 500,000-ton-a-year West German iron foundry to a West German lawyer.

The brief announcement failed to say, however, that the company had sold its share for one Deutsche mark. Nor did the announcement, issued in the United States, but not in West Germany, note that the buyer was one of U.S. Steel's lawyers here. And it did not recall that only 20 months earlier U.S. Steel had bought its direct share in Metallhuttenwerke Lubeck for the mark equivalent of more than $7 million.

A company spokesman in Pittsburgh has declined to confirm the purchase price, sale price or the size of investments that the largest U.S. steelmaker made in Lubeck. And the spokesman also declined to comment on reports in the German financial press that U.S. Steel had lost between $21.6 million and $32.4 million in its investment.

The official reason for selling the plant was that "it didn't fit in with U.S. Steel's over-all corporate planning." In Dusseldorf, a U.S. Steel official said the sale to the German lawyer had occurred "because there were no other buyers at the time."

Industry observers here suspect that U.S. Steel made the improbable sale to escape the heavy closing costs, including payments to 1,200 employees, that would be required if the foundry were to be shut. "You have to remember that it is extremely costly to close a plant in Germany," a U.S. businessman said. "But at the same time, you have to decide how long you're going to throw good money into a bad pot."

Although termination agreements are a matter for negotiations, in the last year such agreements have in some cases amounted to more than $6,500 an employee. According to industrialists, a U.S. Steel shutdown in Lubeck would likely have cost the company about $7.56 million.

Government officials in Schleswig-Holstein, where the plant is situated, say that U.S. Steel's "unusual transaction" with the lawyer apparently leaves the U.S. company free from liabilities should the plant fail.

Meanwhile, left with an ailing plant, the Schleswig-Holstein state bank has been prompted to arrange a government-backed credit line exceeding $5.4 million to aid the foundry's liquidity and keep it afloat. A U.S. Steel spokesman in Pittsburgh said: "We thought it was in the best interest of Metallhuttenwerke, the employees and the city when we sold the plant; we kept the German government fully informed of our actions."

But in northern Germany, U.S. Steel is no longer a favorite name. Harry Pfeiffer, an official in the state economics ministry, charges that the pullout came "overnight" and that the sale of U.S. Steel's interest in the plant for one mark came as "more than a surprise."

The plant is primarily geared to iron production but also has the capacity to produce coke, cement and concrete. Founded in 1905, the concern was bought in 1937 by the Flick Group, the German conglomerate. As part of a major restructuring drive it embarked on in the early 1970s, Flick sold the company in 1975 for what is said by German sources to be "well over" $10.8 million.

The buyers were two European holding companies, Amsenco BV of Amsterdam and Ste. de Paris et d'Outreau of France, which, respectively, took a 67 and a 32 percent share in the foundry. Flick spokesmen describe the two companies as acting for U.S. Steel, but U.S. Steel tells a different story.

In a recent week, Andrew Staursky, a spokesman for U.S. Steel in Pittsburgh, had at various times said that the company had no connection with the two concerns, later stated that it has no "direct" connections and then finally refused to comment at all. The French concern, which said it was currently in liquidation, reported that U.S. Steel owned a 27-percent stake in it. Amsenco said it did not have any connection with U.S. Steel.

Soon after the 1975 purchase, the Lubeck plant ran into problems accentuated by the worldwide slump in the steel industry. Sales, which in 1974 surged by about 50 percent from 1973, fell back in 1975 and then tumbled further in 1976.

But the fall in sales did not stop U.S. Steel from taking its first direct stake in the Lubeck foundry in April, 1977. According to A.R. Van Verkruk, office manager of the Amsterdam holding company, U.S. Steel bought a 51-percent stake in Metallhuttenwerke Lubeck in April 1977 in conjunction with a rise in the company's share capital.

Mr. Van Verkruk said U.S. Steel paid the par value of one mark each for the 14 million new shares and somewhat less than par for the other eight million odd shares it bought from its new partners. The transaction left Amsenco with a 39-percent interest, and the French concern with 10 percent, he said.

But the entrance of U.S. Steel directly into the company was not enough to reverse the sales downturn. Volume fell again in 1977 and slumped further in 1978. "We made a real effort to turn the plant around," Mr. Staursky said. "But all we were able to do was reduce the losses." In March 1978, he added, U.S. Steel began looking for a buyer.

The buyer was Ulrich Ditzen, who has represented U.S. Steel in the past. "I still consider myself their counsel even though I'm not representing them in any case currently," he said. He added that he bought the 75-percent interest he now holds in the Lubeck company from U.S. Steel and Amsenco for one mark for each package. He said his purchase was made "as a private citizen," not in connection with his legal practice. He declined to say why he would want to buy a 500,000-ton-a-year iron foundry.

—By JOHN GEDDES

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Corning Glass Works

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	330.10	279.90
Profits	33.99	22.01
Per share	1.92	1.24

Revenue, Profits in Millions

Britain

Reckitt & Colman

Year	1978	1977
Revenue	606.64	557.00
Profits	61.30	57.91
Per Share	0.5567	0.5342

(Figures in Sterling)

Sweden

Volvo

Year	1978	1977
Revenue	19,100.	16,200.
Profits	312.00	198.00

(Figures in Swedish kronor)

IIB Prepays Eurocredit

LUXEMBOURG, April 2 (Reuters) — Moscow-based International Investment Bank has prepaid around $60 million of a $500-million, seven-year Eurocredit raised in June, 1977, lead manager Dresdner Bank International said here today. A prepayment penalty of around ¼ to ⅜ percent has been paid, the bank added. Interest on the credit ranged from 1⅛ to 1¼ percent above the London interbank offered rate.

25 Airbuses Ordered by Lufthansa

From Wire Dispatches

COLOGNE, April 2 — Lufthansa today placed an order with Airbus Industrie for 25 of the 200-seat, A-310B aircraft at a cost of over 1.5 billion Deutsche marks, the West German-owned airline said today.

It also has options on a further 25 aircraft, it said.

The order, which needs the approval of the company's supervisory board, doubles the previous order volume detailed in a draft contract last year, Lufthansa said.

The new aircraft, which are a shortened version of Airbus Industrie's original wide-bodied airliners, are due for delivery between 1983 and 1990, it added. Lufthansa said in February it was due to take delivery of two A-300B Airbuses in March and another in the second quarter this year, while a further Airbus of the same type will be delivered in the first quarter of 1981.

The A-310s ordered by Lufthansa will have a seating capacity of 211 persons of which 18 can be accommodated in the first class. It will have a maximum range of 5,600 kilometers and would be used on short- and medium-range flights starting 1983, according to Lufthansa.

Herbert Culmann, chairman of Lufthansa's management board, said at a news conference that while the firm had not bowed to "political" pressure in buying the European Airbus instead of the U.S.-made Boeing 767, "it cannot be in the interest of the Europeans to let the American giant one day become a colossus."

Paris-based Airbus Industrie, which manages production of the Airbus, is a joint venture of French, West German, British and Dutch aeronautics firms. Several other European aeronautics companies act as subcontractors.

Separately, in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, Air Afrique's president Aousson Koffi said the west and central African airline will order two of the shorter A-310B aircraft and one A-300 Super B-4 in the next few days. The price was not disclosed.

Jewel Ups Payout

CHICAGO, April 2 (Reuters) — Jewel Cos. raised its quarterly dividend to 42 from 36 cents a share, payable June 29 to holders of record June 15.

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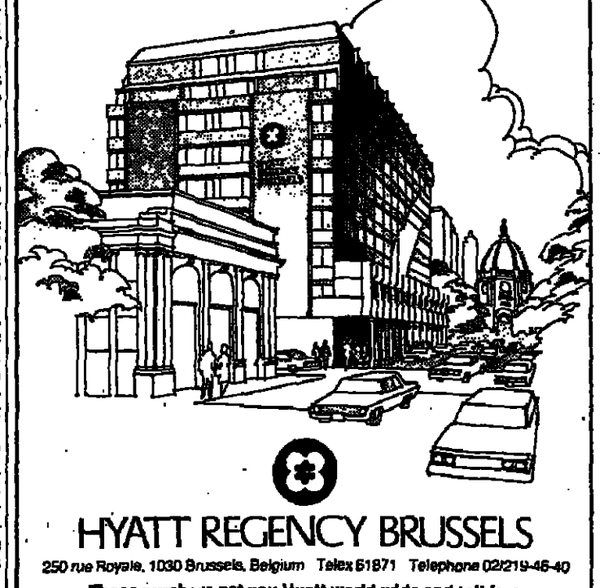
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NYSE Nationwide Trading Prices (3 o'clock) Apr. 2

Tables include the nationwide prices up to 3 p.m. on Wall Street.

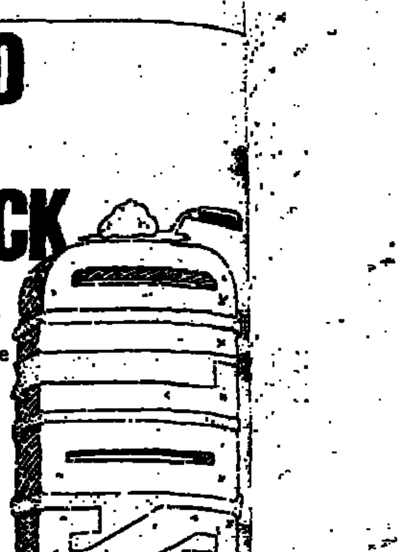
12 Month High Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld. P/E Sls. 100s	High Low 3 p.m. Quot. Ch'ge Prev
	—A—A—A—		
39½ 27⅞	ACF 2.10	6.5 7 18	32¼ 32 32¼+¼
23⅝ 15½	AMF 1.24	7.6 7 608	16¼ 16⅛ 16¼+⅛
32⅞ 16⅛	AM Intl .28	1.5 7 258	19 18½ 18⅝—½
14¾ 8⅝	APL 1	9.9 43	10¼ 10 10⅛—⅛
48⅝ 33⅞	ARA 1.64	4.4 8 1	37 37 37 —¼
31⅜ 19	ASA 1	4.0 127	25⅛ 24¾ 24⅞—⅛
14⅞ 8½	ATO .48	4.1 5 25	11⅞ 11¾ 11¾—⅛
48 29	AbbtLb 1	3.1 13 165	32¼ 32½ 32½—¾
23¾ 15	AcmeC 1.20	6.5 6 15	18½ 18¼ 18½
6¼ 3⅛	AdmDg .84	1.0 5 3	3⅞ 3⅞ 3⅞
13 10¼	AdaEx 1.28e	11. 29	11½ 11¼ 11½+⅛
8½ 3⅞	AdmMl .20e	4.3 6 5	4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝—⅛
45⅝ 34½	AetnaL 2.70	6.0 5 522	44⅝ 44⅜ 44⅝+⅛
26¾ 17⅝	Ahmans 1	4.6 4 2	21⅞ 21⅞ 21⅞—⅛
4 2	Aileen	58	2⅞ 2⅝ 2⅝—⅛
31⅞ 23⅝	AirPrd .60	2.2 10 193	28⅝ 27⅞ 27⅞—⅜
26⅜ 15⅛	AirbFrt 1	4.8 11 5	20⅞ 20⅝ 20⅝—⅜
15¾ 11¼	Akzona .80	6.3 8 30	12⅞ 12⅝ 12⅝—⅛
9⅝ 7⅛	AlaP dpf.87	11. 27	8 7⅞ 8 +⅛
112¼ 97½	AlaP pf 11	11. z550	101 99¼ 101 +¼
102 84½	AlaP pf 9.44	11. z500	85¾ 85 85 —½
87¼ 73¼	AlaP pf 8.16	11. z50	74½ 74½ 74½
87 73	AlaP pf 8.28	11. z310	75 75 75
17⅛ 14⅛	Alagsco 1.40	9.3 7 9	15 14¾ 15
21⅛ 13½	Alaskin .66	3.5 13 23	19 18⅞ 19
41 19⅝	Albany 1	2.7 10 39	37¼ 36¾ 37 —½
9⅜ 6¼	Alberto .36	4.6 11 2	7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝—⅛
46⅝ 27¾	Albrtsn 1.20	3.0 8 11	40 39⅞ 40 +¼
38½ 24⅞	AlcanA 2	5.6 5 251	35⅞ 35½ 35⅝—⅛
31¾ 21⅝	AlcoStd 1.40	5.7 5 12	24⅝ 24⅜ 24⅝—⅛
8¼ 5¼	Alexdr .40	6.3 5 34	6⅜ 6¼ 6⅜+⅛
24 15½	AllgCp 1	4.1 7 116	24⅜ 23⅞ 24⅜+1
15 6¼	AllegAir	4 954	10⅞ 10⅜ 10⅝+⅛
29⅞ 18	Allg pf 1.87	7.9 271	23⅝ 23⅜ 23⅝+⅛
20¼ 13¾	AllgLd 1.28	7.3 8 15	17¾ 17½ 17½—⅛
38⅝ 30	AllgL pf 3	9.4 5	32⅝ 32 32 —⅜
23⅞ 21	AllgL pr2.19	10. 6	21⅜ 21½ 21⅝
19 15¼	AllgPw 1.72	11. 8 203	16½ 16¼ 16⅜—⅛
19⅝ 13⅛	AllenGp 1	5.5 7 29	18⅛ 17⅞ 18⅛
35 20⅞	Allergan .50	1.9 12 37	26⅛ 25⅝ 26⅛+⅛
44¾ 27⅜	AlldCh 2	5.7 8 639	35⅜ 34⅞ 35⅛—⅛
15½ 9⅞	AlldMnt .80	6.8 7 12	11¾ 11⅝ 11¾—⅛
16⅜ 10⅝	AlldPd .60	4.3 35 6	14⅛ 14 14 —⅛
28 20	AlldStr 1.50	7.1 5 244	21½ 21 21¼—⅛
38⅝ 25½	AllisCh 1.70	5.2 5 83	32⅝ 32½ 32⅝+⅛
16⅞ 10½	AllrAu .60b	4.6 8 13	13⅜ 13 13⅛—⅛
22¼ 14½	AlphPr .72a	4.1 8 4	17⅜ 17⅛ 17⅜—⅛
56⅝ 38⅜	Alcoa 2.40	4.5 6 388	54⅝ 53⅝ 53⅝—1
21 13¼	AmlSug 1	5.6 164 3	18 18 18
55½ 32¾	Amax 2.28	4.2 13 175	54¼ 52⅝ 52½—1⅜
132½ 84	Amax pf5.25	4.0 1	131 131 131 —1
51⅝ 38⅞	Amax pf 3	6.1 14	49⅞ 49 49 —1⅛
20⅝ 13¼	Amcord 1.20	6.4 6 66	18⅞ 18⅝ 18⅝—⅜
26⅝ 16¼	Amrce 1.32	5.9 6 25	22½ 22⅛ 22½—⅜
41¾ 31	Amrc pf2.60	7.1 4	37 36½ 36½—1
33¼ 23¼	AHess 1b	3.3 9 259	30⅝ 30 30¼—⅜
73 55⅝	AHes pf3.50	5.2 14	68⅞ 67¼ 67¼—1½
19⅝ 9½	AmAir .40	3.3 3 475	12⅝ 11⅞ 12⅛+⅛
9¼ 3⅝	AmAir wt	67	5⅝ 5½ 5½—¼
22⅝ 19½	AAir pf 2.18	11. 46	19⅝ 19¼ 19⅝+⅛
20½ 12⅝	ABakr 1.20b	8.9 6 28	13⅝ 13⅜ 13½—¼
55⅝ 45¼	ABrnds 4.50	8.2 7 140	55¼ 54⅝ 55 +⅛
31¾ 30⅝	ABrd pf2.75	8.7 55	31⅝ 31½ 31⅝+⅛
30⅝ 28⅝	ABrd pf2.67	8.8 17	30⅜ 30¼ 30⅜—⅛
43¼ 32⅝	ABdcst 1.20	3.5 7 209	34½ 34¼ 34⅜—¼
20½ 13⅞	ABldM .70	4.7 7 1	14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝—⅛
43⅝ 34½	AmCan 2.80	7.5 6 75	37⅝ 37⅜ 37⅜—⅜
22½ 19¾	ACan pf1.75	8.3 8	21⅛ 21⅛ 21⅛
4⅜ 2⅝	ACentry	30	4 4 4 —⅛
46⅝ 18¼	ACredt 1.30	2.8 11 40	46⅝ 46⅛ 46⅛—¼
32⅞ 23⅜	ACyan 1.60	6.2 8 770	25⅝ 25⅛ 25⅝
13¼ 8	AmDistl	37	11¼ 11⅛ 11⅛
36 22½	ADT 1.08	4.6 9 36	24 23½ 23½—⅝
11¾ 7⅛	ADualV .84a	8.2 7	10⅛ 10¼ 10¼
24½ 20⅝	AEIPw 2.18	10. 10 717	21⅝ 21½ 21⅝
40⅝ 27¾	AmExp 1.80	5.8 7 x503	31⅞ 30⅝ 31 —⅛
17⅛ 8⅝	AFamil .60	4.7 6 34	12⅞ 12⅝ 12⅞
23½ 19	AGIBd 1.96e	9.7 x35	20⅝ 20¼ 20¼—¼
19 15½	AGnCv 1.95e	11. 12	17⅛ 17⅛ 17⅛—⅛
29⅝ 22⅝	AGnIns 1	3.7 4 99	27 26½ 27 +½
36⅝ 28⅞	AGn pf1.80	5.5 26	33⅝ 33 33 —⅜
13 9⅞	AHeritLf .48	4.1 8 2	11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝
22½ 12	AmHoist 1	6.2 6 50	16½ 16¼ 16¼—¼
32⅜ 26⅛	AHome 1.40	5.2 12 1270	26⅝ 26⅛ 26⅛—⅜
32⅜ 23¼	AmHosp .68	2.7 10 181	24⅝ 24⅜ 24⅜
13⅛ 6⅝	AmInvst .30	2.8 14 5	10⅞ 10⅝ 10⅝+⅛
35⅜ 18	AMI .80	3.0 9 78	27⅛ 26½ 26⅝—⅜
9¼ 4¼	AmMotrs	6 1619	9⅛ 8⅞ 8⅞—⅜
47 36	ANatR 3.20	8.0 7 903	40⅜ 39⅞ 40 —¼
18⅞ 18⅛	AShip .80a	6.5 25 52	12½ 12⅛ 12⅛—⅜
53⅜ 35⅞	AStand 2.40	5.9 6 78	44⅝ 44¼ 44⅝—⅜
140 97	A Std pf4.75	4.1 1	116¾ 116¼ 116¾—⅜
9⅝ 6	ASterll .32	4.5 9 84	7⅜ 7 7⅛
54½ 29½	AmStrs 2.24	4.1 9 45	54½ 54⅛ 54½+⅜
64⅝ 58½	ATT 5	8.2 8 1695	61⅞ 61 61¼+¼
67⅞ 61½	ATT pf 4	6.2 13	64¼ 64 64¼+⅛
49⅝ 43⅝	ATT pf 3.64	8.0 11	45⅝ 45⅝ 45⅝—⅛
50¾ 44⅝	ATT pf 3.74	8.0 11	46½ 46½ 46½—⅛
12½ 10¼	AWatWk .84	7.6 5 4	11 11 11 —⅛
18¾ 14½	AWat pf1.43	8.9 z100	16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛+⅛
14½ 11½	AWat pf1.25	10. z30	12½ 12½ 12½+⅜
23¼ 15½	Ameron 1	5.4 6 5	18⅝ 18⅜ 18⅜—⅜
16⅛ 9½	AmesD .40	3.1 6 35	13⅛ 13 13
37¾ 27¼	Ametek 1.80	5.7 9 14	31½ 31 31½+¼
20⅝ 15⅛	Amfac 1.20	6.2 6 25	19⅝ 19⅜ 19⅝—⅛
40 25½	AMPInc .76	2.4 12 27	32½ 32¼ 32¼—½
16½ 12	Ampco .60	4.2 7 4	14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛—⅛
19⅝ 10⅞	Ampex	11 324	16 15½ 15⅝—⅜
19⅞ 14⅛	Amstar 1.35	7.3 14 660	18⅜ 17⅞ 18⅝+⅛
8 6⅜	Amst pf .68	10. 10	6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝+⅛
45 29¼	Amsted 1.72	4.8 7 67	35⅝ 35½ 35½—½
31⅞ 24⅝	AnchrH 1.60	6.0 5 40	26⅝ 26½ 26⅝+⅜
26 18⅝	AndClay 1	5.1 7 9	20 19⅝ 19⅝—½
8¼ 5⅛	Angelica .30	5.2 6 23	5⅞ 5¾ 5¾—⅛
13⅝ 7⅜	Anixter .32	2.5 7 57	13⅛ 12⅝ 12⅝—⅜
26¾ 13½	Apache .50	1.9 8 74	26⅝ 26⅛ 26⅝+⅛
22½ 8⅜	ApldDig	8 109	10 10 10
49⅝ 20⅛	ApldDig pf1	4.3 2	23⅝ 23⅝ 23⅝—⅜
11 4½	ApplMag	9 28	8⅝ 8½ 8½—⅛
26⅝ 17½	ArcataC .96	4.2 7 19	23 22⅞ 23 —½
29 25	Arcata pf2.16	7.4 1	29 29 29
19½ 12⅝	ArchrD .20b	1.2 10 66	17⅛ 17 17⅛—⅛
11⅜ 5⅞	ArcticEnt	7 93	10½ 10⅛ 10½+¼
21⅝ 18⅛	ArizPS 1.88	9.3 6 242	20⅝ 20⅛ 20⅛—¼
114 104½	AriPpf 10.70	10. z60	106⅛ 106⅛ 106⅛—⅜
18½ 10	ArkBst .60b	5.5 5 10	10⅞ 10⅞ 10⅞
38 28⅞	ArkLGs 2.20	6.2 8 41	35⅞ 35⅜ 35⅜—⅜
5¼ 1⅝	ArlenRlty	39	2⅛ 2 2 —⅛
8¼ 5¼	Armada	8 20	6 6 6
22⅞ 17	Armco 1.36	6.2 5 135	21⅞ 21⅝ 21⅞
30½ 25⅞	Arm pf 2.10	7.4 4	28⅜ 28⅜ 28⅜—½
56 50½	Armr pf4.75	9.4 z20	50½ 50½ 50½
21⅛ 14⅝	ArmstCk 1	5.7 7 174	17½ 17⅛ 17½—⅛
32 18⅝	ArmRu 1.20	5.6 4 8	21⅜ 21¼ 21¼—⅛
25⅝ 15⅝	AroCorp 1	5.0 7 11	20⅛ 20½ 20⅛—½
13⅞ 7⅞	ArrowE .20r	1.4 6 31	u14 13½ 14 +⅜
23¾ 12	Arvin 1	6.8 4 55	14⅝ 14½ 14⅝
37 22¼	Arvin pf 2	8.1 5	25 24¾ 24¾—⅛
20⅝ 13⅛	Asarco .40	2.0 12 426	20⅝ 20 20 —½
46⅝ 31	AshlOil s 2	4.6 7 869	43⅝ 43¼ 43⅝—⅛
25⅝ 15⅝	AsdDG 1.50	8.5 7 30	17⅝ 17⅜ 17⅝+⅛
21 13⅝	Athlone 1.20	6.2 5 22	19⅝ 19⅜ 19⅜—⅛
23⅞ 17⅞	AtlCyEl 1.74	9.3 8 93	18⅞ 18⅝ 18⅝—⅛
63¼ 44⅝	AtlRich 2.80	4.6 9 331	61⅞ 60⅞ 61¼—⅜
213 152	AtlRc pf 3	1.4 1	207½ 207½ 207½—2¼
75½ 54	AtlRc pf2.80	3.8 8	73 72¾ 73 —¼
15⅝ 9½	AtlasCp	284	12⅝ 12½ 12⅝—½
36⅝ 26⅝	AutoDta .52	1.7 15 36	30⅝ 29⅝ 30
35 18½	AvcoCp 1.20	5.3 3 247	22⅝ 22½ 22⅝—¼

To Our Readers

Because of France's change to daylight saving time a month before the United States makes a similar shift, the International Herald Tribune is temporarily unable, starting today, to publish the closing U.S. stock prices. The current seven-hour time difference will last for one month. The IHT provides the closing prices during the rest of the year.

12 Month High Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld. P/E Sls. 100s	High Low 3 p.m. Quot. Ch'ge Prev
70 42	Avco pf 3.20	6.7 10	48 48 48 —⅜
87½ 49	Avco pf 4.20	7.1 3	59¼ 59 59¼+¼
19½ 13⅝	Avery .52	3.0 8 11	17½ 17½ 17½+⅛
23⅝ 13⅛	Avnet .80	4.2 7 304	19⅝ 19 19 —½
63 45⅝	Avon 2.60	5.5 12 679	47 46½ 46⅞+⅛
	—B—B—B—		
3 1⅛	BT Mtg	52	2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
11¾ 5⅝	Boche .40a	4.6 5 56	8⅞ 8⅝ 8⅝—⅜
39½ 25½	Bakrlnt .44	1.1 14 256	38⅝ 38⅛ 38⅝—⅛
24⅝ 14⅝	BaldwU 1.20	5.1 6 7	23⅝ 23⅜ 23⅝
37 26	BldU pf 2.06	5.8 1	35¾ 35¾ 35¾+¼
28⅝ 20⅞	BallCp 1.20	5.5 6 9	21⅞ 21⅝ 21⅝—⅛
71⅜ 20⅞	BallyMf .10	.2 25 496	64⅝ 62⅞ 64¼+⅛
27⅞ 23⅝	BaltGE 2.28	9.3 7 90	24⅝ 24½ 24½
26¼ 17⅝	BanCal .92	4.8 5 14	19¼ 19 19¼+¼
16⅞ 11¼	Bandag .60	4.1 9 34	14⅝ 14½ 14½—⅛
31⅜ 17⅝	BangPnt .60	3.0 4 42	20⅜ 19⅞ 19⅞—⅛
38 30⅝	BnkNY 2.44a	7.5 5 18	32⅝ 32⅜ 32⅝
17⅛ 13⅜	BkofVa 1.04	7.4 5 4	14⅛ 14 14⅛
29⅞ 22	BnkAm 1.10	4.4 7 570	25¼ 25 25⅛
48 32⅞	BankTr 3	8.8 5 60	34½ 33⅞ 34 —⅜
29¼ 25⅝	BkTr pf2.50	9.4 13	26½ 26½ 26½
21⅝ 8¼	Banner .12	1.0 12 2	11⅞ 11⅞ 11⅞+⅛
30½ 21¼	Barber 1.60	5.4 10 19	29⅝ 29⅜ 29⅝+⅜
18⅝ 10¼	BardCR .32	2.5 10 60	12⅝ 12½ 12⅝—⅛
28 19½	BarnsGp 1	4.0 7 2	24⅝ 24½ 24⅝+⅛
17⅛ 14⅝	BarryW s.44	2.8 10 18	15⅝ 15⅛ 15⅝
65⅝ 35½	BatesMf .80	1.3 30 9	60⅝ 60⅜ 60⅝
54¼ 32¼	Bausch 1.72	4.1 8 82	42⅝ 41⅞ 42⅝+⅛
49⅝ 33⅝	BaxtTrv .50	1.3 14 151	38⅝ 38½ 38⅝—⅛
5⅝ 2⅝	BayColP	67 70	5½ 5⅜ 5⅜—⅛
21⅛ 18⅜	BaySIG 1.96	9.9 8 12	19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝—⅛
10⅝ 8	BayNCle .48	5.0 6 5	9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝+⅛
33⅝ 25	Bearing .80	2.9 9 34	28⅜ 27¾ 27⅞—¼
28¼ 21⅞	BeatFd 1.20	5.7 8 642	21⅞ d21⅛ 21⅛—⅜
58½ 45½	BeatF pf3.38	7.6 30	45⅝ d44⅝ 44⅝—1
29⅝ 21⅛	Beckm .28	1.3 14 207	22⅝ 21⅞ 21⅞—⅜
41 30⅝	BectnD .84	2.5 12 20	33½ 33¼ 33¼—⅛
31½ 20	Beech .92	3.7 8 138	25⅝ 24⅞ 25 —⅝
7½ 2⅞	Beker	204	7½ 7 7⅛—⅛
31⅜ 24⅝	BelcoP s.80	2.6 6 49	31⅝ 31 31¼+⅜
26½ 19⅛	Belden 1.44	6.2 5 32	23⅞ 23¼ 23¼—½
9 6⅛	BeldnH .36b	4.7 7 4	7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝—⅛
23⅝ 14⅛	BellHow .96	5.8 8 15	17 16⅝ 16⅝—⅛
9⅝ 5	Bellind .72a	1.7 5 41	7⅝ 7⅛ 7⅛
56¼ 47⅛	BellCd 4.56	8.0 7 11	u56⅜ 56⅝ 56¼+⅛
24⅝ 19½	Bemis 1.40	6.2 6 5	22½ 22½ 22½—⅛
43⅝ 33½	Bendix 2.56	6.5 6 134	40 39⅝ 39⅝—⅛
26⅝ 20⅝	BenfCp 1.80	7.9 5 54	23½ 22⅝ 22⅝—⅜
51 40⅝	Benef pf4.30	9.9 1	43⅝ 43⅛ 43¼—½
52 43	Benef pf4.50	10. z30	45 45 45
28⅞ 23½	Benef pf2.50	9.6 z100	26 26 26 +½
5⅝ 2½	BengtB	9 44	3⅝ 3½ 3½—⅛
9⅝ 4½	BerkeyP	11 25	6⅝ 6½ 6½
34¾ 20½	BestPd .16	6 8 289	26½ 25⅞ 25⅞—1
27⅝ 19⅝	BethStl 1.40	5.9 5 670	24 23½ 23⅝—⅜
40⅝ 29⅝	BigThr .80	2.1 13 285	37⅝ 37¼ 37½—⅜
19⅝ 14½	Binney .80	4.2 10 103	u20 19⅝ 19⅝—⅜
26⅞ 17⅝	BlsFSL 1	4.4 5 7	22⅝ 22⅝ 22⅝
22 15¼	BlackDr .68	3.2 12 851	21⅜ 20⅞ 21¼—½
32 18⅝	BlairJn 1.28	5.1 6 21	25⅝ 25¼ 25¼—¼
17⅝ 13⅛	BlissL 1	6.3 7 4	15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝—⅛
26 19	BlckHR 1.36	5.9 47	23⅝ 22⅞ 23 —⅜
26⅞ 18¼	BlueB 1.60	6.4 6 257	25⅝ 24½ 25⅛—⅜
10 4½	Bluebrd .20	2.1 6 42	9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝—⅛
7⅝ 4⅛	BobbieBr	5 51	5⅝ 5¼ 5¼
79⅝ 33⅝	Boein 1.50	2.3 9 1087	64⅝ 64⅛ 64⅝+⅜
45⅝ 42	Boein wi	25	43½ 43 43½
35⅝ 23½	BoiseC 1.50	4.3 7 181	35 34⅝ 34½—⅛
31⅝ 24⅝	Borden 1.72	6.6 6 130	26⅝ 26 26¼—⅛
34⅝ 26	BorgW 2	7.2 4 315	27⅞ 27⅝ 27⅝—⅛
9⅞ 3⅝	Bormns .05e	.7 6 26	7⅝ 7 7⅛
25⅝ 22½	BosEd 2.44	10. 8 94	23⅞ 23 23⅛—⅜
93 82	BosE pf8.88	11. z100	84½ 84 84½+1¼
12⅛ 10½	BosE pr1.17	11. 51	10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝—⅛
15 13	BosE pr1.46	11. 2	13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝—⅛
18⅝ 9⅝	BranIff .36	3.1 5 215	12⅛ 11½ 11⅝—⅜
33½ 20⅝	BraunC .80	2.8 9 54	28⅝ 28 28⅛—⅛
31⅜ 25	BrigSt 1.08	4.0 9 80	27⅜ 27 27 —⅜
40⅝ 29⅝	BristM 1.44	4.3 11 x290	34⅝ 33⅝ 33⅝—⅜
46½ 35½	BristM pf 2	5.1 2	39⅝ 39⅝ 39⅝—¾
25 13⅝	BritPet .34e	1.4 10 x696	24⅝ 24⅛ 24½+⅛
19½ 15⅝	BrkwGl 1.08	5.8 9 25	18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝—⅛
21⅝ 18⅝	BkyUG 2.02	9.9 7 23	20½ 20¼ 20½+⅜
26⅝ 24⅝	BkUG pf2.47	9.6 1	25⅝ 25⅝ 25⅝
23⅝ 12⅝	BwnShp .80b	4.0 7 38	20⅛ 19½ 20⅛+1
18½ 7⅛	Brown .30	1.7 6 48	17½ 17¼ 17½
30 23⅝	BwnGp 1.80	7.2 5 20	24⅝ 24⅝ 24⅝—⅛
16 11	BwnFer .60	4.4 10 334	13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝
18½ 12⅝	Brnswk .80	5.7 6 162	14⅛ 14 14⅛+⅛
30⅝ 20	BrushW 1.60	5.5 7 121	29⅞ 29⅛ 29⅛—⅜
21⅝ 15⅛	BucyEr .88	4.4 8 992	20⅛ 20 20 +⅛
6½ 5⅝	BudgC pf.60	10. 1	6 6 6 +⅛
36 22	BuffFo 1.80	6.3 6 4	29 28⅝ 28⅝—⅛
15 10	Bundy .88	7.3 5 9	12⅝ 12 12 —⅜
21½ 17⅛	BunkrH 1.86	10. 12	18½ 18½ 18½+⅛
22⅝ 9½	BunkR .84	4.0 7 177	21¼ 20⅞ 21⅛+⅛
25⅝ 18	BnkR pf1.50	6.4 5	24½ 23⅝ 23½—⅜
22⅝ 16⅝	Burlind 1.40	7.8 7 129	18⅛ 18 18 —⅛
46¼ 35	BurlNo 1.80	4.1 5 455	45 44⅝ 44⅝
7⅝ 6⅝	BrlNo pf .55	7.9 6	7 7 7
47 36	BrlNo pf2.85	6.4 8	44⅝ 44 44⅝+½
23⅝ 16⅝	Burndy .88	3.8 10 12	23⅛ 23⅝ 23⅛—¼
7¼ 2⅛	BrnsRL .20	5.5 340	3⅝ 3½ 3⅝—⅛
88 58⅝	Burrgh 2	2.9 11 490	69⅝ 68⅞ 69⅛—1⅛
18½ 14	Butlerln s.80	4.4 6 33	u18⅝ 18⅛ 18⅛—⅛
15½ 6⅞	Butles	133	11⅞ 11½ 11⅞+⅜
	—C—C—C—		
64⅝ 45	CBS 2.60	5.7 6 734	46 45⅝ 45½—½
11⅝ 4⅝	CCI	4 190	8¼ 8 8⅛—⅛
25⅝ 10	CI Rty .20e	.8 x68	24¼ 24⅛ 24⅛—⅛
37½ 29	CIT 2.40	6.8 8 272	35⅜ 34⅝ 35¼+⅛
15½ 8	CLC .34	2.0 21 24	12⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝—⅛
14½ 7⅞	CNA Fn	4 295	14⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝—⅜
18⅝ 13⅛	CNA pf 1.10	6.1 28	18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛—⅛
12⅝ 9⅝	CNAI 1.08a	9.7 1	11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛+⅛
55 44⅝	CPC 3	5.8 8 36	51⅝ 51¼ 51⅝—⅜
18 14¼	CP Nat 1.44	11. 12 2	15 14⅞ 15 +⅛
21⅝ 14⅝	CTS .88	4.8 7 23	18⅝ 16½ 16⅝+¼
39½ 22⅝	CabotC 1.40	3.6 7 23	39⅛ 39 39⅛—⅛
13⅝ 7⅝	Cadence	5 13	10⅝ 10¼ 10¼—½
63 14	Caesars	38 410	59 58 59 +¼
17¼ 13	Califin .50b	3.0 13 89	16⅝ 16⅛ 16⅝+⅛
4⅝ 2⅝	CamerB	6 11	3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
40½ 25⅛	CmpRL .80a	2.4 16 26	33⅝ 33⅝ 33⅝+¼
38 31	CamSp 1.76	5.3 9 92	33⅜ 33⅛ 33⅛—⅛
28⅝ 22⅝	CampT 1.08	4.4 9 18	24⅝ 23⅞ 24⅛+⅛
24⅝ 14⅝	CdPac 1.10e	4.7 5 181	23⅝ 23⅛ 23⅛—⅛
15⅝ 9	CanalR .64	4.4 9 31	15⅝ 14⅝ 14½—⅝
24½ 18½	ConMill n 1a	4.3 8 63	23⅝ 23⅛ 23⅝+¼
47¼ 36¼	CapCits .20	.5 10 x21	39 38⅝ 38⅝—¼
26½ 18⅝	CapHold .92	4.5 8 263	20⅝ 20½ 20⅝
4⅝ 3⅛	CarlingO .02e	.4 7 1	4½ 4½ 4½—⅛
39⅝ 21½	Carlisle 1.60	4.2 6 38	38⅝ 38 38½—½
61 52	CaroCO 5	8.8 z400	56⅝ 56⅝ 56⅝—2
12 5⅝	CaroFrg .40	5.7 4 4	7 6⅞ 7
23⅝ 19⅝	CarPw 1.96	9.7 6 x827	20⅝ 20 20¼—⅜
29⅝ 26¼	CarP pf2.67	9.9 5	27⅝ 27 27
31 21½	CarTec 1.60	5.8 7 22	27⅝ 27⅝ 27⅝+⅛
28⅛ 16⅝	CarrCp 1	3.9 7 565	25⅝ 25⅛ 25¼+¼
50⅝ 31	Carr pf 1.86	3.9 1	47½ 47½ 47½
24 16½	CarsPir 1	5.6 5 6	18 17⅝ 17⅝—⅛
20⅞ 13⅝	CartHaw 1	6.1 7 91	16½ 16⅛ 16½
10 6⅜	CartWal .40	5.2 9 13	7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝—⅛
8⅝ 6⅝	CascNG .46r	5.8 11 3	7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝
23½ 14⅝	CastlCk .80b	5.4 7 172	14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝+⅛
65 46⅝	CatrpT 2.10	3.6 9 539	59⅝ 58⅝ 58⅝—⅜
15¼ 10⅝	CecoCp .60	4.6 5 11	13¼ 13⅛ 13⅛—⅛
48¼ 37⅝	Celanse 3	6.6 6 125	46⅝ 45⅝ 45⅝—1⅛
50½ 44⅛	Celan pf4.50	9.8 8	46 46 46
8⅛ 3	Cenco	6 91	4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝+⅛
27 13	Centex .20	.9 10 32	23¼ 22⅝ 22⅝—⅜
17⅝ 14⅛	CenSoW 1.42	9.1 7 1419	16 15½ 15⅝—⅛
22 19⅝	CenHud 1.96	9.4 7 21	20⅞ 20½ 20¾+⅛
17½ 15¼	CenIlLt 1.70	10. 9 28	16⅝ 16½ 16⅝—⅛
28⅛ 25	CnIlLt pf2.62	9.8 z4500	26⅝ 26¼ 26⅝+⅜
14⅝ 12¼	CenIlPS 1.28	10. 8 104	12⅝ 12½ 12⅝—⅛
27⅝ 18	CenLaE 1.52	5.7 9 136	26⅝ 26½ 26⅝—⅛
16⅞ 14⅝	CeMPw 1.52	10. 7 70	15⅛ 15 15 —⅛
16⅝ 11⅝	CenSoya .76	5.8 6 28	13 13 13
27⅛ 23	CenTel 1.84	7.4 8 96	25⅝ 24⅝ 24⅝—⅜
40¼ 18½	CentrDat 1	2.7 15 62	38⅝ 37⅝ 37⅝—1
8⅝ 6⅛	CentrTel .54	6.8 7 15	8⅛ 8 8
24⅞ 15⅛	Crt-teed .90	5.5 5 66	17 16¼ 16¼—1⅛
22 16⅝	CessAir .80	4.3 8 537	18½ 18¼ 18½+⅛
26¼ 17⅝	Chmpin 1.24	5.2 6 322	24⅝ 23⅞ 24 —⅜
26½ 17⅝	Chmt pf1.20	5.1 3	24 23⅝ 23⅝—⅜
12⅞ 9	ChamSp .72	7.4 7 327	9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝+½
10 4	ChartCo .32	3.5 8 151	9⅝ 9 9⅛—⅛
4½ 1	ChartCo wt	219	4 3⅝ 3⅝
35½ 28	ChrtNY 2.44	7.7 5 22	31⅝ 31½ 31½
9⅝ 7⅛	ChasFd .62e	7.0 63	8⅞ 8⅝ 8⅝
37¼ 28½	ChasM 2.40	7.6 6 352	31½ 31¼ 31⅝—⅛
92⅝ 81¼	ChasM pfC	28	83½ 82⅝ 82⅝—1⅜
14⅝ 6⅛	Chelsea .60b	5.4 4 55	11⅝ 10⅝ 11⅛
45¾ 36	ChmNY 3.16	8.5 5 71	37⅝ 37¼ 37⅝+⅛
24¼ 20⅝	ChNY pf1.87	8.9 6	21⅛ 21⅛ 21⅛
51⅜ 33⅝	ChesVa 1.50	4.2 13 2	36 36 36 —¼
27¼ 20½	ChesPn 1.08	4.8 10 221	23 22½ 22⅝—⅛
34⅝ 24⅝	Chessie 2.32	7.6 8 243	30⅝ 29¼ 30½+1⅛
59 46⅝	ChiBrI 2a	4.3 9 105	47½ d46¼ 46¼—1½
13½ 5¼	ChiMlw	27 260	12⅝ 12¼ 12⅝+⅛
37½ 11⅛	ChiMlw pf	6	36 36 36 +¼
34⅝ 23¼	ChiPneT 2	7.9 7 28	25⅝ 24⅝ 25¼+⅛
7⅝ 3⅛	ChkFull	5	4 4 4
14½ 6⅝	ChrisCft	8 101	13⅝ 13⅛ 13¼—⅜
9 4⅛	Christn .40e	5.6 5 66	7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛—⅛
24⅝ 14⅝	Chroma 1.10	6.2 5 70	17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝—⅛
13⅝ 8⅛	Chrysler .40	3.9 396	10⅝ 10⅛ 10¼
5⅛ 3	Chrys wt	81	4 3⅝ 4 +¼
23⅝ 19¼	Chrys pf2.75	13. 59	21 20⅝ 20⅝—⅛
31 20⅝	ChurCh .44	1.8 11 75	24⅝ 23⅝ 23⅞—⅜
31¼ 26½	CinBell 2.32	8.2 5 15	28½ 28⅝ 28⅝
23⅝ 19⅛	CinGE 1.96	9.9 8 128	20⅛ 19⅞ 19⅞—¼
46½ 40¼	CinG pf 4	10. z460	41½ d40 40 —½
107⅝ 94	CinG pf 9.30	9.7 z100	95½ 95½ 95½—½
88¼ 77½	CinG pf 7.44	9.4 z30	79 79 79
37⅜ 23¼	CinMil 1.10	3.3 8 22	34 33⅝ 33⅝—⅜
29½ 20	Citicrp 1.30	5.7 6 544	22⅝ 22⅝ 22⅝—⅛
62½ 46⅛	CitiesSv 3.20	5.4 14 253	60 58½ 59⅝—⅜
1⅝ 1	CitzSouRt	2460	u 2 1⅝ 2 +¼
18¼ 12½	CityInv 1.20	7.9 4 x199	15⅝ 15⅛ 15⅛—⅛
2⅛ ⅝	CityInv wt	36	1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛+⅛
29⅝ 21	CityIn pf 2	8.3 x25	24⅝ 24⅝ 24⅝—⅛
40½ 31⅝	ClarkE 2	5.1 6 88	39¼ 39 39 —⅜
23⅝ 11⅛	ClarkOil .70	3.2 10 23	22½ 22 22 —½
31⅞ 25⅝	ClvClf 1.20a	3.8 9 61	31⅝ 31 31¼—¼
22¼ 16⅝	ClevEl 1.92	11. 8 237	18⅛ 18¼ 18⅛—¼
13¼ 7	Clevepk .60	6.2 12 46	10 9¾ 9⅝—¼
15⅝ 9⅝	Clorox .68	6.0 7 278	11⅝ 11¼ 11¼—⅜
14⅝ 9¼	CluettPe .60	5.3 6 72	11½ 11⅛ 11⅛
13 10⅛	CluettP pf 1	9.3 2	10¾ 10⅝ 10⅝—⅛
16⅛ 7⅛	Coachm .60	7.5 3 18	8 8 8 —⅛
22 12⅝	CstlStGs .30	1.4 7 204	21½ 20⅝ 21½
24 17⅛	CstSG pf1.83	8.1 12	22⅝ 22½ 22⅝—⅛
22¼ 14	CstSG pf1.19	5.7 3	21⅛ 21 21 —⅛
9¼ 5½	CocaBtl .40	5.9 9 124	6⅞ 6⅝ 6⅝—⅛
47¼ 37⅝	CocaCl 1.96	4.8 14 582	41½ 40⅞ 41 —⅛
43⅝ 22⅝	ClgwBk 1.40	3.5 6 9	39⅝ 39½ 39½—⅛
16⅜ 10⅝	ColeNt .72	5.8 6 3	12½ 12⅝ 12⅝—⅛
7⅞ 2⅝	Coleco	36	3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝—⅛
23¼ 16¼	ColgPal 1.08	6.5 8 1507	16⅝ 16½ 16⅝
13¼ 8¼	CollAlk .72	7.4 5 40	9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝—¼
19⅝ 9⅛	CollinF .28	2.1 7 60	14⅛ 13⅝ 13⅝—⅜
38 19	ColPen 1.20	5.9 5 375	20⅝ 20⅛ 20½—⅜
42⅝ 30½	Coltlnd 2.50	6.5 6 25	38⅝ 38⅜ 38¼—1⅛
89⅝ 65	Colt pf 4.25	5.2 1	82¼ 82¼ 82¼—2⅝
29½ 25⅛	ColGas 2.44	9.2 7 589	26½ 26 26½+¼
27½ 14⅝	ColuPct .70e	2.7 5 3015	26¼ 25⅝ 25⅝+⅜
27⅝ 20½	ColSOh 2.32	10. 13 85	22⅝ 22⅝ 22⅝+⅛
27 22⅝	CSO pf 2.42	11. 4	22⅝ 22⅝ 22⅝+¼
35¼ 27⅝	CmbCm .20	.6 11 88	32 31¼ 31¼—⅜
44⅝ 31⅝	CmbEn 2	5.3 8 1361	37⅝ 35¼ 37½+⅜
17⅛ 9⅝	CmbEq .14b	1.2 14 94	11⅝ 11⅛ 11⅝+⅜
28⅝ 24⅝	CmwE 2.60	11. 8 1122	24⅝ d24⅛ 24⅛—⅜
21 18⅛	CwE pf 1.42	7.5 2	19¼ 19 19 —¼
22⅝ 18⅝	CwE pf 1.90	9.6 6	19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝
27⅝ 25¼	CwE pf 2.37	9.1 2	26 26 26
31½ 26⅝	CwE pf 2.87	11. 27	26⅝ d26½ 26½—½
49⅝ 35¼	Comsat 2	4.8 10 732	41⅝ 41 41⅝
22⅝ 15⅝	CoPsyc .50	2.7 10 15	18⅝ 18¼ 18¼—⅜
21 18⅝	ComPS 1.88	9.2 7 2	20½ 20½ 20½—¼
47¼ 28⅝	Compgr .20	.4 15 78	45⅝ 45⅝ 45⅝—⅛
17 9⅝	CompSci	11 553	13 12⅝ 12⅝—⅛
19½ 17⅛	Congra s1.16	6.5 5 8	18⅛ 17⅝ 17⅝—⅛
33⅝ 21¼	ConeMl 1.80	6.1 5 63	30¼ 29⅝ 29⅝—¼
26¼ 16¼	Congolm 1	4.9 6 159	20⅝ 20½ 20½
20⅝ 17	ConnM 1.80	8.7 17 51	20⅝ 20⅝ 20⅝
18⅝ 15⅛	CnnNG 1.60	10. 9 2	15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝
25⅝ 12⅝	Conroc .80b	4.6 28 70	18 17⅝ 17⅝+¼
25 21⅝	ConEd 2.44	10. 6 974	24 23⅝ 23⅝—⅛
80 71	ConE pf 6	7.8 1	77 77 77 —½
52⅝ 40	ConE pf4.65	11. z120	44½ 44 44 —⅜
51⅝ 46⅝	ConE pf 5	11. 3	46⅝ 46⅝ 46⅝—⅛
27 21	ConFds 1.60	7.1 7 110	22⅝ 22⅝ 22⅝—⅛
34 19⅝	CnsFrt 1.10	4.0 5 69	27¼ 27⅝ 27⅝
41⅝ 33⅝	CnsNG 3	7.6 7 54	39⅝ 39½ 39⅝—⅛
25⅝ 20⅝	ConsPw 2.24	10. 7 411	22⅝ 22⅝ 22½—⅜
48½ 41⅞	CnPw pf4.50	10. z20	43½ 43½ 43½+1½
84¼ 69½	CnPw pf7.45	10. z20	74½ 74½ 74½
8g 72⅝	CnPw pf7.72	10. z60	76 76 76 —2⅝
26⅝ 22⅝	CnPw pr2.50	11. 6	23⅝ 23⅝ 23⅝+¼
24¼ 19½	CnPw pr2.23	11. 15	20½ 20¼ 20¼—⅛
26½ 21⅝	CnPw pf2.43	11. 15	22⅝ 22⅝ 22⅝—⅛
97 86½	CnPw pf 6	6.7 2	90 90 90 —⅜
16⅝ 8	ContAir .30e	3.2 3 119	9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝—⅛
7⅝ 3⅝	ContCop	16	6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝+⅛
28⅝ 22⅝	CntlCorp 2	7.5 5 205	27⅛ 26⅝ 26⅝—½
33⅝ 25⅝	CntlGrp 2.20	7.9 8 296	28⅝ 27⅝ 28 —⅛
25⅝ 22⅝	CntGp pr 2	8.6 49	23⅝ 23⅛ 23⅛
32⅝ 24	ContIll 1.44	5.7 6 162	25⅝ 25¼ 25⅜
25⅝ 13⅝	ContIlP 1.32e	5.3 58 600	25⅛ 24⅝ 25⅛
6 2⅝	ContIlRt		4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝—⅛
34¼ 24½	ContOil 1.50	4.4 8 2588	34¼ 33⅝ 33⅝—½
16⅝ 14⅛	ContTel 1.24	7.7 8 1597	16⅛ 16 16⅛
44½ 24⅝	CtlData .40	1.2 7 174	33⅝ 33⅛ 33½—⅛
51 43⅝	CnDt pf 4.50	10. z10	44 44 44 —1
30⅝ 20⅝	Conwd 1.50	5.5 8 3	27⅝ 27 27⅝+⅛
7¼ 3⅛	CookUn .39t	5.6 8 91	7 6⅝ 7
60 41½	Coopin 1.84	3.9 8 60	47 46⅝ 46⅝—⅛
26⅝ 14⅝	CoopLab .40	1.8 10 62	21⅝ 21⅛ 21⅝
14 10⅝	CoopTR .80	6.8 4 17	12 11⅝ 11⅝—⅜
18⅝ 13⅛	CopT pf1.25	8.9 3	14 14 14 —½
22½ 15⅝	Copwld 1.28	7.0 9 1	18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛—⅛
6⅝ 3⅝	Cordura .44	8.8 10 x18	5 4⅝ 5 +⅛
14 12⅝	Coreln s.52	3.9 7 18	13⅝ 13½ 13½—⅛
65 45⅝	CornG 1.88	3.3 10 130	56⅝ 56 56⅛—⅜
32⅝ 20½	CorrBlk 1.56	5.7 11 11	27⅝ 27¼ 27¼—¼
5½ 1⅝	Cousins	21	3⅝ 3⅛ 3⅛
25½ 16½	Cowles .90	4.0 18 16	22½ 22½ 22½—⅛
59⅝ 35½	CoxBdct .72	1.2 12 47	59½ 59 59½+⅛
14⅝ 9	Crolg .50	4.4 4 21	11⅝ 11⅛ 11⅛—⅛
37 23	Crane 1.40b	4.6 9 151	30⅝ 29⅝ 30⅛+⅜
12⅝ 6⅝	CredtF .44	4.5 7 103	10 9⅝ 9⅝—⅜
30¼ 24	CrockN 2	6.9 5 91	29 28⅝ 29
46½ 37	CrckN pf 3	6.9 1	43¼ 43¼ 43¼+¼
27⅝ 22⅝	CrckN pf2.18	8.8 9	25 24⅝ 24⅝—⅛
19 12⅝	CrmpK 1.04	7.2 5 20	14⅝ 14⅝ 14½—⅜
28⅝ 19⅝	CrouHi 1.25	5.1 9 72	24⅝ 24⅛ 24½
35⅝ 25⅝	CrwnCk	7 154	30 29⅝ 30 +⅜
38 29⅝	CrwZel 1.90	5.5 8 127	34½ 34⅛ 34⅛—⅛
44⅝ 28	CrumF 2.08	4.9 5 157	43 42⅝ 42⅝
20¼ 10⅝	Culbro 1	8.7 12	12 11½ 11½—½
42⅝ 29⅝	CumEn 1.80	4.9 5 10	37 36⅝ 36⅝—⅛
13 8⅛	CunnDrg .32	2.8 9 5	11⅝ 11½ 11½—⅜
12⅝ 10	CurrInc 1.10	10. 5 4	10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝+⅛
22¼ 11⅝	CurtW .80	5.4 8 65	14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝—⅛
21⅝ 17½	Cyclp s .88	4.2 4 28	21⅛ 21 21 —⅛
34⅝ 15¼	Cyprus .80b	2.6 7 307	31⅝ 30⅝ 31¼—⅜
	—D—D—D—		
14¼ 8⅝	DPF	5 4	11⅛ 11⅝ 11⅛—⅛
8⅝ 4½	Damon .20	3.3 200 432	6⅝ 5⅝ 6 —⅛
17⅞ 9½	DanRiv .88	5.5 7 108	16⅝ 16 16 —⅜
32⅝ 22⅝	DanaCp 1.44	5.3 6 134	27⅛ 27 27 —½
49½ 34½	Dartlnd 1.80	4.5 8 27	40 40 40
49½ 34½	Dart pf 2	5.0 3	40 40 40
71⅝ 44¼	DataGen	16 161	69½ 69 69⅝—⅛
49⅝ 20⅝	DataTer .20e	.4 16 203	47⅝ 45½ 45½—1⅜
83 39⅝	Datapnt	16 48	78½ 77⅝ 78⅛—1⅜
18 13⅝	Dayco .50b	3.5 4 x40	14⅝ 14 14¼
44¼ 33¼	DaytHd 1.60	4.2 3 55	38⅝ 37⅝ 37⅝—¼
18⅝ 14⅝	DaytPL 1.66	11. 9 155	15⅝ 15⅝ 15½—⅛
81 72	DPL pf 7.37	10. z100	74 74 74
122½ 110	DPL pf12.50	11. z20	112 112 112 +1
38⅝ 24⅝	Deere 1.50	4.4 7 1261	34⅝ 33⅝ 34⅛—⅜
14½ 12⅝	DelmP 1.38	11. 7 469	13⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝—⅛
58 36½	DeltaAir 1	2.5 6 119	40⅝ 40⅝ 40¼—¼
12⅝ 5⅝	Deltec 5.50c	21 1	6¼ 6¼ 6¼
15¼ 7⅝	Deltona	32 90	13⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝
21⅝ 17⅝	DenMf s 1	4.7 9 52	21½ 21¼ 21¼+⅛
35 20	Dennys .88	3.8 8 15	23 22⅝ 23
25½ 13⅝	Dentsply .80	4.7 14 29	17⅛ 17 17 —¼
17⅛ 11	DeSoto 1	8.9 6 14	11⅝ 11⅛ 11⅛
16⅝ 13⅝	DetEd 1.60	11. 8 433	14⅝ 14½ 14⅝—⅛
97⅝ 81	DetE pf9.32	11. z80	86 85 85 —1
28 24½	DetE pf2.75	11. 57	25 25 25
27⅝ 24⅝	DE pfB 2.75	11. 15	25 24⅝ 24⅝—¼
24½ 20	DetE pr2.28	11. 2	20½ 20½ 20½—⅛
33⅝ 16	Dexter .80	3.7 9 25	22⅝ 21⅝ 21⅝—⅜
14⅝ 8⅛	DiGior .48	4.1 7 68	11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝—⅛
25 15⅝	DialCp 1.20	5.5 7 9	22 22 22
40⅝ 30	Dialnt 2.20	5.8 8 52	38½ 38¼ 38⅛—⅛
29⅝ 19	DiamS 1.48	6.6 7 795	22½ 22⅛ 22⅛—⅜
16⅝ 6⅝	DickAB .20a	1.2 15 15	16⅝ 16⅛ 16⅛+⅛
27½ 11⅝	Dictaph .84	3.1 10 22	27⅛ 27⅛ 27⅛—⅛
24⅝ 13⅝	Diebold .60	2.9 13 30	21 20⅝ 20⅝—⅜
58⅝ 38⅝	DigitalEq	15 656	53⅝ 53 53⅛—⅝
11½ 7	Dillingm .52	5.7 9 38	9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝—⅛
26½ 20½	Dillngm pf2	9.1 5	22 22 22 —½
34⅝ 27½	Dillon 1.32b	4.5 10 3	29⅝ 29⅝ 29⅝+¼
47⅛ 31½	Disney .48	1.3 12 210	38⅝ 38⅜ 38⅝—⅛
4⅝ 1	Divrsidin	9 72	3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛—⅛
6½ 2⅝	DivrsMtg	66	5 4⅝ 5
20¼ 13⅛	DrPeppr .64	4.1 13 126	15⅝ 15½ 15⅝
100½ 62⅝	DomeM .80a	.9 10 216	89⅝ 87 89¼—1⅛
6½ 2⅝	DonLJ .14	3.6 13 30	4⅛ 3⅝ 3⅝—⅛
33⅝ 23⅝	Donnly 1	3.5 10 29	28⅝ 28½ 28½—⅜
26⅝ 15⅝	DorOliv .60	2.7 10 25	22⅝ 22⅝ 22⅝—⅜
22½ 11	Dorsey .60	4.5 6 44	13⅝ 13⅛ 13⅛—⅛
51⅝ 38⅝	Dover 1.40	2.9 10 12	48⅝ 48⅜ 48⅜
30⅝ 22⅝	DowCh 1.40	5.1 9 1621	28 27⅝ 27⅝—⅜
39 31	DowJn 1.44	3.9 13 8	37 36⅝ 36⅝—⅛
35⅝ 24⅝	Dravo 1.28	4.6 8 34	27⅝ 27⅝ 27⅝—⅜
47⅝ 35	Dresser 1	2.4 8 293	41⅝ 40⅝ 41⅛+⅛
16⅝ 14½	DrexB 1.48	9.8 9	15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛—⅛
17⅛ 10	Dreyfs .77e	5.5 7 2	14 14 14
144⅝ 106⅝	duPont 6	4.3 9 417	139⅝ 138½ 139⅛—1⅝
49 43	duPnt pf3.50	8.0 2	44 43½ 44
62¼ 54½	duPnt pf4.50	8.1 5	55⅝ 54⅝ 55⅛—⅜
21⅝ 18⅛	DukeP 1.80	10. 7 1422	18⅛ d18 18 —½
92⅝ 79⅝	Duke pf7.80	9.4 z190	83 83 83
29½ 26¼	Duke pf2.69	10. 2	26⅝ 26⅝ 26⅝—⅛
36⅝ 28⅝	DunBr 1.40	4.5 12 137	31⅝ 31⅝ 31½—⅛
18¼ 14½	DuqLt 1.72	11. 11 438	15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝+⅛
26 20½	Duq pfA2.10	9.5 z30	22 22 22
22⅝ 19	Duq pf 2	10. z680	20 20 20
26⅝ 21	Duq pr 2.31	10. z500	22⅝ 22 22⅝—⅛
29½ 25	Duq pr 2.75	11. z540	26⅝ 26 26 —½
12½ 6	DutchB .16	1.8 11	9⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝—⅜
7½ 4⅝	DynAm .10a	1.8 3 31	5⅝ 5½ 5½—⅛
	—E—E—E—		
33 20⅝	EG&G .60	2.0 12 198	30½ 28⅝ 29⅝—1½
3½ 2⅝	EMI .18e	7.2 16 113	2⅝ 2½ 2½—⅛
35⅝ 21	E Sys 1.20	4.4 9 61	27 27 27 —⅛
25½ 18⅝	EagleP .80	3.8 7 45	21⅝ 20⅝ 21 —⅛
30¼ 17⅝	Easco 1.20	6.0 4 7	20⅛ 20⅛ 20⅛
15⅝ 7	EastAir	7 308	8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝
25⅝ 22⅝	EsAir pf2.69	11. 2	23⅝ 23⅝ 23⅝+⅛
19⅝ 13	EastGF .80	4.1 33 2799	u20⅛ 19⅝ 19⅝+⅛
16⅝ 14¼	EastUtl 1.60	11. 7 42	14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝+⅛
68⅝ 41⅝	EsKod 2.40	3.8 11 1162	64 63 64
41½ 33	Eaton 2.25	6.2 5 407	37⅝ 36½ 36½—1⅛
39⅝ 34	Eaton pf1.19	3.2 10	37⅛ 37⅛ 37⅛+⅜
18⅝ 14⅝	Echlin .64	3.6 12 634	17⅝ 17⅛ 17⅛—⅛
33⅝ 23⅝	Eckrd Jk .88	2.4 11 40	26½ 26 26½
34⅝ 24½	EdisBr 1.10	3.5 8 204	31 30⅝ 31 +⅛
26⅝ 14	Edwrd .60a	3.7 5 x16	16¼ 15⅝ 16⅛—⅛
18⅝ 13⅝	ElPaso 1.32	7.5 7 717	17⅝ 17¼ 17½+⅛
25⅝ 21	EPG dpf2.35	10. 3	22⅝ 22⅝ 22⅝+⅛
12⅝ 8½	ElcorCp .20	1.9 9 15	10½ 10⅛ 10½+⅛
12⅝ 3⅝	ElecAssc	12 38	6⅝ 6 6⅝
24⅝ 15⅝	EDS .84	4.5 11 12	18⅝ 18⅛ 18⅝—⅛
8½ 4⅛	ElMeMg	5 53	4⅝ 4⅛ 4⅝
11⅝ 8⅛	EMM pf.25k	10	8½ 8½ 8½—⅛
26⅝ 17½	Elgin 1.60	7.7 7 196	21⅝ 20⅝ 20⅝+⅛
6⅝ 3⅝	Elixir	4 31	4⅝ 4½ 4½—⅛
35⅝ 24⅝	Eltra 1.34	4.7 7 12	29 28⅝ 28⅝+⅛
39⅝ 31½	EmrsEl 1.44	4.3 11 290	33⅝ 33 33⅝—⅛
28⅝ 16⅝	EmryA .92	5.2 13 374	17⅝ 17½ 17⅝—⅛
45 30⅝	Emhart 2.20	6.2 6 91	35⅝ 35½ 35⅝—⅛
15½ 13⅝	EmpDs 1.40	10. 8 8	13⅝ 13⅛ 13⅛
19⅝ 13⅛	EmpGas .50	2.7 8 8	19 18⅝ 18⅝—⅛
39⅝ 28⅝	EngMC 1.40	3.7 8 316	39 37⅝ 38 —1⅛
19⅝ 9⅝	Ennis8 .80	4.5 7 14	18 17⅝ 17⅝—½
24½ 16⅝	Ensrch 1.36	6.6 13 491	21 20⅝ 20⅝—⅛
18 14⅛	Entex .80	5.5 6 61	14⅝ 14⅝ 14½
29⅝ 16	Envirtec 1	5.6 11 15	17⅝ 17⅛ 17⅝+⅛
28½ 20⅝	Equifx 2.20	10. 8 10	22⅛ 22 22
13 10⅝	Equimk .96	8.7 5 6	11 11 11
34⅝ 32⅝	EqutGs 3.04	9.2 6 12	33 32⅝ 32⅝
25 16⅝	EqtLf. 2	10. 10 19	19⅝ 19⅛ 19⅝+⅛
32⅝ 23⅝	Esmrk 1.84	6.9 7 31	26⅝ 26½ 26½—⅛
14⅝ 8½	Esquire .60	4.3 6 36	14⅛ 14 14 —⅛
17⅝ 10⅝	EssexCh .70	5.4 6 16	12⅝ 12½ 12⅝—⅛
19⅝ 9½	Estrlin .60	3.4 7 86	18⅛ 17⅝ 17⅝—⅜
26⅝ 18⅝	Ethyl 1.20	4.9 6 46	24⅝ 24⅛ 24½
25⅝ 15⅝	EvanP 1.20a	6.3 5 112	19⅝ 18⅝ 19⅛—⅛
15⅝ 13⅝	Evan pf1.40	10. 10	13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝+⅛
35 22½	ExCelO 1.60	5.5 7 67	29⅝ 29⅛ 29⅛—⅜
19½ 15⅝	Exclsr 1.73e	10. 10	17⅝ 17⅛ 17⅛—⅜
54⅝ 43	Exxon 3.60	6.9 8 1679	52½ 52⅝ 52⅛—⅜
	—F—F—F—		
28⅝ 21	FMC 1.40	5.5 6 189	26⅝ 25⅝ 25⅝—⅝
37½ 31½	FMC pf 2.25	6.5 11	34⅝ 34½ 34⅝+¼
13⅝ 7⅝	Fabrge .40	4.3 8 62	9⅝ 9¼ 9⅝
8⅝ 5⅝	FabrlCtr .24	3.1 6 28	7⅝ 7¼ 7⅝
7½ 3⅝	FacetEnt	34 13	4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝—⅛
45½ 26⅝	FairCm .80	1.8 10 1154	44⅝ 42½ 44⅛—⅝
35½ 18⅝	Fairlnd 1	3.7 6 67	27⅝ 27 27½
11⅝ 8⅝	FairmtF .76	8.9 8 12	8⅝ 8½ 8½—⅛
11½ 8⅝	Fairmtpf 1	10. z600	9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝+⅜
19½ 11⅝	FrWstFn	3 20	13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝+⅛
5⅝ 2⅝	FarahMf	3 23	3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
7½ 4	Fedders	116 93	4⅝ 4½ 4⅝
41½ 31⅝	FedCo 2.40	5.9 5 8	41 41 41
29⅝ 22½	FedExpr	10 78	27⅝ 26½ 26⅝—½
18⅝ 15⅝	FdMog s	6 49	17⅝ 17⅝ 17½—⅛
19⅝ 14	FedNM 1.28	8.1 4 682	15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝+⅛
27½ 14⅝	FedPB .90	3.8 24 33	24⅛ 23⅞ 24 —⅛
15⅝ 12⅛	FdSignl s	6 58	15⅛ 14⅝ 14⅝—⅛
41⅝ 30⅝	FedDSt 1.70	5.4 8 180	31⅝ 30⅝ 31⅛+⅛
35 18⅝	Ferro 1.08	4.4 7 68	24⅝ 24 24⅝
12⅝ 7	FidFin .60	5.8 4 33	10⅝ 10⅛ 10⅛+⅛
35½ 29½	FidUnl 2.60	8.2 6 4	31⅝ 31⅝ 31⅝+⅛
31⅝ 22¼	Fidcst 1.40a	4.9 5 16	28⅝ 28⅝ 28⅝—⅛
18⅝ 9	Filmwy .20b	1.4 8 129	14⅛ 13⅝ 13⅝—⅛
14 10	FinCpA .50	4.0 6 3	12⅝ 12½ 12⅝+⅛
18⅝ 11⅝	FinSBar 1	5.8 5 52	17⅝ 16⅝ 17⅝
40 21¼	FinlFed 1.20	3.0 6 339	u40⅝ 38⅝ 40⅛+¼
15⅝ 11⅝	Firestn 1.10	8.4 184	13⅝ 13⅛ 13⅛—⅛
20⅝ 14	FtChrt .80	4.7 5 167	17½ 17⅛ 17⅛—⅛
25⅝ 17	FstChic 1.10	6.0 6 37	18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝—⅛
39⅝ 31½	FlBnTx 1.32	3.8 8 9	34⅝ 34⅝ 34⅝+⅛
38⅝ 31⅝	FtInBn 1.30	4.0 8 6	32⅝ 32⅝ 32⅝
16½ 8	FstMiss .40	3.1 319 93	12⅝ 12½ 12⅝—⅛
32⅝ 25	FstNBo 2	7.4 5 111	27 26⅝ 26⅝+⅛
25½ 21	FNStBn 2.20	9.5 6 12	22⅝ 23⅛ 23⅛—⅛
17⅝ 12⅝	FstPa 1.32	9.6 7 46	13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝
3⅝ 1⅝	FstPa wt	39	2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
3⅝ 1⅛	FtPaMtg	19	2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
14 10⅝	FtUnRt 1.08	7.9 13 58	13⅝ 13½ 13⅝
7 6⅛	FtVaBk .50	8.0 6 40	6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝—⅛
29⅝ 22½	FtWisc 1.76	7.7 5 5	23 22⅝ 22⅝+⅛
36 22⅝	FischM 1.48	6.1 6 7	23 23 23
15½ 7⅝	FishFds .40	4.1 9 230	15 14⅝ 14⅝—⅜
19⅝ 13⅝	FishrScl .44	2.6 7 121	16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝
16⅝ 10	FleetEnt .52	5.0 4 x167	10½ 10⅝ 10⅝—⅛
23½ 15½	Flemng .90	5.4 7 15	16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝—⅛
25¼ 13	FlexiV .80	5.0 5 140	16⅝ 15⅝ 16 —⅛
39⅝ 21½	Flntkt 1.48b	3.8 7 144	37 36⅝ 36⅝—⅛
49½ 30⅝	Flint pf2.25	4.7 3	48 47 48
56 38	FlaECst	10 2	55½ 55½ 55½+¼
38⅝ 21½	FlaGas 1.64	4.8 9 360	35⅝ 34⅝ 34½—1⅛
29⅝ 24½	FlaPL 2.08	7.6 6 955	27⅝ 27⅝ 27½—⅛
33⅝ 28⅝	FlaPow 2.76	9.2 6 376	30⅝ 30⅝ 30⅝—⅛
33⅝ 20⅝	FlaStl 1.68	5.0 4 18	33⅝ 31⅝ 31⅝—⅜
43½ 29⅝	Fluor 1.40	3.5 8 422	40⅝ 39⅝ 39⅝—⅜
23⅝ 16¼	FooteC 1.40	8.0 6	17⅝ 17½ 17½
51⅝ 39	FordM 3.60	8.3 3 586	43⅝ 43⅝ 43⅝—⅛
23½ 17	ForMK 1.24	6.7 5 63	18⅝ 18⅝ 18½
14½ 12⅛	FtDear 1.24	9.8 22	12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝
42⅝ 30	FrtHow 1.20	2.9 11 x17	41⅝ 41⅝ 41⅝—⅛
44⅝ 26⅝	FosWh 1.20	2.8 9 186	44 42⅝ 43 —⅛
19¼ 8½	Fotomat .50	5.6 12 271	9 8⅝ 9 +⅛
44⅝ 24⅝	FoxPho	13 161	35 33½ 34⅛—⅜
14½ 7⅝	FoxStP .60	5.6 6 9	10⅝ 10⅛ 10⅛+⅛
40⅝ 29⅝	Foxbro 1.20	3.7 8 24	33⅝ 32⅝ 32⅝—⅛
11⅝ 5⅝	FrankM .38	3.9 5 99	7⅝ 7½ 7⅝
42⅝ 19	FrpMln 1.60	4.0 23 152	41 40⅝ 40½—⅜
20 9¼	Frigtrn .22	1.3 13 89	17⅝ 17⅛ 17½—⅛
34⅝ 25½	Fruehf 2.20	7.4 5 98	30 29⅝ 29⅝—⅛
14 7½	Fuqua .44	3.9 5 261	11⅝ 11⅛ 11⅛+⅛
15½ 12¼	Fuqa pf3.25	9.6 3	13 13 13 —⅜
	—G—G—G—		
15⅝ 9⅝	GAF .68	5.8 5 101	11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝
19⅝ 14⅛	GAF pf 1.20	7.3 13	16⅝ 16½ 16⅝+⅛
32 23⅝	GATX 2	7.9 5 33	25½ 25⅛ 25⅛—⅛
40 30	GAT pf 2.50	7.3 2	34⅛ 34⅛ 34⅛
22½ 10⅝	GCA .20	.9 16 114	u22⅝ 22⅛ 22⅛
14 6⅝	GDV	4 72	8½ 8¼ 8¼—¼
7⅝ 4½	GF Eqp	44 24	5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
4 1⅝	GMR Pr	13 52	2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
36⅝ 23⅝	GamSk 1.50	5.3 5 15	28⅝ 28⅛ 28½+⅛
50⅝ 36⅝	Gannett 1.76	4.2 14 46	42½ 41⅝ 42 —⅛
17⅝ 6⅝	GapStr .30	2.6 5 17	12⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝—⅛
31⅝ 16¼	GardDn 1	3.3 11 40	30⅝ 30⅛ 30⅛—⅛
30⅝ 28⅝	GardDn wd		30⅝ 30⅛ 30⅛—⅛
29⅝ 16½	Garfink 1.24	6.5 7 6	19⅝ 19 19
15⅝ 12⅝	GasSvc 1.28	9.0 6 8	14⅝ 14⅛ 14⅛
9⅝ 6	Gatewy .60	7.9 4 1	7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝—⅛
46⅝ 23⅝	GearhtO .28	.6 22 254	44⅝ 42⅝ 43½—1
34⅝ 22½	Gelco 1	3.7 9 35	27⅝ 27 27 —⅜
24⅝ 18⅝	GemCa	30	22⅝ 22⅝ 22½+⅛
16⅝ 13½	Gemin 1.80	12. 6	14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝+⅛
11⅝ 9½	GAlav 1.22e	12. 18	10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛
49½ 29¼	GnAmO .60b	1.2 24 198	49⅝ 48⅝ 49
18 12⅝	GnBcsh .80	5.5 5 2	14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝
20⅝ 12¼	GnCable 1.10	6.3 11 95	17⅝ 17½ 17½—¼
24⅝ 20	GnCbl pr1.94	8.3 5	23⅝ 23⅝ 23⅝+½
9½ 6⅝	GnCorb s	9 27	8⅝ 8 8 —⅛
45⅝ 31⅝	GCinma 1.12	2.8 9 19	39⅝ 39½ 39⅝+⅛
37½ 28⅝	GnDyn s 1.20	3.7 499	32½ 31⅝ 32⅛—⅛
57⅝ 45½	GenEl 2.60	5.5 9 1490	47⅝ 46⅝ 47⅛—⅛
36½ 27¼	GnFds 1.80	5.6 7 151	32½ 32⅛ 32⅛—⅛
29⅝ 21⅝	GnGth 1.54e	5.3 19 6	28⅝ 28⅝ 28⅝—⅛
16½ 8⅝	GnHost .60	3.7 89	16½ 16⅛ 16⅛—⅛
41⅝ 22½	GnInst .60	1.7 10 177	36⅝ 35⅝ 36⅛—⅛
40⅝ 31	GnInstr pf3	7.8 1	38½ 38½ 38½+⅛
21½ 11⅝	GenMed .44	3.5 11 84	12⅝ 12½ 12½—⅛
34⅝ 24⅝	GnMills 1.16	4.7 9 625	24⅝ 24⅝ 24⅝—⅛
66⅝ 53⅝	GMot 6e	11. 5 700	56⅝ 56½ 56⅝
69½ 59	GMot pf 5	8.3 2	60⅝ 60½ 60½—½
28⅝ 9⅝	GnPort .60	4.1 6 82	14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝—⅛
10⅝ 5	GnRefr	30	8⅝ 8½ 8⅝—⅛
36⅝ 24½	GnSignl 1	3.5 10 122	28⅝ 28⅛ 28⅝—⅛
9¼ 6⅝	GnSteel .40b	4.6 7 2	8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝—¼
32⅝ 27⅝	GTE 2.48	8.8 7 888	28⅝ 28 28⅛
32⅝ 27⅝	GTE pf 2.50	8.9 4	28⅝ 27⅝ 28⅝+⅛
28⅝ 24½	GTE pf 2.48	9.9 4	25 25 25
15½ 13⅝	GTFl pf1.30	9.3 z100	14 14 14 —¼
31⅝ 22¼	GTire 1.50	6.2 5 282	24⅝ 23⅝ 24⅛+⅛
8⅝ 3⅝	Genesco	41	4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
35⅝ 22⅝	Genstr 2	6 38	35⅝ 34⅝ 34⅝—⅛
41¼ 33¼	GenuPt 1.32	3.9 12 65	34½ 34 34 —½
32½ 24	GaPac 1.10	3.9 10 688	28⅝ 27⅝ 28⅛—⅜
36¼ 34⅝	GaPac pf n .45e	1.3 435	34⅝ 34⅝ 34⅝—⅛
27⅝ 23½	GaPw pf2.52	11. 4	23⅝ 23⅝ 23⅝—⅛
29⅝ 25⅝	GaPw pf2.75	10. 2	26½ 26½ 26½
87⅝ 72½	GaPw pf7.80	11. z100	72½ 72½ 72½—3½
37⅝ 21⅝	Geosrc .60e	1.9 11 123	35½ 35⅝ 35⅝—⅜
34⅝ 25⅝	GerbPd 1.50	5.4 8 79	28½ 28 28 —⅜
46½ 33	Getty 1.20	2.8 11 279	42½ 42¼ 42½—⅜
18½ 17⅝	Getty pf1.20	6.7 1	18 18 18
10⅝ 6⅝	GiantPC .60	6.5 12 17	9⅛ 9 9⅛+⅛
16½ 10⅛	GibrFn .60	4.4 6 33	13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝—⅛
16⅝ 12⅝	GidLew .70	4.5 4 228	15½ 15⅛ 15⅛+⅛
16⅝ 13⅛	GiffHil s.80	5.7 5 22	14⅝ 14⅛ 14⅛—⅛
33 24	Gillette 1.60	6.6 8 586	24⅝ 24½ 24⅝—⅜
12⅝ 6¼	Ginosinc	5 45	7½ 7⅝ 7½+⅛
23⅝ 13⅝	GleasW .80	3.8 8 25	21⅝ 21 21 —½
20 10⅝	GlobMar	9 121	17½ 17⅝ 17⅝+⅛
12⅝ 10⅝	GldWFn .50	4.0 5 52	12⅝ 12¼ 12⅝+⅛
23⅝ 16⅝	Gdrich 1.44	7.3 4 103	19⅝ 19½ 19⅝+⅛
18⅝ 15⅝	Goodyr 1.30	7.8 5 418	16⅝ 16½ 16⅝+⅛
22½ 16⅝	GoldJw .60	3.2 5 5	19 19 19 —⅛
34⅝ 25⅝	Gould 1.60	6.4 7 387	26 d25 25⅛—1⅛
33 25⅝	Gould pf1.35	5.4 100	25 d25 25 —1⅛
32⅝ 25⅝	Grace 1.90	6.7 7 191	28⅝ 28½ 28⅝—⅜
17⅛ 10⅝	Granitvl 1	8.8 379 69	11½ 11⅝ 11⅝
19⅝ 12½	GrayDr .80	5.9 5 5	13⅝ 13½ 13½
9¼ 5	GtAtPc	58 241	7⅝ 7⅝ 7½—⅛
42½ 24⅝	GtLkD 1a	2.5 5 24	40⅝ 39½ 39½—1½
27⅝ 21⅝	GNIrn 2.25e	8.8 9 4	25⅝ 25½ 25⅝
37⅝ 26⅝	GtNoNk 1.40	3.9 8 208	36½ 35⅝ 35⅝—1
18½ 16⅝	GtWFin 1.84	4.9 4 503	17⅝ 16⅝ 17¼+½
14⅝ 11	Greyh 1.04	8.8 9 178	12 11⅝ 11⅝—⅛
1⅛ 5-16	Greyhnd wt	119	9-16 ½ ½—1-16
11⅝ 7⅝	GrowG .44b	4.9 6 26	9 8⅝ 9
6⅝ 2⅝	GthRty	27	4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝—⅛
24⅝ 14⅝	Grumm 1.38	7.4 7 249	16⅝ 15⅝ 16⅛
20⅝ 14	Guardin .36	2.3 6 9	15⅝ 15½ 15⅝+⅜
16⅝ 11⅝	GlfWstn .75	5.0 4 503	15 14⅝ 15
78 55⅝	GlfW pf3.87	5.4 13	71⅝ 71⅝ 71⅝—1
36⅝ 28⅝	GlfW pf2.50	7.5 6	33⅝ 33⅛ 33⅛
27⅝ 23⅝	GulfOil 1.90	7.3 6 1690	26⅝ 25⅝ 26½—⅛
14 8⅝	GulfRes .32	2.4 9 416	13⅝ 13 13⅝+⅛
19½ 14½	GulfR pf1.30	7.4 1	17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝—⅛
19⅝ 15⅝	GulfR pf1.60	8.5 12	18⅝ 18½ 18⅝+⅛
14⅛ 11⅝	GlfStUt 1.36	10. 8 303	13⅛ 13 13⅛+⅛
16⅝ 12⅝	GulfUtd .92	6.5 6 136	14⅝ 14⅛ 14⅛
11⅝ 6	Gulton .40	3.8 8 37	10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝—⅛
	—H—H—H—		
4⅝ 2⅝	HMW	7 4	3 3 3 —⅛
7⅝ 4⅛	Haloco	4 20	6½ 6½ 6½
31 21½	HallFB 1.24	4.8 10 28	25⅝ 25⅝ 25⅝
78⅝ 54½	Hallibt 1.80	2.6 10 647	69½ 67⅝ 68¼—⅜
26⅝ 17⅝	HamrP 1.40	6.3 7 54	22⅝ 22⅝ 22⅝—⅛
17⅝ 14	HanJS 1.51e	10. 11	15 14⅝ 15 +⅛
22 17⅝	HanJI 1.84a	10. 21	18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝
24¼ 11⅝	Hndlmn 1	7.0 5 33	14⅝ 14⅛ 14⅛
23⅝ 14⅝	HandyH .60	2.9 11 228	21⅛ 21 21 —⅛
41⅝ 28⅝	Hanna 1.80	4.8 13 37	37⅝ 36⅝ 36⅝—⅜
40⅝ 26	HarBrJ 1.44	3.7 23 87	39 38⅝ 38⅝+⅜
18⅝ 8¼	Hardees .24	2.1 5 118	11⅝ 11⅛ 11⅛—⅛
23⅝ 12⅝	Harnishf 1	7.3 12 127	13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝—⅛
48½ 25⅝	Harrah .50	2.2 12 94	23⅝ 22⅝ 22⅝—⅛
34⅝ 26⅝	HarrBk 1.66	5.9 7 27	28⅝ 28⅛ 28⅛—⅛
37 25⅝	Harris .60	2.3 12 565	27⅝ 26½ 26⅝—1
36⅝ 28	Harsco 1.80	6.1 6 19	29⅝ 29⅝ 29⅝—⅛
76 10	HartSM	6.8 6 41	13 12⅝ 12⅝—⅛
27⅝ 16⅝	HarteHk .56	2.6 14 3	21½ 21⅛ 21⅛
14¼ 7	HartfZd .40	3.5 5 39	11⅝ 11½ 11½—⅛
28⅝ 24	HwlEl 2.24	8.6 8 18	26⅝ 26 26 —½
26⅝ 15⅝	HayesA 1.28	7.2 11 11	17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝+⅛
17⅝ 10⅝	Hazeltn .40	2.6 7 43	15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝+⅛
27⅝ 15	HeathTec	5 8	22⅝ 21⅝ 21⅝—⅛
14⅝ 8⅝	Heck's .24	2.1 7 60	11⅝ 11⅛ 11⅛
9⅝ 4⅝	HeclaM	38	8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝—⅛
25⅝ 20	HellmB s	8 64	u26⅝ 25⅝ 25⅝+⅜
44¼ 33⅝	HeinzH 2	5.1 8 39	40 39⅝ 39⅝—⅛
34⅝ 27⅝	Heinz pf1.70	5.7 5	30 30 30 —⅛
11½ 6⅝	HeleneC	5 1	7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝
21⅝ 16	Hellrint 1.10	6.6 6 25	17⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝—⅛
50⅝ 35⅝	HelmrP .48	1.0 11 73	48⅝ 48⅛ 48⅝+⅛
2 1⅛	HemCon	5	1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝+⅛
8⅝ 7⅛	Hemlnc .66e	8.8 9	7½ 7½ 7½
21⅝ 13⅝	Hercules 1	5.0 9 532	20⅛ 20 20⅛—⅛
23½ 18⅝	Herahy 1.30	7.2 6 189	18⅝ d17⅝ 18⅛—¼

SOLID AS A ROCK



Lone Star is now the country's No. 1 producer of sand and gravel, and the No. 1 producer of ready-mixed concrete—as well as the No. 1 producer of portland cement in the Western Hemisphere.

LONE STAR INDUSTRIES

Write for our Annual Report

One Greenwich Plaza, Greenwich, Conn. 06830

12 Month High Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld. P/E Sls. 100s	High Low Close Quot. Ch'ge
13¼ 5⅝	Hesston	28	9 8⅝ 9
18⅝ 14⅝	Hestn pf1.40	10. 13	15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝
31⅝ 25⅝	Heublin 1.52	5.4 9 62	28½ 28⅛ 28⅛—
96½ 62	HewlPk .60	.6 16 145	93½ 92¼ 92⅝—
11⅝ 5½	HghVlt .10	1.2 11 101	8⅝ 8¼ 8⅝—
34½ 23½	Hillenbd 1.88	3.1 10 42	u35½ 34⅝ 35¼+
28⅝ 22	Hilton 1	3.8 10 232	26½ 25⅝ 26½
23¼ 15⅝	Hobart 1.08	6.5 7 41	16⅝ 16¼ 16⅝+
32⅝ 15¼	Holiday .66	4.1 8 686	16½ 16 16⅛—
29⅝ 15	HollyS	6 17	16⅝ 16⅝—
11½ 10	HmeG pf1.10	11. 1	10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛
40 29	Homstk 1.10a	3.3 12 321	34⅝ 32⅝ 32⅝—
30⅝ 22	Honda .27e	1.7 12 1	22 22 22 —
75⅝ 43⅝	Honwll 2.20	3.3 8 298	67 66⅝ 66⅝—
25½ 18⅝	HoovU 1.24	6.0 6 x17	20⅝ 20½ 20⅝+
5⅝ 2⅝	Horizon	43	3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
34½ 24⅝	HospCp .50	1.8 12 477	28⅝ 27⅝ 27⅝—
27 13⅝	HostIntl .60	3.8 6 8	16⅝ 15⅝ 16
37 18⅝	Houdle 1.20a	3.2 11 628	u38 36½ 37⅝+
45½ 27½	Houdpf 2.25	4.9 5	45½ 45⅝ 45½+
31⅝ 21⅝	HougM 1.40	8.0 7 7	28⅝ 28⅝ 28⅝—
11⅝ 5⅝	HousFb .36	6.1 14 36	5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝—
21⅝ 16⅝	HoushF 1.45	8.2 6 234	18⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝—
35½ 28⅝	HouF pf2.50	8.3 2	30 30 30 +
33⅝ 26⅝	HousIn 2.36	8.1 802	29⅝ 29 29⅝—
29⅝ 19⅝	HousNG 1	3.5 9 117	29⅝ 28⅝ 28⅝—
17 9	HowdIn .44	4.0 7 402	11⅝ 11 11 —
18⅝ 15⅝	Hubbrd 1.60	8.8 10 41	18⅝ 18½ 18⅝—
21 17	HudsMin	40 1	20⅝ 20⅝ 20⅝—
51 28⅝	HughsTl .92	1.9 10 530	49⅝ 48½ 48⅝—
33⅝ 14¼	Human .75	2.3 15 166	32⅝ 30⅝ 32 —
24⅝ 21⅝	Huma pf2.50	11. 50	22⅝ 22⅝ 22⅝—
17⅝ 10¼	HuntCh .40	2.7 11 37	15⅝ 15 15 —
16½ 8⅝	HuntIR	2	11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝—
24 11⅝	HuttEF .68	4.0 4 40	17⅝ 17 17⅝—
14⅝ 9⅝	Huyck .72	6.5 8 21	11⅛ 11 11 —
	—I—I—I—		
32½ 21	IC Ind 1.68	6.5 5 48	26⅛ 25⅝ 26 —
51 39⅝	IC In pf 3.50	8.3 7	42½ 42⅛ 42⅛—
8 4	ICN	24	5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝—
47⅝ 36	INACp 3	6.7 5 74	45⅝ 44⅝ 44⅝—
24⅝ 23	INA pf n1.90	7.9 10	24⅛ 23⅝ 24⅛
18⅝ 15⅝	INAIn 1.62	9.7 x6	16⅝ 16½ 16⅝+
13 9⅝	IU Int .95	8.8 36 286	10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝
38 28⅝	IUInt A		32 32 32 —
27½ 21	IdahoP 2.28	9.1 8 30	25 24⅝ 25 +
28 18⅝	IdealB 1.60	6.7 6 146	24 23⅝ 23⅝—
8⅝ 4	IdealT .24r	4.8 34	5⅛ 5 5
25⅝ 21⅝	IllPowr 2.28	10. 8 654	22½ 22 22⅛+
51 42	IllPow pf4.12	9.5 z100	43½ 43½ 43½—
28½ 20⅝	ITW .80	3.3 9 124	24⅝ 24⅛ 24⅛—
24⅝ 15	ImpiCp .80	3.9 4 26	20⅝ 20⅝ 20⅝
21½ 18⅝	INCO .40	2.0 26 338	20 19⅝ 20 —
7⅛ 5¼	IncCap	1	6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
86⅝ 72	IndlM pf7.76	10. z250	75½ 75½ 75½+2
23½ 19⅝	IndlM pf2.15	10. 2	20⅝ 20⅝ 20⅝+
24⅝ 20⅝	IndIM pf2.25	11. 4	21⅝ 21⅝ 21⅝—
27⅝ 24¼	IndiGas 2.40	9.0 5 2	27 26⅝ 26⅝—
24⅝ 21⅝	IndlPL 2.12	9.4 10 53	22⅝ 22⅝ 22⅝
22⅝ 11⅝	Inexco .14	.8 20 102	17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝—
64¼ 44⅝	IngerR 3.16	6.4 7 61	50⅝ 49 49 —
44 38⅝	IngR pf 2.35	7.3 22	32⅝ 32⅝ 32⅝—
15⅝ 10½	InprTac .50	3.4 16 18	14½ 14⅛ 14½+
41⅝ 33½	InlndStl 2.60a	7.0 5 249	40⅝ 39⅝ 39⅝—
17⅛ 11½	Inslico .94b	7.7 5 57	12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛
19½ 13½	Inslic pf1.25	8.3 3	15⅛ 15 15 —
2⅝ 1⅝	InstInvTr	7	2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛—
21 13⅝	Integon .44a	2.7 7 34	16⅝ 16½ 16½
22⅝ 18⅝	ItcpSe 1.92a	9.7 13	19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝
45½ 34	Interco 2.20	5.9 6 99	37 36½ 37 +
29⅝ 21⅝	Intrlk 2.20	9.6 13 77	23⅝ 23 23 —
18⅝ 10	IntAlum .50	4.2 7 28	12⅝ 12 12 —
320⅝ 234⅝	IBM 13.76	4.4 15 787	315⅝ 312½ 313⅝—
27⅝ 20⅝	IntFlav .68	3.0 15 416	22⅝ 22⅝ 22⅝—
44⅝ 26⅝	IntHarv 2.30	6.0 5 305	39 38⅝ 38⅝—
47½ 34	IntMin 3	6.9 7 221	44⅝ 43⅝ 43⅝—
25½ 17	IntMult 1.10	5.6 7 17	19⅝ 19½ 19½
49⅝ 35⅝	IntPaper 2.20	4.8 9 594	45⅝ 45½ 45⅝—
16 8⅝	IntRectf .25	2.2 7 15	11⅝ 11½ 11⅝—
34⅝ 26⅝	IntTT 2.20	7.7 6 300	28⅝ 28¼ 28½
61¼ 47½	IntTT pfH 4	7.8 5	51⅛ 51 51 —
56⅝ 44⅝	IntTT pfJ 4	8.5 6	47 46⅝ 47
55⅝ 44	IntTT pfK 4	8.7 13	46¼ 45⅝ 45⅝—
61½ 49⅝	IntTT pfO 5	9.5 3	53 52½ 52½—
41⅝ 32⅝	IntTT pf2.25	6.3 2	35½ 35½ 35½
58⅝ 47⅝	IntTT pf4.50	9.0 5	50⅛ 49⅝ 49⅝—
23⅝ 15	Intrpce 1.20	6.8 5 11	19⅝ 19 19⅝
39⅝ 27⅝	IntrpGp 1.60	4.4 7 7	36⅝ 36⅛ 36⅛—
16 14	IntstPw 1.50	10. 9 28	14⅝ 14½ 14⅝+
38⅝ 17⅝	Intrway .80	4.6 3 98	18⅝ d17⅝ 17½—
33⅝ 31¼	IowaBf .52	1.2 6 165	44⅝ 43⅝ 43⅝—
17⅝ 14¼	IowaEl 1.50	10. 7 81	14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝—
22 19¼	IowlIG 2	10. 7 40	20¼ 20 20 —
28 23⅝	IowaPL 2.40	9.7 7 20	25 24⅝ 24⅝
23⅝ 19⅝	IowaPS 2.04	9.5 7 13	21⅝ 21½ 21⅝+
9⅛ 4⅝	IpcoHp .12	2.0 11	6 6 6 —
32½ 14	ItekCp	15 244	25⅝ 24⅝ 24⅝—
37½ 17½	ItelCp .64	2.9 6 306	22⅝ 22¼ 22¼—
15⅝ 13	Itel pf 1.44	11. 7	13½ 13¼ 13¼—
	—J—J—J—		
28⅝ 19½	JmesF 1.20	5.9 9 47	20⅝ 20½ 20½—
14½ 6⅝	Jamswy .08b	.7 5 33	10⅝ 10½ 10⅝—
19⅝ 14⅝	Jantzen 1	5.6 6 7	17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝
13⅝ 9⅝	JapnF 1.56e	16. 61	10⅛ 9⅝ 10 —
35⅝ 28	JeffPilt 1.04	3.4 8 96	30½ 30¼ 30⅝—
25⅝ 20⅝	JerC pf 2.18	10. 2	21⅝ 21⅝ 21⅝
26 18⅝	JewelC 1.44	6.2 6 40	23⅝ 23 23⅝+
6 2⅝	Jewelcor	8 23	3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝—
34⅝ 22½	JhnMan 1.80	7.4 4 108	24⅝ 24⅛ 24⅝—
62⅝ 60	JhnMn pf n 5.40	8.7 103	62⅝ 62 62
89 65⅝	JohnJn 2	2.9 14 263	68⅝ 68 68⅝—
12 5⅝	JohnEF	16 14	8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝
34½ 21⅝	JohnCn 1.70	5.7 8 122	30½ 29⅝ 29⅝—
16⅝ 11⅝	JonLgn .60	4.6 7 16	13⅝ 13 13 —
37½ 25⅝	Jorgen 1.30	3.8 6 1	34⅝ 34⅝ 34⅝+
23⅝ 16⅝	Jostens .84	4.5 9 13	18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝+
38½ 27½	JoyMfg 1.64	4.7 10 244	34⅝ 33⅝ 34⅝+
	—K—K—K—		
29⅝ 22¼	Kmart .72	2.9 9 618	24⅝ 24⅝ 24⅝+
21½ 16⅝	KaisrAl 1	4.9 6 261	20½ 20 20⅛—
29⅝ 16⅝	KaiCe 1.20	5.1 3 50	23⅝ 23⅝ 23⅝—
23⅝ 16¼	KaiC pf 1.37	6.9 9	19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝+
63½ 38	KaiC pf 2.50	4.8 2	52 52 52
31 17⅝	KaiserSt 1.50	5.2 17 136	29⅝ 28⅝ 29 —
9⅝ 6½	KaneMil .28	3.5 9 25	8⅝ 8 8 —
19½ 12⅝	Kaneb .70	4.2 9 880	17 16⅝ 16½—
29⅝ 24	KCtyPL 2.56	9.9 7 18	25⅝ 25⅝ 25⅝
26⅝ 23	KCPL pf2.33	10. 4	23 23 23 —
25½ 17½	KCSoin .90	4.2 6 30	21⅝ 21⅝ 21⅝+
23 17⅝	KanGE 1.90	10. 8 71	19 18⅝ 18⅝—
28 18⅝	KanNb 1.48b	7.3 7 15	20⅝ 19⅝ 20⅝+
22½ 19	KanPLt 1.96	10. 7 36	19⅝ 19½ 19⅝—
28⅝ 24	KaPL pf2.32	9.5 3	24½ 24½ 24½—
26½ 21½	KaPL pf2.23	9.4 2	23⅝ 23⅝ 23⅝
11 5⅝	KatyInd	3 33	7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝—
29⅝ 16⅝	Katy pf 1.46	7.3 12	20⅝ 20 20⅝—
10⅝ 5⅝	KaufBr .20	2.5 7 134	8⅛ 7⅝ 8⅛
19⅝ 11	Keene .40	2.7 6 24	15 14⅝ 14⅝
10⅝ 6⅛	Keller .30b	3.9 5 20	7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝—
24⅝ 17	Kellogg 1.20	6.2 10 88	19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝
23½ 12⅝	Kellwd 1.12	7.9 7 13	14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝—
37 28⅝	Kenmtl 1.32	3.7 8 3	36⅝ 36⅝ 36⅝—
29 19	Kennct .40e	2.5 160 316	24⅝ 24 24 —
22 17⅝	KyUtil 2.04	10. 11 108	20 19⅝ 19⅝
17⅝ 10⅝	KerrGls .40	3.1 5 76	12⅝ 12 12 —
56⅝ 41½	KerrM 1.55	3.1 11 3599	49⅝ 47⅝ 49⅝—
16½ 9½	KeysCon	6 20	11½ 11⅛ 11½+
25⅝ 16¼	Keyslnt .48	2.0 13 10	22⅝ 22⅝ 22⅝—
38⅝ 27⅝	KiddeW 1.60	5.3 5 88	30⅝ 30 30 —
52⅝ 42¼	Kidde pfC 4	8.9 1	45⅝ 45⅝ 45⅝+
30¼ 20	Kidde pr1.64	6.8 18	24⅝ 24 24⅝+
50⅝ 39⅝	KimbCl 2.88	6.3 7 69	46⅝ 45⅝ 46 —
18 11½	KingDSt .80	6.1 6 10	13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛—
30⅝ 16¼	Kirsch 1.25	5.8 5 4	21⅝ 21½ 21½—
29⅝ 22	KnidRd .60	2.7 10 31	22⅝ 22½ 22⅝—
25⅝ 14½	Koehrln 1	5.4 5 74	18⅝ 18½ 18⅝—
30⅝ 16⅝	Kollmr .64	2.1 12 31	30⅛ 29⅝ 30 —
24⅝ 17⅝	Koppers 1.20	5.7 7 71	21 20½ 21 —
54 44¼	Kopprpf 4	9.1 z70	45 d44 44 —
12⅝ 7½	Koracn .34	3.5 4 37	9⅝ 9½ 9⅝—
47⅝ 43	Kraft 2.80	6.3 7 137	44⅝ 44⅝ 44⅝—
12⅝ 7⅝	Kroehlr	11	8½ 8⅛ 8⅛—
42⅝ 28⅝	Kroger 2.32	5.8 6 67	40⅝ 40 40⅝—
19⅝ 13½	Kuhlm .80a	5.4 6 6	14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝
14 9	Kysor .80	6.8 5 21	11⅝ 11½ 11⅝+
	—L—L—L—		
13⅛ 5⅝	LFE .10r	1.2 7 17	8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛—
19 14⅛	LITCO 1	6.3 7 37	15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝+
13⅝ 5⅝	LTV	6 219	8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝—
19 9⅛	LTVA .32t	2.5 1	13 13 13 —
27 21⅝	LTV pf 2.60	10. 43	26⅛ 26 26 —
22⅝ 17⅛	LacGas 1.86	8.7 6 14	21⅝ 21⅛ 21½—
20⅝ 13⅛	LamSe 1	5.0 8 29	20⅛ 20⅛ 20⅛—
23⅝ 12⅝	LaneBry .90	4.5 9 301	21⅝ 20 20⅛—
35⅝ 22⅝	Lanier .50	1.6 14 81	31 30 30½—
14⅝ 8⅛	LawtCh .48	3.6 16 427	13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝—
24 14½	LearSe 1.04	5.2 5 116	19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝—
59 36	LearS pf2.25	4.5 1	49⅝ 49⅝ 49⅝—
23¼ 19⅛	LswTrm s 1.20	6.4 6 197	19 d18⅝ 18⅝—
3⅝ 1⅛	LehVally	6 17	1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝—
11⅝ 9⅝	Lehmn 1.30e	13. 182	10⅛ 10 10 —
14¼ 6⅝	Lennar .40	3.4 4 31	11⅝ 11⅛ 11⅝+
32¼ 24	Lenox 1.30	4.5 9 3	29⅝ 29 29 —
18¼ 6⅝	LesFay .48	6.1 5 12	7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝+
18⅝ 12⅝	LevFdC	13	17 17 17
47⅝ 27⅝	LeviStr 1.80	3.9 7 321	46⅝ 46½ 46⅝—
26⅝ 17⅝	LevitzF .60	2.9 5 234	21½ 20 20⅝+
29½ 23	LOF 2o	8.8 5 30	25⅝ 24⅝ 24⅝—

(Continued on Page 15)

A Modern Bank with Old Tradition.



Bank Leu, the Oldest Swiss Bank, founded 1755

In spite of not very favorable conditions our Bank has been able again to expand its volume of transactions in 1978 and to achieve a fair increase in earnings. Total assets rose from Sfr. 3511 million to Sfr. 4018 million, or by 14.4%. They thus have doubled within four years. Net earnings after depreciation and provisions amounted to Sfr. 16,928,403.15 or to 11.2% more than in the previous year. A dividend will be distributed of Sfr. 80.– per share and of Sfr. 16.– per certificate of participation. More information about the development of our Bank in 1978 is given in our 224th Annual Report, the highlights of which are available in English. Copies will be gladly sent to you on application to our Head Office in Zurich, Switzerland.

Balance Sheet as at December 31, 1978

Assets	1978 Sfr.	1977 Sfr.
Cash and Due from banks	1,544,707,526	1,419,751,853
Bills and money market papers	132,757,380	79,825,941
Current account advances	228,664,955	226,539,157
Fixed advances and loans	481,320,004	349,066,896
Advances and loans to Government corporations	190,338,442	144,770,811
Mortgages in Switzerland	689,642,221	650,939,005
Securities and permanent investments	483,657,793	450,122,846
Other assets	266,773,042	190,142,488
	4,017,861,363	3,511,158,997

Liabilities	1978 Sfr.	1977 Sfr.
Due to banks	591,893,265	472,129,828
Demand and Time deposits	643,260,520	650,591,546
Savings accounts	1,540,038,053	1,328,785,436
Bonds and Loans	798,106,800	663,494,000
Other liabilities	136,864,615	129,159,040
Capital and participation stock	81,685,800	74,133,000
Reserves and Retained earnings	209,083,907	177,636,514
Net profit	16,928,403	15,229,633
	4,017,861,363	3,511,158,997

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مركز الاهرام

U.S. Commodity Prices

CHICAGO FUTURES
April 2, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
...T ..u dollars per bu.					
	3.39	3.40	3.34	3.34¼	—.05½
	3.22	3.24¼	3.21	3.22	—.01½
	3.25¼	3.27½	3.24¾	3.25½	—.01¼
	3.37½	3.37¾	3.35	3.35¾	—.01½
	3.46	3.46	3.43½	3.44½	—.01½

Sales Fri. 5,932.
...l open interest Fri. 34,690, up 111 from

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
..u.; dollars per bu.					
	2.51¾	2.53	2.51½	2.52	+.00½
	2.55¾	2.57	2.55¼	2.55½	+.00¾
	2.59	2.61	2.59	2.59¼	+.01
	2.64¼	2.66¾	2.64¼	2.64¾	+.01
	2.72¾	2.75	2.72½	2.73¼	+.01¼
	2.79	2.81	2.79	2.79¾	+.01¼

Sales Fri. 20,817.
...l open interest Fri. 156,843, up 1,409 ...Thurs.

..EANS	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
..u.; dollars per bu.					
	7.70	7.75½	7.63	7.63	—.08¼
	7.78	7.84	7.71	7.71½	—.07
	7.70	7.75	7.64½	7.65¾	—.08¼
	7.34½	7.37	7.28	7.30	—.05¼
	7.11½	7.13	7.03¾	7.03¾	—.07¼
	7.20	7.21	7.13	7.13	—.07¼
	7.29	7.30¾	7.23	7.23	—.06½
	7.36½	7.37½	7.30½	7.30½	—.07

Sales Fri. 31,053.
...l open interest Fri. 128,397, up 736 from ...

..EAN MEAL	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
..ns; dollars per ton					
	201.50	202.70	200.10	200.40	—1.30
	205.30	206.30	203.20	203.60	—1.90
	205.00	205.70	203.40	203.40	—1.90
	201.80	202.00	200.00	200.10	—1.30
	195.50	196.80	195.00	195.10	—.80
	195.30	195.80	194.00	194.20	—1.30
	196.00	196.40	194.80	194.90	—.90
	198.20	198.20	196.90	196.90	—.60

Sales Fri. 8,656.
...al open interest Fri. 54,873, off 129 from ...

..EAN OIL	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
..lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
	27.45	27.85	27.30	27.32	—.25
	27.67	27.95	27.45	27.46	—.21
	27.40	27.70	27.30	27.35	—.25
	26.70	26.95	26.50	26.52	—.33
	25.92	26.10	25.70	25.72	—.26
	25.60	25.70	25.35	25.27	—.25
	25.50	25.60	25.25	25.25	—.25
	25.40	25.55	25.15	25.20	—.20
	25.38	25.40	25.05	25.05	—.20
	25.28	25.30	25.00	25.00	—.18

Sales Fri. 10,464.
...tal open interest Fri. 57,893, up 14 from ...

..S	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
..bu; dollars per bu.					
	1.37½	1.40	1.37¼	1.39	+.02
	1.45¼	1.47½	1.45¼	1.46	+.01¼
	1.51½	1.53½	1.51¼	1.52½	+.01¼
	1.58½	1.60½	1.58½	1.60	+.01¼
				1.65½	+.01

Sales Fri. 231.
...tal open interest Fri. 4,872, off 67 from ...

..E BEEF CATTLE	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
..0 lbs.; cents per lb.					
	73.10	73.42	72.45	73.02	+.32
	71.40	72.30	71.20	71.85	+.50
	69.40	70.17	69.20	69.67	+.37
	67.40	68.02	67.20	67.62	+.22
	68.15	68.55	67.90	68.05	+.13
	67.70	68.25	67.70	67.90	+.30
	68.75	69.10	68.60	68.62	+.15
	69.10	69.50	68.80	68.80	—.40
	70.00	70.15	70.00	70.15	+.15
				69.95	+.15

Est. sales: 25,092; sales Fri. 17,661.
...tal open interest Fri. 84,814, up 394 from ...rs.

FEEDER CATTLE	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Apr	88.90	89.70	88.50	88.97	—.08
May	87.35	88.60	86.75	86.85	—.72
Aug	86.10	87.00	85.45	85.50	—.95
Sep	85.30	85.60	84.40	84.50	—.88
Oct	84.20	84.60	83.40	83.40	—.88
Nov	84.70	84.90	83.90	83.90	—.75
Jan	85.40	85.30	84.55	84.65	—.75
Mar	85.90	86.00	84.50	84.90	—.60

Est. sales: 3,050; sales Fri. 6,274.
Total open interest Fri. 25,309, up 767 from Thurs.

LIVE HOGS	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30,000 cents per lb.					
Apr	45.97	46.70	45.97	46.07	+.40
Jun	48.20	48.95	48.20	48.42	+.42
Jul	48.70	49.35	48.65	48.82	+.47
Aug	45.75	46.40	45.75	45.90	+.35
Oct	43.35	43.70	43.07	43.45	+.45
Dec	43.80	44.40	43.70	44.17	+.50
Feb	43.40	44.15	43.40	43.70	+.25
Apr	42.10	42.28	41.60	41.80	+.35
Jun	43.25	43.35	43.00	43.05	—.95

Est. sales: 5,785; sales Fri. 6,007.
Total open interest Fri. 25,613, off 392 from Thurs.

PORK BELLIES	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
36,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	55.90	56.55	55.45	55.95	+.40
Jul	55.40	56.25	55.20	55.50	+.60
Aug	53.55	54.40	53.25	53.62	+.67
Feb	50.00	51.10	50.00	51.10	.
Mar	50.50	50.60	50.00	50.60	.

Est. sales: 4,048; sales Fri. 3,655.
Total open interest Fri. 9,337, up 17 from Thurs.

ICED BROILERS	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Apr	47.05	47.05	46.95	46.95	—.10
May	49.50	49.60	49.40	49.40	—.30
Jun	52.60	52.80	52.40	52.60	—.05
Jul	51.05	51.25	50.90	50.90	—.10
Aug				49.50	—.10
Sep				46.00	
Oct				45.75	
Nov				45.00	
Dec				45.25	

Sales Fri. 92.
Total open interest Fri. 1,803, off 15 from Thurs.
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SHELL EGGS	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Apr	53.90	54.50	53.60	54.50	+2.00
May	52.30	53.30	52.20	52.35	+.70
Jun	53.50	53.50	53.50	53.50	+.35
Sep	60.50	60.95	60.50	60.60	+.65
Nov	61.50	61.50	61.50	61.50	
Dec	63.00	63.20	63.00	63.20	+.70

Est. sales: 214; sales Fri. 68.
Total open interest Fri. 1,190, off 13 from Thurs.

To Our Readers

Because of France's change to daylight saving time, New York closing commodity prices will not be available for publication and will run one day late in the IHT. However, Chicago closing prices will appear as usual. The IHT regrets the inconvenience.

LUMBER	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
100,000 bd. ft.					
May	211.90	214.80	211.90	212.30	+1.50
Jul	209.20	212.30	209.20	211.70	+2.40
Sep	205.50	208.50	205.50	208.30	+2.00
Nov	198.20	200.20	197.90	199.90	+1.50
Jan	199.60	200.10	199.30	199.70	+1.50
Mar	199.20	199.20	198.90	199.20	.

Est. sales: 1,342; sales Fri. 2,398.
Total open interest Fri. 7,857, off 40 from Thurs.

PLYWOOD	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
May	201.00	201.90	200.70	201.90	+.70
Jul	201.70	204.00	201.70	204.00	+1.50
Sep	202.00	202.60	202.00	202.60	+.80
Nov	200.50	202.00	200.50	202.00	+1.30
Jan	201.00	203.00	201.00	202.50	+.40
Mar				204.00	+1.50
May				205.50	+1.70

Sales: Fri. 179.
Total open interest Fri. 3,204, off 151 from Thurs.

U.S TREASURY BILLS	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
$1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Jun	90.50	90.52	90.42	90.43	—.08
Sep	90.55	90.55	90.47	90.48	—.06
Dec	90.60	90.61	90.52	90.54	—.06
Mar	90.64	90.64	90.59	90.59	—.04
Jun	90.71	90.71	90.65	90.66	—.02
Sep	90.70	90.71	90.66	90.67	—.03
Dec	90.73	90.72	90.69	90.69	—.02
Mar	90.71	90.72	90.71	90.71	—.02

Est. sales: 3,555; sales Fri. 4,922.
Total open interest Fri. 52,465, up 149 from Thurs.

GNMA	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
(8 pct. $100,000 prin; pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Jun	88-02	88-02	87-26	87-31	—01
Sep	88-03	88-03	87-27	88-02	—01
Dec	88-03	88-05	87-29	88-04	
Mar	88-02	88-03	87-30	88-03	+01
Jun	88-00	88-00	87-28	87-31	
Sep	87-26	87-28	87-23	87-28	+01
Dec	87-23	87-25	87-20	87-25	+01
Mar	87-13	87-21	87-13	87-21	—01
Jun	87-14	87-17	87-13	87-17	
Sep	87-09	87-12	87-09	87-12	
Dec	87-08	87-10	87-06	87-10	+02

Sales: Fri. 5,175 contracts.
Total open interest Fri. 62,914, off 130 from Thurs.

LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
(8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Jun	90-07	90-08	90-01	90-07	+02
Sep	90-14	90-14	90-09	90-14	+02
Dec	90-17	90-18	90-11	90-18	+02
Mar	90-16	90-18	90-11	90-18	+01
Jun	90-15	90-17	90-12	90-17	—01
Sep	90-14	90-16	90-13	90-16	—02
Dec	90-15	90-16	90-11	90-16	—02
Mar	90-12	90-14	90-12	90-14	—02
Jun	90-13	90-13	90-13	90-13	—02
Sep	90-12	90-14	90-12	90-13	
Dec				90-12	—01

Sales Fri. 5,375 contracts.
Total open interest Fri. 45,864, off 146 from Thurs.

90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
($1 million, unrealized discount rate)					
Jun	10.61	10.69	10.61	10.65	+.05
Sep	10.71	10.78	10.71	10.76	+.06
Dec	10.53	10.59	10.53	10.57	+.06
Mar	10.39	10.45	10.39	10.45	+.09
Jun				10.40	+.05
Sep	10.39	10.39	10.39	10.39	.

Sales Fri. 240 contracts.
Total open interest Fri. 1,593, off 37 from Thurs.

London Metals Market
(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
April 2, 1979

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	1,016.00	1,017.00	1,019.00	1,020.00
3 months	1,026.50	1,027.00	1,028.50	1,029.50
Cathodes: spot	1,014.00	1,015.00	1,012.00	1,013.00
3 months	1,021.00	1,022.00	1,023.50	1,024.00
Tin: spot	7,085.00	7,100.00	7,220.00	7,240.00
3 months	7,000.00	7,010.00	7,150.00	7,160.00
Lead: spot	556.00	557.00	570.00	574.00
3 months	523.50	524.50	536.00	537.00
Zinc: spot	385.00	386.00	396.00	397.00
3 months	395.00	396.00	404.00	405.00
Silver: spot	358.60	356.80	358.00	358.30
3 months	368.30	368.50	367.00	367.20

London Commodities
(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
April 2, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
May	106.95	104.70	105.00	105.10	107.00	107.05
Aug	110.15	108.30	108.90	108.95	110.75	110.80
Oct	113.70	111.50	111.65	111.75	113.70	113.75
Dec	115.40	114.50	114.60	114.65	116.65	116.75
Mar	120.25	118.50	118.75	118.80	120.75	120.80
May	N.T.	N.T.	121.00	121.25	122.75	123.00
Aug	124.80	124.00	124.00	124.50	126.25	127.00
3,882 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
May	1,663	1,649	1,654	1,656	1,658	1,660
Jul	1,638	1,625	1,630	1,631	1,640	1,642
Sep	1,660	1,650	1,656	1,659	1,667	1,668
Dec	1,727	1,720	1,720	1,722	1,733	1,734
Mar	1,756	1,748	1,755	1,756	1,764	1,765
May	1,775	1,775	1,775	1,782	1,780	1,785
Jly	1,800	1,795	1,805	1,815	New	New
2,269 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
May	1,473	1,438	1,438	1,440	1,474	1,475
Jul	1,498	1,432	1,435	1,437	1,498	1,500
Sep	1,423	1,457	1,458	1,459	1,522	1,523
Nov	1,434	1,460	1,465	1,469	1,537	1,538
Jan	1,542	1,470	1,472	1,475	1,547	1,549
Mar	1,530	1,471	1,470	1,471	1,537	1,545
May	1,539	1,530	1,475	1,479	New	New
7,197 lots of 5 tons.						

Market Summary
April 2, 1979

	Today NYSE 3 pm.	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	24.48	33.98
Advanced	375	662
Volume Up (in millions)	N.A.	12.61
Declined	915	757
Volume Down (in millions)	N.A.	31.24
Unchanged	N.A.	485
Total Issues	N.A.	1,904

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	3 pm.	Chg.
30 Ind	-	-	-	854.73	—7.45
20 Trn	-	-	-	224.97	—0.20
15 Util	-	-	-	103.11	—1.08
65 Stk	-	-	-	290.35	—2.02

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	3 pm.	N.C.
Composite	-	-	100.80	—0.79
Industrials	-	-	112.51	—0.87
Utilities	-	-	50.03	—0.55
Finance	-	-	11.77	—0.07
Transp.	-	-	13.82	—0.03

NYSE Index

	High	Low	3 pm.	N.C.
Composite	-	-	56.71	—0.42
Industrials	-	-	62.68	—0.52
Transp.	-	-	44.46	—0.18
Utilities	-	-	38.75	—0.14
Finance	-	-	58.46	—0.30

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Shares	Buy	Sales	*Short
March 30	125,868	326,414	1,266
March 29	115,820	304,209	988
March 28	143,847	376,011	1,072
March 27	129,287	373,166	1,043
March 26	125,832	335,915	916

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

	Today AMEX 3 pm.	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	3.17	3.61
Advanced	189	324
Volume Up (in millions)	N.A.	2.08
Declined	385	269
Volume Down (in millions)	N.A.	1.33
Unchanged	N.A.	244
Total Issues	N.A.	837

American Stock Index:

High	Low	3 pm.	Chg.
-	-	177.67	—2.83

International Stock Indexes

	Yest	Prev	High	Low
Amsterdam (1)	90.70	90.80	94.20	88.40
Brussels (2)	121.06	120.37	121.15	107.79
Frankfurt (3)	147.87	149.22	159.63	146.94
London 30	572.20	530.80	540.80	446.10
London (4)	298.92	290.47	296.12	227.84
Milan (5)	75.83	77.46	82.92	55.45
Paris (6)	120.18	119.59	127.25	78.10
Sydney (7)	587.06	589.48	597.65	545.72
Tokyo (8)	445.65	449.60	462.97	442.81
Tokyo (9)	6,088.99	6,133.97	6,272.78	5,972.94
Zurich (10)	334.70	336.10	340.50	308.40

1. Anp-Cbs Ind.; 2. "Commission de la Bourse" Ind.; 3. Hardy-Siemon Ind.; 4. Financial Times Index; 5. Banco Commerciale Italiano Ind.; 6. Agefi Ind.; 7. "All ordinaries" Ind.; 8. First section stock Ind.; 9. Nikkei Dow-Jones Ind.; 10. Swiss Bank Corp. Ind.

Tokyo Exchange
April 2, 1979

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	250.00	Matsu E. Wks	568.00
Canon	563.00	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	135.00
Dai Nip. Print	563.00	Mitsubi Corp.	420.00
Fuji Bank	333.00	Mitsui Co.	302.00
Fuji Photo	640.00	Mitsukoshi	486.00
Hitachi	260.00	Nippon Elec.	N.A.
Honda Motor	470.00	Sharp	460.00
C. Itoh	256.00	Sony Corp	1,780.00
Japan Air L.	2,930.00	Sumitomo Bank	334.00
Kansai El. Pwr.	974.00	Taisho Marine	238.00
Kao Soap	626.00	Takeda	544.00
Kirin Brewery	456.00	Teijin	131.00
Komatsu	354.00	Tokyo Marine	476.00
Kubota	285.00	Toray	179.00
Matsu El. Ind.	670.00	Toyota	820.00

Paris Commodities
(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
April 2, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
May	905	900	903	905	— 4
Jul	918	910	917	920	— 8
Aug	945	940	943	945	— 5
Oct	985	984	985	989	— 4
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	N.Q.	N.Q.	Unch.
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,011	1,018	— 5
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,055	1,062	— 2
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,078	1,085	— 5
91 lots.					
COCOA					
Mar	1,430	1,430	1,434	1,438	+ 1
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,431	1,440	+ 16
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	1,461	1,470	+ 7
Sep	1,480	1,480	1,497	1,507	+ 12
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,500	-	+ 15
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,515	-	New
29 lots					

To Our Readers

Because of France's change to daylight saving time a month before the United States makes a similar shift, the International Herald Tribune is temporarily unable, starting today, to publish the closing U.S. stock prices. The current seven-hour time difference will last for one month. The IHT provides the closing prices during the rest of the year.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Prices (3 o'clock) Apr. 2

Tables include the nationwide prices up to 3 p.m. on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 14)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev 3 p.m.
61¼	51	LOF pf	4.75	8.7		3	54½	54½	54½	
34½	24½	LibrtyCp	.88	2.6	7	8	33⅞	33¼	33¼	—¼
41⅞	28⅛	Liggett	2.50	6.9	6	200	37⅝	35⅝	36	—1
54½	39⅝	LillyEli	1.80	3.4	14	386	53¼	52½	53¼	—⅛
42	34	LincNt	2.80	7.2	6	31	39	38⅞	39	
18⅞	15½	LincPl	1.76	10.		6	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
8⅝	3	Lionel	.12	2.2	8	48	5½	5⅜	5⅜	—⅛
28½	16½	Litton	.58t	2.5		321	23⅝	23¼	23½	—½
40⅝	23½	Litt pfc pf				1	34⅛	34⅛	34½	+1⅞
21½	17⅝	Litton pf	2	9.9		3	20¼	20¼	20¼	+¼
37⅝	16⅝	Lockhd			5	336	21⅞	21	21⅛	+⅛
34⅝	20⅛	Loctite	.40	1.6	11	15	25⅜	25¼	25½	
55⅝	34⅝	Loews	1.20	2.6	4	49	47	46⅞	47	—¼
15½	9⅝	LomFn	.80	6.6	8	403	12¼	12	12½	+⅛
28⅛	14½	LomM	1.85e	10.	10	26	17⅝	17½	17⅝	
27⅞	18	LnStar	1.40	6.3	6	36	22½	22⅛	22⅜	+⅛
19⅝	17	LILCo	1.70	10.	7	x1101	17	d15⅞	16⅞	—⅜
54	47½	LIL pfB	5	10.		z60	48⅝	48	48½	—1
27	23	LIL pfP	2.43	10.		1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+⅛
27⅛	24⅛	LIL pfQ	2.47	9.7		x61	25⅜	25¼	25⅜	+⅛
34	24	LongDr	.64	2.3	12	23	27½	27¼	27¼	—¼
39⅞	22⅛	LoralCp	1	3.1	10	53	32½	32½	32½	—½
28⅞	19⅝	LaLand	1.28	4.8	10	413	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	—⅜
24⅛	14⅝	LaPac	.60b	2.8	7	381	21⅝	21¼	21½	—⅛
24¼	20⅛	LouvGs	2	9.7	19	24	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+⅛
19⅛	11⅛	Lowenst	.60	3.8	5	59	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	—⅜
49⅞	36⅞	Lubrzl	1.40	3.7	11	89	44⅛	43⅛	43⅛	—1⅛
18½	13⅝	LuckyS	1	6.2	9	361	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
18⅝	7⅝	Ludlow	.60	3.5	15	33	17	16⅞	17	
19	14¼	Lukens	.96	6.2	6	9	15½	15⅛	15½	
19⅞	9¼	LynCSys	.40	2.5	14	38	16⅛	15⅝	15⅞	—⅛
		— M—M—M —								
47½	24⅛	MACOM	.40	.9	21	84	45¼	44	45¼	+1
23⅝	21¼	MACOM wi				12	22⅛	22¼	22⅛	—⅜
46⅛	31⅞	MCA	1.20	3.0	7	175	40⅛	39⅞	39⅞	—½
14⅞	8	MEI	.40	3.0	8	33	13¼	13	13¼	+⅛
28⅞	16	MGIC	1	4.7	8	249	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	—⅜
21⅞	13½	MacAF	1	6.1	7	x5	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	—¼
14	8⅝	MacDn	.40	4.5	5	13	9	8⅞	8⅞	
15	6⅛	Macke	.48	5.8	6	23	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
14⅞	8⅛	Macmill	.72	4.8	9	1323	u15⅛	14⅞	15	+1
22	15½	Mcml pf	1.20	5.5		5	22	21½	22	+1
45⅞	32	Macy	1.65	4.7	5	183	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝	—½
15⅝	12¼	MdsFd	1.29e	9.1		42	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	
14⅞	7⅛	MagicCf	.60	5.6	5	69	10⅝	10½	10⅝	—⅛
32⅞	24	MalonH	.96	3.2	11	9	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	—⅛
13⅞	8⅝	Manhin	.30	2.9	4	21	10⅝	10½	10½	—⅛
14¼	4⅝	ManhLf	.30	3.0	15	44	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
40½	30⅝	MfrHan	2.28	6.9	6	42	33⅝	33¼	33¼	—⅛
38⅞	26¼	MAPCO	1.40	4.2	10	800	33⅞	32⅞	33⅝	+1
38½	17⅛	MaratM	.80	2.4	8	163	34	33⅛	33½	—½
66½	39⅞	MaratO	2.40	3.8	10	341	63¼	62⅜	62⅞	—½
28⅞	17½	Maremt	1	4.4	7	97	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	
17⅛	13½	MarMid	.80	5.3	8	21	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	
17⅞	11⅞	MarionL	.64	4.3	18	53	14⅞	14½	14⅝	—¼
18⅞	9⅞	MarkCH	.36	2.7	14	124	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	—½
20⅞	13	Mark pf	1.20	7.9		1	15¼	15¼	15¼	—⅛
35⅛	21	Marley	1	4.6	7	49	22⅜	21⅞	21⅞	—⅜
16⅝	10⅛	Marriot	.16	1.2	9	403	13¼	13	13	—⅜
68⅛	55⅛	MrshM	3.20	5.3	12	92	61	60½	60⅝	—⅜
26¼	15½	MrshF	1.24	7.2	8	97	17½	17⅛	17⅛	—¼
34⅞	25⅛	MartM	1.80	5.6	6	73	32⅜	32⅛	32⅛	—⅜
14	9	MaryK	.48	3.8	11	15	12⅜	12½	12½	—⅜
26⅛	18	Md Cup	.56	2.8	7	63	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	—⅛
26	18⅛	Masco	.52	2.4	9	22	21⅞	21¼	21⅛	—⅜
30⅝	16⅝	MasonN	1.20	4.5	8	408	28	25⅞	26⅛	—1½
15⅝	11⅛	MasM	1.34e	10.	10	12	13⅛	13	13	—⅛
13	8	MasyF				119	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	
17⅛	15¼	MasCp	1.68	10.		13	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	
11⅝	10⅛	MasInc	1.08	9.8		26	11⅛	11	11	—⅛
13⅝	6½	Mattel	.30e	3.3	7	x203	9⅛	9	9⅛	—⅛
9¼	3½	Mattel wt				291	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	—⅜
27⅝	22⅛	MayDS	1.40	5.7	6	21	24½	24⅛	24⅛	—¼
25¼	18½	MayerO	1	4.1	11	11	24⅛	24	24⅛	+⅛
29⅛	22½	Maytg	1.60a	6.8	9	28	23⅝	23½	23½	—⅛
31½	18⅞	McDermt	1	5.3	5	5335	19	d18⅛	18⅞	—⅛
35⅝	25½	McDr pf	2.20	8.7		1054	25⅞	d24⅝	25⅛	—⅛
32⅛	28⅛	McDr pf	2.60	9.2		613	28½	d28	28⅛	—1⅛
60½	39⅞	McDnld	.36	.9	10	490	42	41⅞	41⅞	—⅜
40½	25⅝	McDonD	.75	2.4	7	282	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜	+⅜
38⅝	22	McDonh	1.20	4.1	6	2	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+⅛
30⅞	22½	McGEd	1.80	6.8	7	47	27	26⅞	26⅞	—⅛
34	19⅛	McGrH	1.28	5.0	10	234	25⅞	25¼	25½	—⅜
40	18½	McIntyr				z1790	39½	37½	37½	—1½
22⅝	12	McLean	.64	4.8	5	22	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
13⅛	8⅛	McLout			7	94	u13⅛	13	13	—⅛
18	9⅛	McMorO	.10	.6	47	89	17⅝	16⅞	17⅛	—¼
15⅛	10	McNeil	.80	5.9	6	19	13½	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
33⅞	18⅛	Mead	1.60	5.7	5	104	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞	—⅜
88	48½	Mea pfA	2.80	4.0		1	70	70	70	—2⅛
87⅛	48	Mea pfB	2.80	4.0		1	70	70	70	—1⅛
45⅛	20⅝	Measrx	.58	1.2	16	105	42	42½	42½	—1⅛
17½	13⅞	Mednco	s.40	2.4	9	58	17	16¼	16⅛	—⅜

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev 3 p.m.
40⅛	19⅛	Medtrn	.48	1.2	14	123	38⅛	37⅞	38½	+⅛
33⅞	24⅞	Melville	1.40	4.9	8	1020	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	—⅜
60⅞	25½	Memorex			5	489	35	33⅞	34⅛	—⅜
37	30⅛	MercStr	1a	2.8	5	2	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	—⅛
32⅞	24⅞	MerTx	1.48	5.1	6	77	29⅛	29	29	—¼
71⅛	48⅛	Merck	1.90	2.9	16	198	66	64⅞	65½	—½
40⅛	26⅛	Merdith	1	3.6	6	143	28	27⅝	27⅝	—⅛
24⅛	14⅞	MerrLy	.88	4.8	9	282	18⅛	18	18⅛	—⅛
43⅞	26⅝	MesaPet	.48	1.1	16	196	42⅞	42⅛	42⅛	—⅜
16⅛	13¼	Mesab	1.47e	9.1	24	53	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	
24⅛	17½	Mesta	.60e	2.9	38	11	21⅛	21	21	—½
24⅛	20⅛	MGM s	.60	2.7	10	194	22⅞	22	22⅛	—⅜
71	43⅞	Metrm	2.40	4.6	7	19	52⅞	52⅛	52⅛	—⅜
26	23⅞	MhWi pf	2.12	8.6		2	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
19	16⅛	MdCTel	1.40	7.9	7	29	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+¼
17⅛	14¼	MidSUt	1.52	10.	6	1637	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	—⅛
3	1⅛	MidlodM				41	2	2	2	—⅛
20⅛	14	MidRos	1.10	5.8	7	36	19⅛	19	19	—⅛
30½	19½	MillerW	.90	3.2	11	58	29	28½	28½	—⅜
25⅛	14⅞	MiltBrd	.80	3.5	7	24	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	—¼
18⅞	11½	MilRoy	.30	1.6	13	64	18½	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
22½	19	MinnGs	1.84	8.3	6	7	22½	22¼	22¼	—⅛
66	43	MMM	2.40	4.2	12	391	57⅛	56⅝	57	—⅞
21¼	18½	MinPL	1.94	9.6	6	24	20⅛	20	20⅛	+⅛
14⅛	9⅞	MirroAl	.96	9.3	11	8	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
39⅛	20⅛	Misnins	.80	2.4	7	21	34	33⅞	34	
59½	44⅛	MPacC	2.80	5.6	5	47	50½	50⅛	50⅛	—½
15⅛	10⅝	MoPSv	1b	8.6	9	7	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+⅛
25⅞	21	MoPS pf	2.44	11.		5	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	
27⅞	23	MoPS pr	2.61	11.		5	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	—⅜
76½	60	Mobil	4.80	6.5	7	273	74⅛	73⅞	73⅞	—½
4⅛	2⅛	MobileH			11	34	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
19⅞	11⅞	MdMer	.20	1.5	7	11	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
15⅛	10⅛	Mohasco	.90	8.4	6	32	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
14⅛	6⅛	MohkDta			11	232	11⅝	11⅛	11½	—¼
24⅛	13⅛	MohkR	1.20	8.2		17	14⅝	14½	14½	+⅛
		Monrh s	.92	6.3	5	8	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
34½	16½	Monoar	.52	1.5	8	89	34⅛	33⅞	34	+⅛
60⅛	45	Monson	3.20	6.2	6	208	51½	51⅛	51⅛	—⅜
18⅛	16	MntDU	1.50	8.8	7	29	17⅜	16⅞	17⅛	+¼
24½	19½	MonPw	2.04	9.1	8	248	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+⅛
22⅛	18⅛	MonSt	1.80a	9.6		63	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+⅛
10⅞	7½	MONY	.92e	12.	9	29	8⅛	8	8	—⅛
39⅞	27	MooreM	1	3.0	4	158	33⅜	32⅞	33⅛	
52	42	Morgan	2.50	5.6	7	256	45⅞	44⅛	44⅛	—⅞
28⅝	18⅛	MorKn	1.50	5.9	5	34	25⅜	25	25⅛	—⅛
20⅛	13	MorseSh	.66	4.3	5	21	15½	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
8⅜	5⅛	MtgTrAm			7	147	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
34⅛	23½	MorNor	1.28	4.6	9	94	28	27⅞	27⅞	—¼
54⅞	36	Motrola	1.20	3.1	10	319	38⅞	38⅛	38¼	+⅛
40½	27	MtFuel	2.20	7.2	18	66	31⅛	30⅞	30⅞	—⅛
27⅛	24⅛	MtSTel	2.08	8.2	7	11	25½	25⅜	25½	+⅛
14⅛	5⅛	Munford				31	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
8⅛	4	Munsd pf	.40	5.4		27	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
20⅞	14⅛	Munsng	1.20	7.3	8	8	16½	16½	16½	—⅛
18⅛	11⅛	MurphC	1.28	9.3	9	5	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
57½	33	MurpOil	1	2.1	13	78	47⅞	46½	47½	+1⅛
25½	14	MurryO	1	5.3	7	18	18⅞	18½	18⅞	
15	12⅛	MutOm	1.32	9.8		33	13⅛	13¼	13½	
15⅛	7½	MyersL	.50	4.5	7	34	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
		— N—N—N —								
22⅛	12⅛	NCH	.64	3.8	9	170	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—⅛
72⅛	42½	NCR	1.60	2.3	9	501	69	68⅝	69	—⅜
25⅛	15⅞	NLInd	1.20	5.2	9	296	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	—⅛
27⅞	19	NLT	1	4.0	7	278	24⅞	24⅛	24⅞	+⅜
8⅛	7½	NVF s			5	183	8	7⅞	8	+¼
28⅛	23	Nabisco	1.50	6.4	7	65	23⅞	23⅛	23½	
32⅛	24⅛	Natco	1.36	4.3	16	269	32	31⅞	32	
33⅛	12⅛	Narco	.68	4.2	12	5	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—⅜
38	21⅞	Nashua	1.30	5.5	5	9	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	—⅛
42⅛	14½	NatAirl	.50	1.3	19	86	39⅞	39⅛	39⅛	+⅛
33	21⅛	NAvia	2.13e	7.5		70	28⅛	28	28⅛	—⅜
22⅛	14	NatCan	.72	3.8	9	43	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	—⅛
16½	9	NtCnyL	.60	5.2	7	12	11⅞	11⅛	11⅝	+⅛
31⅛	27½	NtDetr	1.88	6.1	5	3	30⅞	30½	30⅞	+⅛
23½	18	NatDist	1.80	8.1	7	349	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	
35½	30	NDist pf	2.25	7.6		1	29⅝	d29⅝	29⅝	—⅜
28	24⅛	NatFG	2.38	8.8	6	13	27⅛	27	27	—¼
22⅛	15⅛	NatGyp	1.32	7.5	5	173	17½	17⅛	17½	+¼
4⅛	2⅛	NatHom			15	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
9⅛	7⅛	NtLibty n	.28	3.3	6	23	8½	8½	8½	—⅛
27	15⅛	NMdCr	.56	2.5	11	32	22⅞	22	22¼	—⅛
16	12⅛	NMedE s			7	125	16	15⅞	15⅞	—⅛
20⅞	11⅛	NMineSv	.56	3.7	23	171	15⅛	14⅞	15¼	+½
24⅛	15⅛	NtPrest	1.50	8.7	11	4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
33¼	18	NtSemic			9	494	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	—⅛
18⅞	13	NtSvIn	1.08	6.2	6	9	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
23⅞	14½	NStand	1.24	7.8	5	17	16⅝	16	16	—⅜
35⅞	28⅛	NatStl	2.60	7.9	6	52	33⅛	32⅞	32⅞	—½
52⅞	33⅛	Natom	2.10	4.6	5	105	45⅛	45	45¼	+¼
35	23⅛	Natm pf	1.60	5.4		77	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+⅜
24½	20⅛	NevPw	2	9.2	9	32	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	
18⅞	15	NevP pf	1.60	10.		z180	16⅛	16	16	—½
24½	21	NevP pf	2.30	10.		z340	22⅛	22	22⅛	+¼
24⅛	21	NEngEl	2.10	9.7	6	240	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev 3 p.m.
17½	15	NEnGE	1.60	10.	7	7	15¾	15¾	15¾	—⅛
46	27	NENucl	.40	1.0	16	50	38⅝	38	38½	—½
36	31⅛	NEngT	3.16	9.2	8	89	34½	34⅛	34½	+⅜
19⅛	16⅞	NYSEG	1.68	9.6	7	71	17⅞	17⅝	17½	+⅛
24⅛	21	NYS pf	2.12	10.		1	21	21	21	
30	21¼	Newhall	.66	2.2	11	32	u30½	29⅛	30½	+1½
27⅛	16⅛	Newmt	.80	3.0	27	231	26⅞	26½	26⅞	—⅛
87	66	Newt pf	4.50	5.2		1	86	86	86	—1
12⅛	7⅛	Newprk			8	200	11⅞	11⅛	11½	—⅛
15⅛	13½	NiaMP	1.44	10.	7	307	14	13⅞	13⅞	—⅛
38	32⅛	NiaMpf	3.40	10.		z50	33½	32⅛	33½	+1
39	33	NiaMpf	3.60	10.		z10	34½	34⅛	34⅛	—⅛
43	36½	NiaMpf	3.90	11.		z160	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	—1
44	37	NiaMpf	4.10	10.		z90	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	+⅛
54⅛	45½	NiaMpf	4.85	10.		z10	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	—⅞
58	49⅛	NiaMpf	5.25	10.		z60	51½	51⅛	51⅛	
110	101½	NiMpf	10.60	10.		z150	103⅛	103	103	—⅛
12⅛	9⅛	NiagSh	1.01e	9.5		32	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+⅛
30⅛	26⅛	Nicor	2.52	8.6	6	60	29⅞	29	29⅛	+⅛
27⅛	20⅛	NorfWn	1.84	7.4	7	648	24⅞	24⅛	24⅞	+⅛
26⅞	18½	Norlin	1.60	8.2	4	83	19½	19	19½	
27	20⅛	Norris	1.40	6.0	6	132	24	23½	23½	—⅜
24½	14⅛	NACoal	.56	2.2	9	299	u26	25⅛	25⅛	+1⅛
5	2⅛	NoAMtg				175	4	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
34⅛	24⅛	NoAPhl	1.50	5.6	5	32	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	—⅜
11⅛	5⅛	NoCAir	.20	3.2	4	88	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
7½	1½	NoCAir wt				27	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10⅛	9	NoestUt	1.02	11.	7	634	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
17⅛	11	NCalSL	.70	4.3	4	26	16⅛	16	16⅛	+⅛
18⅛	15¼	NIndPS	1.50	9.7	10	256	15⅞	15½	15½	—⅛
41⅛	32⅛	NorNGs	2.60	6.2	7	193	u42	41⅛	41⅞	+⅛
27⅛	23⅞	NoStPw	2.16	8.8	7	640	24⅞	24⅝	24½	—⅛
49⅛	44	NSPw pf	4.10	9.8		z200	42⅛	d42	42	—⅛
51	43	NSPw pf	4.16	8.9		z20	46½	45	46½	—⅛
115	104	NSP pf	10.36	9.9		z100	105	105	105	+⅛
84⅛	73⅛	NSPw pf	7	9.2		z200	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	+⅛
41⅞	23⅛	NorTel	.80	1.9	12	203	41½	41⅛	41⅛	—⅛
6½	3⅛	Ntbgate			84	14	6⅛	6	6	—⅛
49⅞	25⅛	Nortrp	1.80	5.2	6	108	36½	34⅛	34⅞	—1⅞
37⅛	22⅞	NwstAirl	.80	2.8	10	258	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	—⅜
28⅛	21⅛	NwtBcp	1.16	4.9	7	39	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	+⅛
35⅛	25⅛	NwtEnr	2.40	7.5	6	32	31⅞	31⅛	31⅞	
35	23	NwtInd	1.75	6.3	6	88	28⅛	27½	28	—⅛
12⅛	9⅛	NwMLf	1a	9.9		6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
38⅛	27⅛	NwStW	1.80	5.7	7	4	31½	31½	31½	
27⅛	22	Norton	1.15	4.6	7	34	26	25⅞	25⅞	—⅜
21⅛	15	NorSim	.92b	5.9	6	113	15⅝	15⅛	15⅞	+⅛
48	34⅛	NorIS pf	1.60	4.5		7	35½	35½	35½	
40⅛	25⅛	Nucor	.44	1.1	7	71	40	38⅞	39½	—⅜
		— O—O—O —								
31½	16⅛	OKC	1.20	4.0	11	267	30⅞	29⅞	30⅛	
28⅛	14⅛	OakInd	.40	1.5	19	191	28	27⅛	27½	—½
26⅛	14⅛	OcciPet	1.25	5.8		1206	21½	21	21½	—⅛
13⅛	4⅛	OcciPet wt				257	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
42⅛	26⅛	OccIP pf	2.16	6.4		1	33½	33½	33½	+½
84⅛	48½	OccIP pf	3.60	5.2		5	68⅛	68	68⅛	+1⅛
82½	48⅛	OccIP pf	4	6.0		3	66⅛	66½	66⅛	+1½
26⅛	22	OccIP pf	2.50	11.		8	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
24⅛	19⅛	OccIP pf	2.30	11.		7	21	21	21	
35⅛	25½	Ogden	1.80	6.1	5	17	29⅞	29½	29⅞	+⅛
53	39½	Ogdn pf	1.87	4.2		1	45	45	45	
19	14⅛	OhioEd	1.76	11.	13	686	16	15⅞	16	
51	42	OhEd pf	4.56	10.		z50	44½	44½	44½	+1⅛
92½	76	OhEd pf	8.20	10.		z1130	80½	79½	79½	+½
97½	80½	OhEd pf	8.64	11.		z50	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	—1⅛
109	99½	OhE pf	10.48	10.		z28	101	101	101	+½
111	102	OhE pf	10.76	10.		z180	104	103½	103½	—½
85	74½	OhP pf	8.04	11.		z120	75	75	75	
25⅛	21¼	OhP pfG	2.27	10.		5	22½	22½	22½	—⅛
124	113½	OhP pfA	14	12.		z70	116	115⅛	116	+½
123	114	OhP pfF	14	12.		z150	116	116	116	+¼
18⅛	16½	OklaGE	1.60	9.5	9	344	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	—⅛
24⅛	18⅛	OkloNG	1.60	7.5	6	37	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
25⅛	13⅛	Olin	.88	4.9	7	72	18	17⅞	17⅞	—⅛
36⅛	19⅛	Omark	1.12	3.5	6	21	32⅛	32	32¼	+¼
23½	15½	Oneida	.84	4.1	7	7	20½	20¼	20¼	—¼
16⅛	14⅛	OranRk	1.52	10.	7	55	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
10⅛	4⅛	Orange	.20	3.0	4	54	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
10	7⅛	OrionC	.30	3.2	7	28	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
23½	15⅛	OutMar	1.40	7.7	5	45	18⅛	18¼	18¼	—⅜
33⅛	19⅛	OutletCo	1	4.8	5	15	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	—⅛
18½	13	OvershDr	.84	5.1	6	13	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+½
26⅛	16	OvrnTr	1.10	5.6	5	34	19⅞	19½	19½	+½
29	20⅛	OverSh	.50b	2.3	5	85	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	+¼
35⅛	24½	OwenC	1.20	4.3	6	16	28	27⅞	27⅞	—⅜
26⅛	17⅛	OwenIll	1.26	6.1	6	129	21	20⅛	20⅝	—⅛
76	60	OwnII pf	4.75	7.3		2	65	65	65	—½
12⅛	8	Oxfrdin	.68	7.0	5	6	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+⅛
		— P—Q —								
19⅛	15⅛	PHH Gp	.64	3.8	9	72	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	—⅜
12⅛	8	PNBMt	.82e	7.9	9	11	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	
31½	23⅛	PPG	1.84	6.6	7	52	27⅞	27¼	27⅞	
21⅞	11⅛	PSA			5	54	13⅞	13⅛	13¼	—⅛

(Continued on Page 16)

GM Raising Prices; Unveiling New Line

...ETROIT, March 30 (Reuters) — General Motors said it is raising ...ces today on its 1979 cars by an ...rage of $131, or 2.1 percent, al...ugh the rise is structured to en...rage the purchase of its more ...l-efficient vehicles.

The increases range from $32 on ... Chevrolet Chevette to $308 on ... Cadillac Fleetwood.

...GM said it had discussed the ...ce increase with the Council on ...ge and Price Stability and added that the cumulative effect of its pricing activity since the beginning of the government's anti-inflation program is consistent with its commitment to comply fully with President Carter's guidelines, as well as its policy of moving to smaller interim price increases.

'Downsized' Car

LOS ANGELES, April 2 — General Motors will unveil its new Citation model here tomorrow as part of a $2.7-billion gamble that its so-called "X" cars help GM meet federal fuel economy regulations by convincing American car buyers to drive smaller, front-wheel-drive autos.

It is the most expensive single project ever undertaken by an auto manufacturer, and the first completely redesigned car to emerge from Detroit as a result of federal fuel-economy regulations.

The Citation and its three sister models are shorter, lighter and sleeker than the cars they will replace in GM's lineup. Nearly every part that went into them was designed with the single goal of helping the automaker increase the average fuel economy of its fleet to the federally mandated 27.5 miles per gallon by 1985.

In addition to the Citation, which will replace the Nova in Chevrolet's lineup, the cars are the Oldsmobile Omega, Pontiac Phoenix and Buick Skylark. They have been designated 1980 models to help GM meet the stricter federal fuel economy regulations next year.

Better Fuel Economy

GM chose southern California for the unusual mid-model-year introduction hoping the car will appeal to customers who might normally buy an imported car. Foreign automakers have for years cornered nearly half of the Los Angeles-area market, compared to a national market share of not quite 20 percent.

The "X" cars are 16 inches shorter than the cars they replace at about 180 inches, but about a foot longer than such imports as the Honda Accord and Volkswagen Dasher, two key competitors. However, with an eye on big-car buyers, GM engineers have designed the new cars in such a way that they have slightly more interior passenger space than the bigger cars they replace.

The fuel economy has been improved about 30 percent over that of previous models, to a level more in line with that of smaller imported cars on the market. And while price has not yet been announced, most observers believe the cars will be in the $4,500-to-$5,000-price range, compared to $5,800 for the least expensive Honda Accord and $6,600 for the cheapest Volkswagen Dasher.

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...ord Talks ...ith French

...ARIS, April 2 (NYT) — Henry ...rd 2d was the luncheon guest to...y of President Valery Giscard ...staing after having conferred in ... morning with Prime Minister ...ymond Barre, a sure sign that ...pes were still high here that Ford ...tor might eventually install its ...jected new European automo...e plant in this country rather ...n elsewhere on the Continent.

...The French government is ...wn to be anxious for Ford to ...ld its plant in Lorraine, the ...el-making area most hardly hit ... unemployment as a conse...ence of Mr. Barre's ruthless res...cturing of archaic industries. If ...rd chose Lorraine for the plant, ... estimated 8,000 of the 14,500 ...el workers dismissed in that ...vince would find new employ...nt.

...News leaked last month that ...ance was ready to grant Ford un...al incentives if it came here, in...ding a government subsidy cov...g a whopping 25 percent of the ...t of building the plant. The in...tives appeared so unusual and ...ssive to Renault and Peugeot-...roen, Ford's main competitors ... France, that they protested. ...ey stand to lose to Ford as much ...4.5 percent of their share of the ...nch market if the new plant be...nes operational here.

...For Ford, additional advantages ... operating out of France would ...in the availability of highly ...lled labor as well as the proximi... of Europe's biggest and fattest ...rket, West Germany. But the ... argument is equally valid in ...e of Austria, whose Chancel... ...no Kreisky has been report... ...ning over backward to im...ve on the French concessions so ...o have Ford settle in his coun...

...One country still reported in the ...ning Portugal, whose main at...ction for the U.S. company ...uld be the cheapness of both its ...rency and overabundant labor.

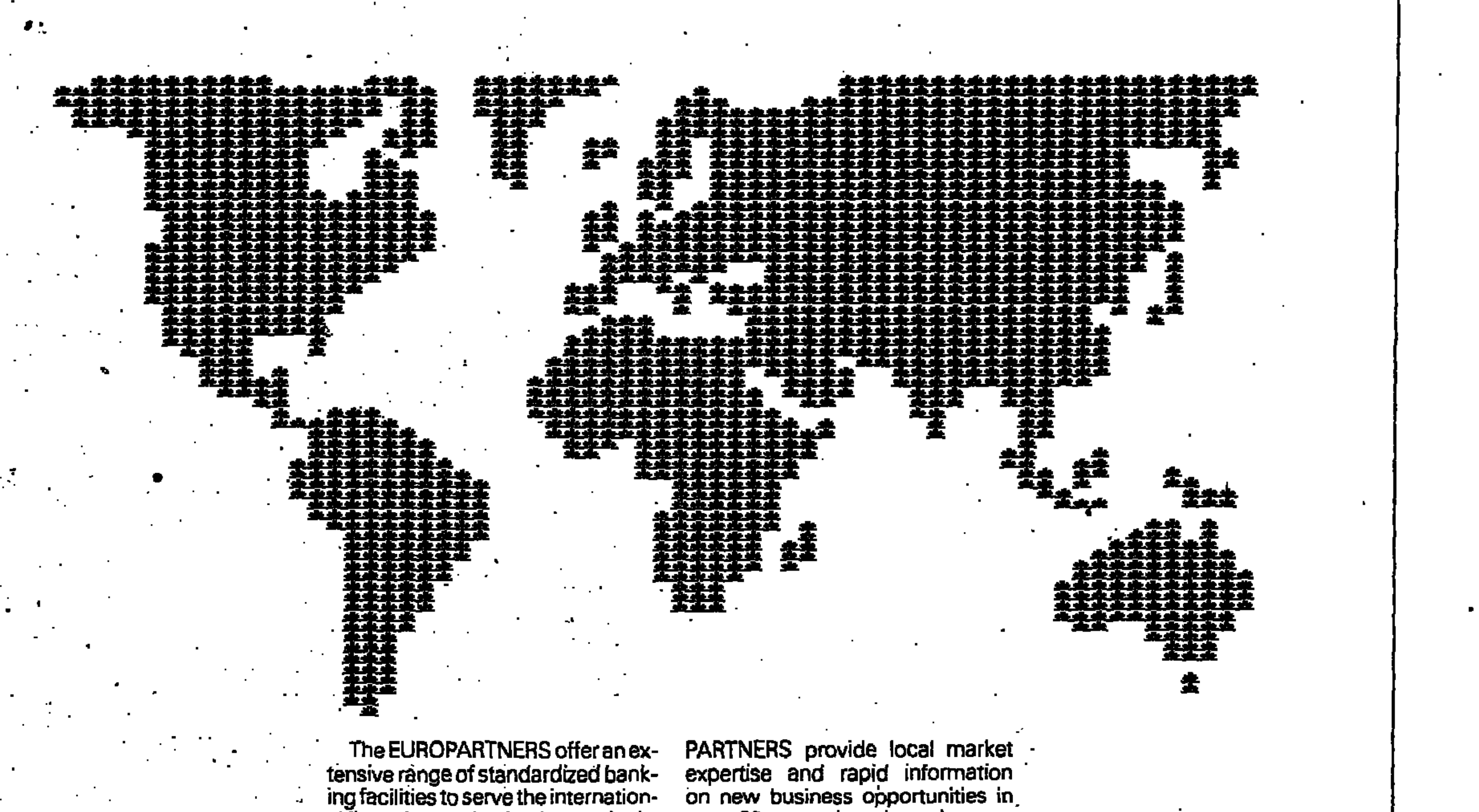
...Mr. Ford today declined all com...nt on how his high level conver...tions had gone. He let it be ...own in March that he would take ...other six months before an...uncing his final decision.

BL Said Mulling Link With Honda

LONDON, April 2 (Reuters) — Honda Motor is negotiating with Britain's state-owned BL Ltd. for a license to produce Honda cars here, informed sources said today. However, spokesmen for BL and Honda both declined comment on the talks.

The sources were unable to give details of the proposed car assembly collaboration between Honda and BL, formerly British Leyland, but a BL spokesman said the company plans to issue a statement tomorrow afternoon.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Prices (3 o'clock) Apr. 2

Tables include the nationwide prices up to 3 p.m. on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 15)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev 3 p.m.
13⅞	11½	PacAS	1.24	10.		32	12¾	12¼	12¾	— ⅛
25½	21¾	PacGE	2.32	9.9	7	2644	23¾	23⅛	23⅜	— ⅜
21⅞	18⅝	PacLtg	2	9.2	7	59	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
57⅞	37⅞	PacLm	2.20	5.0	13	9	44⅝	44	44⅝	+ ⅛
21½	17	PNwTel	1.64	8.9	7	81	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	
23	19⅛	PacPw	1.92	9.7	8	139	19⅞	19¾	19¾	
16¾	14	PacTT	1.40	9.7	8	50	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	
16½	10	PacTin	.80	5.5	6	23	14⅝	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
13⅛	6⅞	PaineW	.44	4.9	5	80	9	8⅞	9	
20⅜	13⅝	PalmBc	1.20	6.8	5	28	17⅝	17½	17⅝	
8⅞	3⅞	Pamida	.12	2.7	73	43	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
10⅜	5⅝	PanAm			3	607	6⅝	6	6⅛	
50¼	36½	PanEP	2.80	5.7	7	464	49	48⅜	48⅝	— ⅛
23⅛	14¾	Paprcft	1.14b	6.2	7	15	18½	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
16⅞	10⅝	Pargas	1.08	7.1	14	42	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ½
26½	18⅝	ParkDr s	.24	.9	9	287	26⅝	25⅝	25⅞	—1⅛
30⅜	22½	ParHan	1.10	4.4	7	14	25	24⅝	24⅝	
31⅞	19	ParkPn	.60b	2.0	10	4	31½	30⅝	30⅝	— ½
14⅝	7	PatPtl				207	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
24½	15½	Paylsnw	.60	3.2	7	21	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
29⅞	19⅝	Peabdy	.28b	1.3	8	333	22⅛	21½	21¾	+ ½
12⅜	5½	Pengo				203	8¾	8½	8¾	
21¾	13⅞	PenCen				69	21½	20¾	21	— ¼
10½	9⅝	PennCn prA				2	10	10	10	— ⅛
6⅝	5	PenCn prB				97	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅛	PenDix				58	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
43¼	29	Penney	1.76	6.0	7	1126	29⅝	29	29⅝	— ⅜
22½	19	PaPL	2.04	10.	7	224	20¼	20	20	— ¼
50½	43½	PaPL pf	4.40	9.8		z30	45	45	45	—1
52	44	PaPL pf	4.50	9.9		z370	45½	45¼	45¼	
99½	84	PaPL pf	8.60	10.		z30	85	85	85	—1
106	99	PaPL pf	9.24	9.0		z40	103	103	103	
111	101	PaPL pf	11	11.		z480	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	
127	112	PaPL pf	13	11.		z20	113½	113½	113½	— ⅜
89	74½	PaPL pf	8	10.		z100	77¼	77¼	77¼	— ¼
95½	82	PaPL pf	8.70	10.		z100	84¼	84¼	84¼	— ⅜
42½	30½	Pennwlt	2.20	7.0	7	x35	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	+ ½
37¼	26⅝	Pennzol	2.20	6.0	10	564	37⅜	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅜
14	7⅞	PeopDr	.24	2.2	7	22	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
37⅜	31⅝	PeopGs	2.88	8.5	7	77	33⅞	33½	33⅞	
33⅞	23⅛	PepsiCo	1	4.0	10	327	24⅞	24½	24⅞	— ⅛
33⅞	17⅛	PerkinE	.52	1.6	15	269	32½	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅜
17¾	8⅛	Perlec			7	42	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
49⅞	34½	Petrie	1.40	3.9	10	7	36⅛	36	36	— ⅜
37⅞	27½	Petroln	1.04	2.8	9	20	37⅛	37	37	
25⅛	20⅛	PetRs	2.47e	10.		3	24	23⅞	24	— ⅛
23⅛	19	PetRs pf	1.75	8.0		1	22	22	22	— ½
39	27	Pfizer	1.32	4.2	11	424	31⅞	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅛
30¼	19¼	PhelpD	.60	2.1	25	278	29⅝	28⅞	29¼	— ¼
19	15	PhilaEl	1.80	11.	9	699	16¼	16	16	— ⅜
47½	41½	PhilE pf	4.40	11.		z100	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	+ ¼
100⅝	83½	PhilE pf	8.75	10.		z20	86¾	86¾	86¾	
88⅝	73½	PhilE pf	7.85	10.		z120	75¼	75	75	— ½
106	98	PhilE pf	9.52	9.4		z10	101	101	101	
106½	91½	PhilE pf	9.50	10.		z360	93	93	93	—1¼
86⅝	73	PhilE pf	7.80	10.		z10	75¾	75¾	75¾	+ ¼
85	70	PhilE pf	7.75	11.		z10	73	73	73	—1
28¾	18½	PhilaSub	1.10	4.4	8	96	25⅜	24⅞	25	— ½
76¾	57⅝	PhilMr	2.50	3.7	10	473	67½	66¾	67½	
8½	3¾	Phillnd	.28	5.9	5	43	4¾	4½	4¾	
13¼	9⅝	Phillnd pf	1	10.		2	10¼	10	10	
36⅜	28⅝	PhilPet	1.20	3.5	7	1187	34⅜	33½	33⅞	— ½
18	9¼	PhilVH	.60	5.1	4	2	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
14½	8⅝	PiedAvt	.24	2.0	6	98	12¼	11¾	12	
17¾	15⅝	PiedNG	1.56a	9.5	7	3	16½	16½	16½	— ¼
18⅛	6	Pier I	.20	2.0	5	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
47¾	32	Pilsbry	1.52	4.4	8	207	35⅜	34⅜	34⅜	—1⅛
34¾	24½	Pioner	1.92	5.8	9	72	33⅝	32¾	32⅞	—1⅛
29	19¾	PitneyB	1.20	4.7	8	86	26	25½	25¾	— ⅛
25½	19⅝	PittFrg	.90	4.4	8	3	20½	20½	20½	
26	16	Pittstn	1.20	5.4	33	1552	23⅛	22½	22½	— ¼
10⅝	4⅛	PlanRsc			7	59	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
23⅞	11¾	Plantrn	.16	.9	13	30	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	
32¾	7⅜	Playboy	.12	.6	27	300	21⅞	20½	21½	— ⅜
24¼	16⅛	Plessy	.50e	2.3	9	3	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ½
31½	17⅞	Pneumo	1	5.0	8	40	20	19⅞	20	
15⅝	11⅛	PogoPd	.20b	1.4	11	245	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	— ⅛
60⅛	25⅛	Polaroid	1	2.6	11	1371	38⅝	37¼	38½	— ⅝
30½	15½	Pndrosa	.40	2.2	6	170	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
36	21⅞	PopeTal	1.16	3.9	5	2	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
27½	13	Portec	.80b	5.0	8	44	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
19⅞	16⅛	PortGE	1.70	9.9	12	378	17¼	17⅛	17¼	— ¼
28	23⅝	PorG pf	2.60	11.		9	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅜
39¼	25	Potlich	1.16	3.3	8	17	35⅜	35⅛	35⅜	— ⅜
15⅝	13⅛	PotmEl	1.34	10.	8	176	13⅛	d13	13	— ⅛
47	39	PotEl pf	4.04	9.4		z50	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	+ ⅜
26½	17¾	Premier	.64	2.5	10	16	25⅜	25⅛	25½	— ½
44⅜	21⅛	PrimeCm			25	401	37½	36	37	— ½
93	73⅞	ProctG	3	3.7	12	239	81	80⅞	80¾	— ¼
10⅛	9¼	ProdRsh s			9	20	u10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
28	18⅞	Proler			39	3	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	15⅝	PSvCol	1.60	9.6	10	152	16⅞	16⅝	16¾	
24¾	21¾	PSCol pf	2.10	9.5		2	22	22	22	
29	24	PSInd	2.16	8.6	9	283	25½	25	25	— ⅜
13½	10⅛	PSIn pf	1.04	10.		z30	10¼	d10¼	10¼	— ½
109⅞	101	PSIn pf	9.44	9.2		z10	102¾	102¾	102¾	— ¾
22½	18⅞	PSvNH	2.12	11.	6	378	19¼	d18⅞	19	— ½
29⅛	25	PSNH pf	2.75	11.		z450	26	25½	25½	— ⅜
22⅞	18⅝	PSvNM	1.76	8.7	7	61	20⅜	20	20¼	+ ⅛
24⅝	20	PSvEG	2.20	10.	7	522	21⅜	21¼	21½	— ⅛
50½	42	PSEG pf	4.30	9.2		z190	46½	46½	46½	+ ½
59⅛	52¼	PSEG pf	5.05	9.5		z40	53	53	53	—1
62⅞	52¼	PSEG pf	5.28	10.		z10	52¾	52¾	52¾	— ¼
25⅛	21⅛	PSEG pf	2.17	9.4		4	23	23	23	
27¼	24½	PSEG pf	2.43	9.6		11	25⅛	25¼	25¼	
123½	109	PSE pf	12.25	11.		z760	110	109½	109⅞	— ⅛
91	77	PSEG pf	7.70	9.6		z200	80¼	80¼	80¼	
92⅝	79	PSEG pf	7.80	9.3		z300	84	83	84	+1¾
107	97	PSEG pf	9.62	9.6		z100	100	100	100	
10⅝	5½	Publick				100	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
8⅝	3½	Pueblo			4	44	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
18¼	15⅛	PgSPL	1.56	9.5	8	140	16½	16¼	16⅝	— ⅛
48	25¼	Pullmn	1.60	4.9	6	91	33⅛	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅜
20⅝	14⅝	Purex	1.16	7.4	7	18	15⅝	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	3	PurlnFo				382	u 7¾	7¼	7½	+ ⅜
30¾	20⅝	Purolt	1.28	4.6	9	5	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	
27⅜	20¼	QuakO	1.20	5.1	6	73	24⅛	23½	23½	—1¼
19½	12⅜	QuakSO	.88	5.8	11	90	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ¼
27	18¾	Quanex s	1	3.9	8	22	25⅝	25½	25⅝	— ⅛
12½	4⅝	Questor	.20	2.4	11	21	8¾	8¼	8½	+ ⅜
		— R—R—R —								
33⅞	23⅜	RCA	1.60	6.1	7	653	26¾	26¼	26⅜	— ⅜
74	57¾	RCA pf	4	6.8		1	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	+ ⅛
17½	9¾	RTE	.68	5.8	5	24	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
20	16⅜	RLC	.56	3.9	5	48	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
16¼	11	RalsPur	.58	5.0	8	1220	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
17	4⅝	Ramod	.12e	1.1	27	413	11⅜	10⅞	10⅞	— ½
20¾	14	Ranco	.76	4.7	7	82	16⅛	16	16⅛	— ⅛
17¼	7⅜	RapAm	.60e	3.9	2	38	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
40⅞	24½	Raybt	1.60b	4.8	6	116	35⅜	33	33½	—2¼
27¾	14⅝	Raymndin	1	5.9	5	40	17¾	17	17	— ⅜
58⅝	34¾	Raythn	1.60	3.7	9	573	44	43¾	43⅝	— ¼
22⅞	18⅝	ReadBat	1	4.3	8	59	23⅞	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
21	12¼	RitRef	1.93	13.	8	4	15¼	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	3½	Redman	.06e	1.2	4	128	5	4⅞	4⅞	
11⅜	7⅛	ReeceCp	.60	6.6	7	20	9⅛	9	9⅛	— ⅛
30⅞	21⅞	ReevsB	1.80	6.0	4	4	30¼	30	30	— ¼
16½	10⅜	ReichCh	.74	6.2	9	11	12	11⅞	12	
41	29¼	ReinEl	1.60	4.5	8	16	35⅝	35½	35½	— ⅜
41⅛	29¼	ReinGp	1.60b	3.9	4	85	41	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅛
62	45½	RelG pf	2.20	3.5		1	62	62	62	
27⅜	23⅜	RelG pf	2.60	10.		6	25¼	25¼	25¼	
28⅞	25	Reln pf	2.68	10.		3	26½	26½	26½	
23½	11⅛	RepCp	.45e	2.1	4	22	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
31¼	21⅜	RepFnS	1.84	5.9	5	20	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅜
3	1⅜	RepMtg				10	2½	2½	2½	
27¾	21¼	RepStl	1.80a	6.9	4	136	26⅝	25⅞	26	— ½
25⅛	20⅜	RepTex	1	4.7	6	9	21¼	21¼	21¼	
16⅞	9	ResvOil	.24	1.5	13	194	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	— ⅛
26⅛	19⅛	RsOil pf	1.75	7.1		15	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
31½	19¼	RevcoD	.64	2.7	10	50	23⅜	23½	23½	— ⅛
19¾	11⅛	Revere			4	30	16¼	16¼	16¼	
59	38⅛	Revlon	1.30	2.7	13	297	48½	48	48⅜	— ¼
20½	12¼	Rexham	.60	3.3	9	15	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
21¼	15½	Rexnrd	.96	5.2	6	75	18⅝	18½	18½	
65	53½	Reynln	3.80	6.6	6	216	58⅛	57⅞	58	— ⅜
75	58⅛	Revln pf	2.25	3.5		1	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	—1½
49¼	48⅛	Revln pf n	4.10	8.3		134	49⅛	49¼	49¼	+ ⅛
39⅞	27⅜	ReyMtl	1.80	4.9	6	257	37⅛	36⅝	37	— ⅜
45	40⅛	ReyM pf	2.37	5.7		5	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	
25¼	16½	RichCo	1.20	6.1	5	19	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
31	21	RchMer	1.06	4.6	9	50	23	22⅝	23	
22¼	15⅝	RiegelT	1.50	8.6	6	9	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
35¼	21	RioGran	1	3.3	6	266	31	29⅞	30¼	+1¼
18⅞	12⅛	RioGr pf	.80	4.9		222	16¼	15⅞	16¼	+ ⅜
26	16⅞	RiteAid	.42	2.0	8	6	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅜
29½	17	Robshw	1.30	6.0	7	112	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅛
35	22⅜	Robtsn	1.90	6.6	6	8	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	— ¼
12⅞	8½	Robins	.40	4.3	8	450	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
19⅝	16½	RochG	1.44b	8.7	7	x73	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
20⅝	15½	RochTl	1.56	8.3	7	51	19	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
15¼	10⅛	Rockowr	1	6.9	5	74	14⅝	14⅛	14½	
38¼	30⅝	Rockwl	2.40	6.2	7	243	u38⅝	38¼	38⅝	+ ⅜
93½	76½	Rklnt pf	4.75	5.1		2	u94	94	94	+1½
34½	27⅜	Rklnt pf	1.35	3.9		2	34½	34½	34½	+1
40¼	30½	RohmH	1.52	4.1	9	140	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅜
19⅞	10	Rohrlnd			5	176	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
23	15⅝	Rollins	.60	3.4	8	25	17⅞	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
40	28⅝	Rolm s			40	112	38⅛	37½	38	
6⅛	2½	Ronson				3	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
11⅞	9⅝	Roper s	.90	9.0	5	66	10⅛	10	10	
21½	13⅝	Rorer	.76	4.6	12	193	16½	15⅞	16⅜	+ ⅜
27	15	Rosario	.50a	2.1	12	108	24⅜	23⅝	24	
27¼	12½	Rowan	.18	.5	11	84	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
20⅜	13	RCCos	1.04	7.8	79	35	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
68⅝	55⅝	RoylD	4.85e	7.1	7	201	68⅝	67⅝	68	— ⅜
34¼	21⅜	Rubbrm	.76	3.1	10	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛
13⅝	9⅝	RussTog	.88	8.8	6	25	10	10	10	
23¼	14⅝	RyanH	1	5.7	7	42	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	—1⅛
30⅝	15¼	RyderS	.80	3.4	7	102	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅜
		— S—S—S —								
10¾	5⅝	SCA	.35t	4.4	12	58	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
23½	15⅜	SCM	1.10	5.1	5	98	21⅞	21½	21½	— ⅛
23⅛	7⅛	SPSTec	.50	3.1	7	79	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	— ⅛
36⅞	22⅛	Sabine	.56	1.7	28	10	34	33½	33⅝	— ½
13	8	Safgdin	.32	2.7	12	27	12	11⅞	12	— ⅛
46	38⅛	Safewy	2.60	6.1	8	222	43⅛	42½	42⅝	— ¼
16¾	9	SagaCp	.44	4.7	5	40	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅛
29⅞	21¾	SJoMn	1.30	4.7	14	673	27⅞	27¼	27⅝	— ⅜
14	12⅛	StJoLP	1.26	10.	7	8	12⅜	12½	12⅜	
43⅜	34⅜	StLSaF	2.50	6.0	5	38	41⅝	41⅜	41⅜	+ ⅛
12⅝	10	SPaul	1e	9.5		22	10½	10½	10½	+ ½
35⅝	26¼	StRegP	1.80	5.8	8	26	31⅝	31¼	31¼	— ⅜
8⅝	5½	Salant	.40	5.9	5	13	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	
21⅜	8¼	Sambos	.60	7.1	6	233	8½	8¼	8½	+ ¼
16	14¼	SDieGE	1.44	9.5	7	227	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
17	9⅝	SJuanR	1.05t	6.7	17	13	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
23¼	12⅝	Sanders	.40	1.9	10	95	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	
39½	29⅝	SFeInd	2.20	6.0	6	182	36⅝	36⅜	36⅜	
10⅛	8	SFeIn pf	.50	4.9		9	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
40½	23⅝	SFeInt	.72	2.4	11	213	30¼	29½	29⅞	— ⅜
19⅝	13	SgtWel	.88	6.3	7	31	14⅛	14	14	+ ⅛
9¼	4⅛	SaulRE				39	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
8½	3½	SavASIp			15	26	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
15	7	SavOnD	.40	4.3	7	27	9⅜	9⅛	9¼	— ¼
13⅝	10⅛	SavEIP	1	9.2	4	12	11	10⅞	10⅞	
13⅛	11½	SavE pf	1.28	11.		5	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
24⅛	11⅛	Savin	.50	3.5	4	73	14½	14	14½	— ¼
8⅜	4⅛	Saxon			6	45	5½	5⅜	5½	
6	2⅞	Schaefer				2	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
38	27⅛	SchrPlo	1.24	4.4	8	446	28½	28	28⅜	
16⅜	9¼	Schlitz	.40	3.9	25	67	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
106⅛	64⅛	Schlmb	1.65	1.4	17	306	102⅜	101⅛	102	— ⅜
71½	66⅝	Schlmb wi				22	69	68⅝	68⅝	— ⅜
24⅞	18	SCOA s	.80	3.3	7	57	u24⅞	24⅛	24⅛	— ½
6⅞	3½	ScotLad	.36r	6.7		5	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
36⅛	22	ScotFet	1.60	6.0	6	6	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	
21¾	15⅞	ScottF	.64	3.3	8	36	19½	19⅜	19½	+ ¼
19¾	12⅞	ScotP	.84	4.6	8	423	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	8¼	Scottys	.32	2.5	8	115	12⅝	12⅝	12¾	
24⅞	17¼	Scovill	1.40	7.2	6	29	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	— ⅛
8⅞	6⅝	Scudder			16	61	8½	8¼	8⅜	
14⅝	11¼	SeaCA pf	1.46	12.		1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
36⅞	16⅝	SeaCont	.42	2.2	5	105	19⅜	18⅝	19	—
35⅞	23⅜	SeabCL	2.20	8.3	6	289	26½	26⅛	26½	+ ½
15½	8⅝	SeabWA	.40b	2.7	9	550	14¾	13⅜	14⅝	— ⅜
31½	23	Seafst	1.12	4.3	7	25	26⅛	26	26⅛	+ ¼
32⅜	22⅞	Seagrm	1.12	3.4	12	107	32½	32⅛	32½	— ⅛
17½	10⅛	Seagrv	.27e	1.7	7	6	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
29⅛	17⅞	SealPw	1.10	4.3	8	69	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	
16⅜	10⅝	SearleG	.52	3.5	11	386	15⅝	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅜
28⅞	19⅝	Sears	1.28	6.2	7	1356	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	— ⅜
14¼	7⅛	Seatrain			6	199	7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
28¼	27⅜	SecPac n	1.80	6.5	5	21	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	— ⅛
48⅝	25⅛	Sedco	.64	2.0	10	95	32	31¼	31⅞	—1
15⅝	11⅝	SeigLt	1.20b	9.2	6	2	13	13	13	
11½	7⅛	SvCpInt	.28	3.3	6	57	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
15⅞	7⅞	Shaksar	.52	5.5	6	x22	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
28⅞	11⅛	Shaklee	.74	5.1	5	26	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
34½	20⅞	Shapell	.15	.5	3	5	29⅞	29⅜	29⅝	+ ⅛
17½	5⅝	ShearH	.40	3.3	3	113	12½	11⅞	12	— ½
38⅜	30⅛	ShellOil	2	5.4	7	148	37	36⅜	36⅝	— ⅜
64⅝	37⅜	ShellT	1.33e	2.1	11	155	u64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	+ ⅜
14⅝	8⅝	ShelGlo	.70	6.4	4	168	11	10⅞	10⅞	
21¾	14⅞	ShelG pf	1.35	7.9		12	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
31⅛	19⅝	Shrwin			28	23	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ¼
14⅛	12½	SierPac	1.22	8.9	8	27	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
27⅝	19⅛	Sigal	.80	3.2	6	184	25⅛	24⅝	25⅛	— ⅛
38⅜	28⅝	Signode	1.48	4.7	6	109	31⅜	31	31¼	— ⅛
21⅝	10⅝	SimPrec	.24	1.6	12	82	15⅝	15	15⅝	— ⅛
14⅞	8⅝	SimpPat	.56	4.9	11	136	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
24⅝	13⅛	Singer	.80	5.8	4	100	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
38⅜	30⅛	Singr pf	3.50	11.		15	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞	
30⅜	20⅛	Skaggs	.80	3.1	8	78	25⅝	25⅜	25½	
17½	9½	Skyline	.48	4.6	8	38	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
24⅝	15⅝	SmithA	1.40	7.3	4	9	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
53⅝	33⅜	SmithInt	.72	1.7	10	123	53⅛	52⅝	52⅞	
102½	62½	Smtkln	2.40	2.5	17	618	95⅝	94¼	94¼	—1
22	14½	SmithTr	.80	4.8	5	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	
26¼	16½	Smucker	1	5.3	7	4	19	19	19	— ½
44⅜	30	SnapOn	1.28	3.3	12	88	39⅛	38⅝	39⅛	+ ½
9¼	7⅛	SonyCp	.10e	1.2	15	163	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
21½	17⅝	SooLin s			7	23	20	19¾	20	
6½	2⅝	SoAtlTr				9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
19	16	SCrEG	1.68	9.9	7	116	17	16⅞	17	+ ¼
20¼	17	SoJerIn	1.68	9.1	8	10	18½	18⅜	18½	+ ⅛
45⅝	26¼	Soutdwn	.60	1.4	7	66	42	41⅜	42	
15⅝	11½	SoetBk	.80	5.9	6	10	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
9¼	7⅜	SoetPS	1.17t	15.	7	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
27⅜	22⅞	SoCalE	2.48	9.7	7	2723	26⅜	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅜
17⅛	13¼	SouthCo	1.54	11.	9	1361	13⅞	13½	13½	— ⅛
20⅞	17¾	SoIndGE	1.52	8.4	6	19	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
39½	29½	SoNRes	1.25	3.3	7	96	38⅜	37⅜	38	
40	34½	SNETel	3.60	9.2	6	36	39⅜	39¼	39¼	— ⅛
34⅝	25	SouPac	2.40	8.1	7	164	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	+ ¼
57¼	44½	SouRy	3.20	6.1	6	145	53¼	52½	52½	— ¼
29¾	26¾	SoRy pf n	2.60	9.4		20	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	+ ½
26⅝	18½	SoUnCo	1.76	7.5	8	16	23⅝	23½	23½	— ¼
34⅝	22⅛	Soutlnd	.72b	2.7	10	42	27⅝	27⅛	27⅜	+ ⅛
59¾	39¼	SouRoyl	1	1.7	17	91	u60	59½	60	+1⅛
19⅞	16⅝	SwtAir s	.28	1.5	5	18	18⅝	18¾	18⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	23	SwtBsh	1.24	5.4	6	15	23	23	23	— ¼
17¾	9¾	SwtFore	.30	1.8	5	96	16⅝	16⅝	16¼	— ¼
34	20⅞	SwtFl pf	1.50	4.8		11	31	31	31	— ½
15⅝	13¼	SwtPS	1.28	9.3	9	134	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
17⅞	12½	SpartF	.40	2.8	6	4	14¼	14¼	14¼	
15½	9⅞	Sparton	.60	4.8	12	4	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
26⅞	15⅛	SpectPh			15	40	23⅛	22⅞	23	+ ¼
23½	14½	SperryH	1	5.7	6	19	17⅝	17½	17½	
38⅜	30⅝	SperryH pf	3	9.8		7	31⅛	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
50⅞	34½	SprryR	1.32	2.7	8	583	49⅜	49¼	49⅝	— ⅛
20⅞	12⅝	SqrngsM	1.05	6.4	7	13	16⅝	16½	16½	
27	19⅝	SquarD	1.50	6.1	9	275	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	
37⅜	22	Squibb	1.08	3.2	13	696	34⅜	34⅛	34⅛	— ¼
13⅝	11⅛	StaRite n	.70	5.7	6	17	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
23	16½	Staley	1	4.8	16	40	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	21¾	StBrnd	1.36	5.7	9	118	23⅞	23½	23⅞	— ⅛
46	40	StdBr pf	3.50	7.6		z10	46	46	46	+1½
35	19⅝	StBPnt	.56	2.6	10	206	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	+ ¼
20½	12⅝	StdMotA	.64	3.7	8	24	17½	17⅛	17½	
49⅝	37⅜	StOilCl	2.80	5.8	7	248	48	47⅝	48	+ ⅜
61⅞	45⅝	StOilnd	3	5.1	8	237	59⅝	59	59⅜	— ⅛
52½	28⅞	StOilOh	.88	1.8	12	183	49½	48	48⅝	— ⅜
12¼	6⅞	StPocCp	.50b	6.2	4	9	8⅛	8	8⅛	
17⅛	12⅛	Standex	.65	4.2	7	9	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
29	22⅛	StanW	1.08	3.9	8	16	28	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
30¼	22⅞	Starret	1.32	4.6	6	8	28½	28½	28½	
6	3½	StMutInv			27	37	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	9¾	StaMSe	1.05	18.		23	10½	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
49¼	36½	StaufCh	2	4.8	7	119	41½	41⅝	41½	— ½
13	8½	Sterchl	.68	6.9	5	5	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
8	6¼	SterlBcp	.66	9.3	4	43	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
19¼	13⅝	SterlDg	.77	4.3	11	496	18⅛	17⅞	18	— ⅛
4⅞	3⅛	SterPre	.12b	3.3	13	35	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
25½	12⅝	Sterndat	.60	2.4	10	46	24⅝	24½	24½	— ¼
18⅛	13⅝	StevenJ	1.20b	8.3	5	x78	15	14½	14½	— ¼
38⅞	27⅝	StewWa	2.10	6.2	7	22	33⅝	33⅝	33⅞	
31½	18	StokVC	1.32	4.8	9	30	28	27⅞	27⅞	— ¼
52⅞	35½	StoneW	2.75r	7.1	7	123	39⅛	d38⅝	39	—1⅛
29⅞	10⅞	StonCon	.60	2.1	21	113	29⅛	28⅞	29	+ ⅛
20⅝	14⅝	StopShp	1.10	6.2	4	20	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
39⅝	17⅝	StorTec			16	564	37⅞	37⅛	37⅝	— ⅜
35⅞	24½	StorerB	1.30	3.8	9	8	34½	34½	34½	
17⅛	12½	StridRit	1.08	8.1	6	9	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
32⅝	27⅛	StuWar	1.25	3.9	5	39	32¼	31⅞	31⅞	
5	2⅛	SuavShe	.20	5.5	13	20	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
23⅛	16½	SubPrG	1.32	6.4	6	30	20⅝	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
32	30⅝	SunChm	.60	2.2	5	24	27⅝	27¼	27½	— ⅜
28	19	SunEl	.60	2.2	15	12	27⅝	27¼	27¼	— ½
47⅞	36⅛	SunCo	2.80	6.0	7	108	47⅝	46⅞	47	
49⅞	37½	SunC pf	2.25	4.7		8	48½	48⅛	48¼	
25	16⅝	Sunbm	1.40	6.8	7	329	23⅝	23	23½	— ½
24⅝	19	Sundstr	.80	3.5	8	283	23⅝	23	23	— ¼
17½	9	SunsM	.20e	1.3	27	85	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
20¼	15⅝	SuprVal	.54	3.2	9	38	16¾	16⅝	16¾	
365	241	SuprOil	2.80	.8	47	34	365	363	365	+1
16⅝	9⅝	SupmkG	.42	3.3	5	97	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
12¾	5	Supscp				31	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
11⅞	7⅛	SutroM	.90e	9.0	10	3	10	9⅞	10	
29⅛	15¼	Swank	1.40a	6.6	6	18	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
23⅞	14½	Sybron	.96	4.4	9	126	22⅜	21⅞	21⅞	— ¼
40¼	30	Sybrn pf	2.40	6.4		26	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
16	7⅝	Systron	.10	1.0	10	47	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
		— T—T—T —								
20⅞	10⅝	TRE	.84	5.6	8	34	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅜
42⅞	33⅛	TRW	1.80	5.1	6	177	35⅛	35	35	
92⅝	73½	TRW pf	4.40	5.8		12	76¼	76⅛	76⅛	— ⅜
25¼	17½	TaftBrd	.60	2.8	7	18	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛	+ ¼
15⅝	10⅝	Talley	1	9.8	6	68	10½	d10¼	10¼	— ⅛
15⅝	10½	Talley pf	1	9.3		4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
21⅝	16½	TampE	1.32	7.4	7	85	17⅞	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
34⅞	19⅝	Tandy			8	335	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
30⅞	14⅞	Tandycft			12	249	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	
13¼	7⅛	Tappan	.28	2.6	54	23	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	9	Tchncolr	.60	4.7	9	17	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
14⅝	7⅞	Technica			10	93	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
57	32⅛	Teldrnx	.64	1.2	14	303	54	53½	53⅝	— ½
10⅝	6⅛	Telecor			7	197	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
128⅝	73	Teledn	9.92t	8.1	6	443	122⅛	120⅜	122⅜	— ⅛
16¼	8¼	Teleprmt			21	241	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
9¼	3⅜	Telex			11	106	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ¼
34½	29	Tenneco	2.20	6.9	7	860	32	31¾	32	
128½	108½	Tennc pf	5.50	4.6		2	119	119	119	+1¼
12⅞	6⅛	Tesoro			6	450	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ¼
25⅝	19⅛	Tesor pf	2.16	9.4		15	23⅛	22¾	22⅞	— ⅛
27⅜	22½	Texaco	2	7.8	8	1087	26	25⅝	25½	— ⅛
41¾	35½	TexCm	1.40	3.6	8	49	39	38⅝	38⅞	— ⅛
47	32	TexEst	2.30	5.4	8	37	43	42½	42⅝	
27⅜	25⅛	TxET pf	2.40	9.1		5	26½	26½	26½	
30¼	26¼	TxET pf	2.87	11.		17	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ½
48⅝	34⅞	TexGT	2.64	6.3	7	171	42⅛	42	42	— ⅛
21¾	16	TexInd	.60	2.7	5	193	u22⅜	21⅞	22¼	+ ⅜
92½	63	TexInst	2	2.4	14	121	85	84⅛	85	—1
14⅛	5⅝	TexInt			30	1154	u14½	13⅞	14	— ⅛
39	24⅝	TexOGs	.36b	.9	10	88	38⅛	37⅝	38	— ⅛
57	41¼	TxPcLd	.40e	.8	17	8	52¼	52¼	52¼	+ ¼
22⅛	18	TexUtil	1.64	8.6	8	641	19⅝	18⅞	19	— ⅛
25¼	17⅛	Texsgif	1.20	4.9	18	47	25	24¼	24⅜	— ⅛
44⅜	35¼	Texgif pf	3	7.0		6	43¼	42⅝	42⅝	—1
13½	2⅜	TexfiInd			4	48	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
35	23½	Textron	1.80	6.6	6	262	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	— ⅛
38½	27	Textr pf	2.08	7.0		3	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ¼
31¼	21¼	Textr pf	1.40	5.8		8	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	— ¼
39⅞	26½	Thiokol	1.30	3.8	8	23	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜	
48⅝	36	ThmBet	1.52	3.4	13	122	44½	44	44⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	8¼	Thomin	.52b	5.5	5	2	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
33⅝	29	ThmJW	1.50	6.2	5	10	24⅝	24⅛	24¼	— ¼
16	7⅝	Thrifty	.60	4.0	12	32	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
37¼	18⅝	Ticor	1.28	3.5	9	150	37	36⅞	37	
28⅝	19¼	Tidwatr	.90	3.8	9	156	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞	+ ⅛
34⅝	17½	TigerInt	.80	3.3	7	225	24⅜	23⅞	24⅛	— ⅜
50⅝	37⅜	Timeln	1.50	3.9	7	61	38⅝	38	38⅛	— ⅜
32⅞	28	Timl pfB	1.57	5.6		35	28	d27⅞	28	
35¼	24⅝	TimesM	1.20	4.8	7	225	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	— ¼
57	44⅝	Timkn	3	5.4	7	264	56⅝	55¾	55⅞	— ⅜
9	5⅛	TobinP				2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
34½	15½	ToddSh			7	34	26⅝	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
25⅞	12⅜	Tokheim	.60	2.6	10	184	24¼	23	23½	+ ½
24⅝	20⅝	TolEdis	2.20	11.	7	x238	20½	d20	20¼	—1¼
26⅜	21½	TolEd pf	2.36	10.		20	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
24¼	20⅛	TolEd pf	2.21	10.		2	21½	21½	21½	
12⅝	7⅛	TonkaCp				30	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	8¼	TootRol	.40b	4.1	6	49	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
29⅝	17⅞	TaroCa	.72	2.5	10	93	28⅞	28	28⅝	— ⅜
17¾	15⅝	Tracor s	.40	2.4	8	44	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
21⅝	17½	Trane s			7	32	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
38⅞	27¾	TranUn	2.12	7.2	6	5	29½	29⅛	29⅛	— ½
30⅞	13⅞	TWC			4	217	16	15⅞	16	
23½	17⅛	TWC pf	2	10.		4	19⅝	18⅞	19⅝	
18⅝	15⅞	TWC pf	1.90	12.		29	16⅛	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	13½	Transm	1	5.7	6	356	17⅝	17⅛	17½	
23⅛	19½	TranInc	2	9.9		19	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
28	16⅝	Transco	1.24	4.6	10	321	27½	26⅞	27	
14½	7½	Transcn	.68	5.2	7	43	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	— ⅛
104⅜	97¼	TrG pf	10.32	10.		z30	99½	99½	99½	
18½	12⅝	TrnsOh	.40b	2.6	4	55	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	
27⅞	19¾	Transwy	1.60	7.5	5	133	21⅞	21¼	21¼	— ⅜
40⅝	30¼	Travlrs	2.08	5.6	4	320	37½	37	37⅛	— ½
20⅛	16⅞	TriCon	1.94e	11.		53	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ⅛
31¼	27	TriCn pf	2.50	9.0		4	27¾	27⅝	27¾	+ ⅛
3⅞	1⅞	TriSoM			2	40	3	3	3	
13½	7⅛	Triaind	.10r	1.0		4	10	10	10	— ⅛
24⅞	14⅜	TriaPc	.72	3.7	7	35	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
11¾	6⅝	Trica	.16	1.5	10	59	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	
25	15⅝	Trinityln	1	4.7	7	41	21½	21¼	21½	
17¼	14⅝	TucsnG	1.42	9.1	8	90	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
40⅞	24¼	TCFox	1.40a	3.7	5	78	38⅞	38	38¼	— ¾
24½	17	TwinDs	1	5.2	7	21	19⅜	19¼	19¼	
23⅝	14⅝	TycoLab	.80	4.4	3	37	18⅜	18¼	18⅛	— ⅛
19¼	13⅝	TylerCp	.45	2.8	7	292	16⅛	15⅞	16	— ⅜
40½	19	Tymshr			15	88	35½	35¼	35½	+ ⅛
		— U—U—U —								
45⅝	21⅛	UAL	1	3.8	2	605	26¼	25⅝	26	— ½
22⅝	16⅝	UGI	1.64	8.9	7	13	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅛
30	25⅝	UGI pf	2.75	11.		z10	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅜
22⅝	14	UMC	1.20	7.7	7	19	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
3¼	1⅝	UMET Tr				37	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
34½	16	UNCRes	.40	2.1	5	1984	18⅞	17⅞	18⅞	—1⅛
36½	17	UVInd	1	2.8	8	258	36⅛	35⅝	36⅛	+ ¼
93½	60⅜	UVIn pf	5.50	5.9		4	93¼	93¼	93¼	
14⅝	10	Unarco	.88	7.1	6	23	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	
64⅝	49⅝	UnINV	3.93e	6.2		6	9	63⅝	63⅛	— ⅜
32¼	14	UnBncp	.92	2.9	13	187	32⅜	32⅛	32⅝	
52½	36½	UCamp	2.40	4.7	10	69	51⅝	51⅛	51⅛	— ½
43⅛	33⅞	UnCarb	2.80	7.2	6	693	39	38⅝	39	— ⅛
11¼	7¼	UnCamco	.20	2.1	11	6	9⅝	9½	9½	— ¼
7	3⅝	UnionCp	.31r	5.4	7	25	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	13¼	UnElec	1.44	11.	7	250	13⅝	13¼	13½	— ¼
24⅛	20⅝	UnEl pf	2.13	9.5		26	22½	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
28⅝	25⅛	UnEl pf	2.72	10.		3	26½	26⅛	26½	+ ⅛
86	74⅝	UnEl pfH	8	11.		1	75½	75½	75½	
66⅛	46⅛	UnOCal	2.60	4.1	7	94	64⅝	64	64	— ¼
61⅝	42⅛	UPacC	2.20	3.9	10	346	58⅞	58	58⅛	— ½
8½	5	Uniroyal			175	244	7⅝	7	7	— ⅜
82	42	Unirvl pf	8	14.		z790	58½	58½	58½	— ½
15½	6⅝	UnBrnd	.15e	1.6	5	15	9⅝	9¼	9¼	
21⅞	11⅝	UBrd pf	1.20	11.		5	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
40⅝	29⅞	UEnRs	2.48	6.4	6	57	38⅞	38⅜	38⅝	— ⅛
29⅞	28½	UFInCal s	.90	3.0	8	405	29⅞	29⅛	29⅞	+ ⅛
23½	13⅝	UnGrly	.16	.7	8	39	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
28	22½	UIllum	2.56	11.	8	20	23⅝	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
23⅞	19	UIllu pf	2.20	11.		z200	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
22	12½	UnitInd	.85b	5.7	5	5	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅜
16	8⅝	UnitInn	.22	1.9	5	8	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
13⅞	11	UJerBk	1.04	9.3	5	x20	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
2⅛	1⅜	UnPkMn				13	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
25⅜	16	UnRefg	.84	3.4	5	40	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	14½	USFoS	1.58a	10.		17	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
37¼	29	USFId	2.40	6.9	5	347	35	34⅝	35	+ ¼
33⅞	22⅝	USGyps	2	7.0	5	116	29⅛	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	9⅝	USHom	.52	5.5	3	66	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
10	6⅝	USInd	.64	7.0	6	198	9⅝	9	9⅛	
20⅛	12⅝	USLeasg	.52	3.5	5	9	15	15	15	
7	4⅝	US Rty				85	6½	6⅝	6½	+ ⅛
30⅛	19⅝	USShoe	1.48	6.8	5	59	23	21¾	21¾	—1¼
30⅞	21⅛	USSteel	1.60	6.7	8	183	24⅛	23⅞	24	— ⅛
37	29½	USTobc	1.84	5.8	10	124	32	31¾	31⅞	— ⅛
52½	35⅜	UnTech	2.20	6.0	7	1976	37⅝	36½	36⅝	— ⅜
230	155½	UTch pf	8	4.9		7	162	162	162	—6
70⅛	49⅛	UTch pf	3.87	7.6		94	51	50⅝	51	—1
20	17⅜	UniTel	1.44	7.6	7	345	19	18⅞	19	
24⅛	22	UnIT 2of	1.50	6.3		10	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
26⅞	11⅞	Unitrod	.50	2.0	12	142	25⅛	24½	24⅝	—1¼
9⅞	6⅝	Univar	.56	7.3	7	48	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
22	16⅛	UnivFd	.96	6.0	7	13	16⅛	d16	16	— ⅛
24	15⅝	UnLeaf	1.20	7.0	7	124	17⅛	17¼	17¼	— ½
56	35⅛	Upjohn	1.52	3.7	9	185	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅜
25	17	USLIFE	.64	2.9	7	148	22⅛	22⅛	22¼	— ½
11⅝	9¼	UslifeF	.96a	9.4		6	10¼	10¼	10¼	
19⅝	17	UtaPL	1.76	9.4	10	185	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
31¾	27½	UtPL pf	2.80	9.7		1	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
		— V—V—V —								
27⅛	16½	VF Cp	1.40	6.7	7	51	21	20⅞	20⅞	— ¼
24⅝	12⅝	VSI Cp	.60	3.2	7	8	19¼	19	19	— ¼
9¾	4⅝	Valleyin	.40	5.8	21	132	7	6⅞	6⅞	+ ¼
16⅝	10⅝	VanDrn	.92	6.7	5	11	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
21⅜	11⅝	Varian	.40	2.3	65	62	18	17⅝	17½	— ½
15	7½	Varo	.32	3.4	5	65	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	16⅝	Veeco	.40	1.7	10	55	24	23	23⅛	—1
9⅝	4	Vendo				8	5⅝	5	5	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅜	Venice				20	3	3	3	
14½	11⅜	VestSe	1.36e	11.		11	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ¼
31¼	17¼	Viacom	.25	.8	16	76	u31⅝	30⅝	31⅝	+ ⅜
15⅝	13	VaEPw	1.32	10.	7	1894	12⅞	d12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
85½	74	VaEP pf	7.72	10.		z100	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	— ½
104⅛	94⅝	VaEP pf	9.75	10.		z180	95	95	95	+ ¼
30⅝	26⅝	VaEP pf	2.90	11.		3	27½	27	27	
81	78¼	VaEP pf	7.20	9.9		z50	73	73	73	—1
16	7⅜	Vornado			70	57	15	14½	14⅝	— ⅜
16	8⅝	Vulclnc	.68	5.4	5	24	12½	12⅝	12½	
37¼	24⅝	VulcnM	1.60	5.0	7	16	32	32	32	
		— W—W—W —								
37½	17½	WUI	.60	1.7	12	29	35⅝	35	35⅝	+ ⅛
22½	11⅝	Wabash	.50	2.9	6	44	17¼	17	17⅛	+ ¼
21	15½	Wachov	.76	4.8	7	17	16	15⅝	15⅝	
7	3½	WachRty				29	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
29⅝	18	WalMrt	.30	1.2	13	23	24½	24¼	24¼	
30½	19½	Walgrn	1.40	5.4	7	35	26½	26	26	— ½
39½	28	WlkrA	1.60a	4.1	8	17	39⅛	39	39	— ½
33⅝	20½	WallBus	.84	3.4	8	3	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	17¾	WalMu	1.40	6.2	4	133	22⅝	22½	22⅝	
35½	26⅛	WaltJm	1.60	5.2	6	182	31	30⅝	31	+ ½
12¼	10	WaltJ pf	1	9.1		248	11	11	11	+ ⅜
37½	27½	WaltJ pf	1.60	4.8		9	33	32	33	
12⅝	7⅛	WardFd			8	19	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
13⅝	7¼	Warnaco			5	17	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
32⅝	21¼	WarnS	1.60	6.3	8	13	25⅜	25¼	25¼	
36⅜	35	WrnCom s	1	2.7	8	250	36⅞	36⅝	36⅝	— ¼
113	70	WrnC pf	1.25	1.3		1	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	—1
32½	22⅛	WarnrL	1.20	5.0	9	503	24	23⅝	24	— ⅜
27	22⅛	WashGs	2.40	10.	9	16	23½	23⅜	23½	+ ⅜
31⅝	21	WshNat	1.40	5.8	6	27	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
39⅞	30¼	WshN pf	2.50	6.8		2	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	+ ⅛
24¼	20⅝	WshWt	2.08	9.1	7	29	22½	22⅝	22⅝	
31⅝	20⅝	WasteM	.50	1.7	11	459	29⅞	28⅞	28⅞	— ½
26⅝	15	WatkinJ	.40	1.7	17	166	23⅞	23⅝	[illegible]	
7½	4⅝	WayGos	.48	7.7	8	6	6⅝	6¼	[illegible]	
19	16	WayG pf	1.60	9.3		5	17⅛	17⅛	[illegible]	
9⅞	4⅝	WeanUn	.20	3.6	6	1	5½	5½	[illegible]	
13⅜	12⅝	Wean pf	1.26	9.7		14	13	13	13	
38	10⅝	WebbD	.20e	.9	14	373	21⅝	21⅛	[illegible]	
40⅝	29⅞	WeisMkt	1.20	3.4	9	4	35⅝	35½	[illegible]	
33¼	25⅝	WellsF	1.72	6.1	6	13	28½	28¼	[illegible]	
15	10¼	WelFM	1.20e	8.7	9	22	13⅝	13½	[illegible]	
52⅞	45	WtPP pf	4.50	10.		z110	45½	d44⅝	[illegible]	
40	31½	WtPlPe	2.80	8.4	6	77	33⅝	33	[illegible]	
11⅞	8⅝	WstctT	.80	7.1	9	13	11⅜	11⅛	[illegible]	
14⅝	7⅝	WnAirL	.40	4.5	3	98	9⅛	8⅞	[illegible]	
37	23⅝	WAir pf	2	7.8		8	25⅝	25⅛	[illegible]	
30⅞	23	WnBnc	1.36	5.3	6	199	25⅝	25½	[illegible]	
29⅝	20⅝	WnCoNA	.40	1.4	10	54	29⅝	28⅞	[illegible]	
50	24⅛	WPacIn	1	2.1		57	49¼	47½	[illegible]	
26½	15	WnPubl	.88	3.4	11	175	26⅛	25⅝	[illegible]	
22	14½	WUnion	1.40	7.3	8	148	19½	19⅛	[illegible]	
52	42	WnUn pf	4.60	9.9		3	46⅝	46¼	[illegible]	
11⅞	9⅝	WUn dpf	1.18	12.		29	10⅛	10⅛	[illegible]	
25½	21	WUTI pf	2.56	11.		5	22⅝	22⅝	[illegible]	
25	16	WestgEl	.97	5.4	6	10032	18⅛	17⅝	[illegible]	
52	42	Wstg pf	3.80	8.3		z300	46	45	[illegible]	
30⅜	23⅜	Wstvac	1.32	4.5	8	249	29⅝	29⅛	[illegible]	
32⅞	22	Weyerhr	1	3.2	10	330	31⅝	30½	[illegible]	
47⅞	36⅝	Weyr pf	2.80	6.3		10	44½	44	[illegible]	
41	27⅝	WheelF	1.20	4.1	8	124	29⅝	29⅛	[illegible]	
44⅝	32	WheelF pf	2	6.8		1	33⅛	33⅛	[illegible]	
18⅝	9	WhelPit			4	33	17⅝	17⅛	[illegible]	
49½	32	WhelPit pf	5	13.		z100	39	39	[illegible]	
24⅛	17½	Whirlpl	1.20	6.4	7	128	18⅝	18⅜	[illegible]	
24⅛	16¼	WhitC	1.20	6.0	5	30	21⅝	21⅛	[illegible]	
44	37	WhitC pfC	3	7.9		1	38	38	[illegible]	
13	5⅝	WhitteM				84	6⅞	6⅝	[illegible]	
18⅛	9⅝	Whittak	.50	3.3	7	442	15⅝	15¼	[illegible]	
19½	11⅝	Wickes	1.04	7.1	5	68	14⅝	14⅛	[illegible]	
12⅜	6½	Wiebldt	.44	5.9	8	3	7½	7½	[illegible]	
23⅝	14	Williams	1	5.2	41	395	19⅝	18⅝	[illegible]	
10	6	WilshrO	.14	1.6	24	148	9⅛	9	[illegible]	
31⅜	28	WinDx	1.44	5.2	9	22	28⅛	d27⅞	[illegible]	
7⅛	3	Winnbgo			17	83	3½	3⅜	[illegible]	
13⅞	9⅝	WinterJ	1	9.3	13	12	10¾	10⅝	[illegible]	
29⅞	25	WisEP	2.24	8.8	7	139	25⅝	25⅛	[illegible]	
106	97⅛	WisE pf	8.90	9.0		z100	98⅝	98⅛	[illegible]	
23⅝	19	WisGas	1.92	9.1	7	7	21	20⅞	[illegible]	
21⅞	18⅜	WiscPL	1.76	9.3	9	38	19⅛	18⅞	[illegible]	
21¼	17⅝	WiscPS	1.62	8.9	7	134	18⅛	18	[illegible]	
25	18⅞	Witco	1.20	5.2	6	11	23½	23⅛	[illegible]	
17½	10⅝	WittrR	.80	7.2	5	32	11⅜	11	[illegible]	
17⅛	6⅝	WolvrW	.30	2.7	7	138	11⅛	11	[illegible]	
19⅝	12⅝	Womelc	.60	3.6	9	92	16⅞	16⅝	[illegible]	
31⅞	17⅝	WoodPt	.48	1.4	15	66	29⅝	29½	[illegible]	
23¼	17⅝	Wolwth	1.40	6.2	5	335	22⅞	22⅝	[illegible]	
12⅝	4⅝	WorldAir			29	7	8⅝	8⅝	[illegible]	
77½	56⅝	Wrigly	2.40a	3.5	8	6	67⅝	67¼	[illegible]	
19⅞	9⅛	Wurltzr	.48	4.6	6	15	10½	10½	[illegible]	
19⅝	10⅝	Wylain	.80	6.4	6	42	13	12½	[illegible]	
11½	6¼	WyleLb	.50	4.9	11	213	10⅛	10⅛	[illegible]	
7½	3	Wyly			21	68	5⅝	5½	[illegible]	
		— X—Y—Z —								
64	41⅛	Xerox	2.40	4.1	10	348	58	57⅝	58	[illegible]
17	14¼	XTRA s	.52	3.2	3	106	15⅝	15½	[illegible]	
24⅜	13⅝	Yates	.20	.9	6	45	22⅞	22⅝	[illegible]	
21⅞	15	ZaleCo	1	6.1	8	24	16½	16¼	[illegible]	
18⅞	10¼	Zapata	.30b	1.8	20	87	16½	16¼	[illegible]	
17⅞	9¼	ZayreCp			5	56	12½	12¼	[illegible]	
19⅞	12	ZenithR	1	6.8	12	179	14⅝	14⅝	[illegible]	
19½	12½	Zurnlnd	.80	4.9	7	99	16½	16	[illegible]	

Sales figures are unofficial

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last divident meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrents. xw—Without warrents. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

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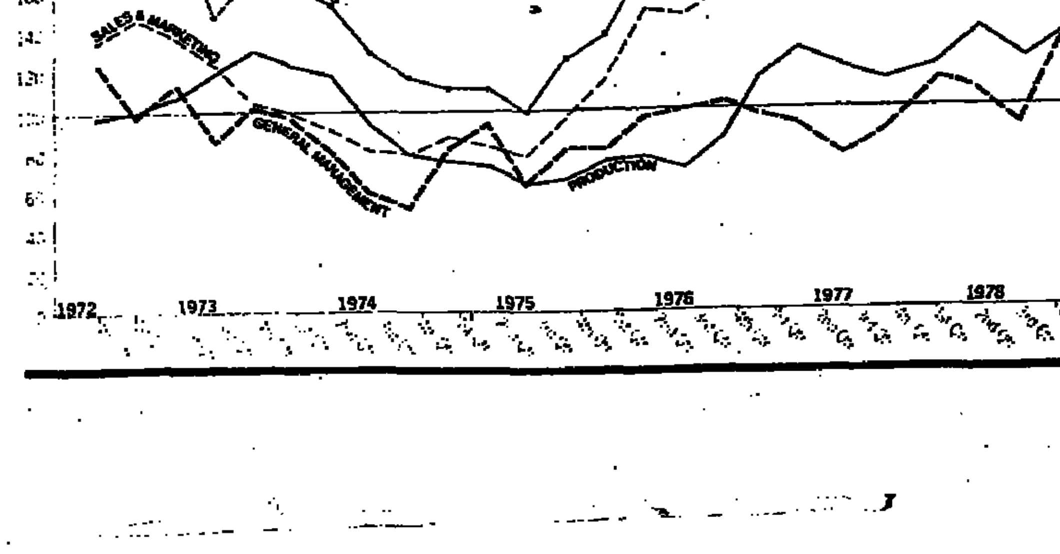
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European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	29.30
Albert Heijn	121.50
Algembank	361.50
Amrobank	74.00
A'Dam Rub	52.00
Fokker	24.80
Heineken	91.90
H.V.A.	39.80
Hoogovens	30.70
K.L.M.	102.00
Nat. Nedder	110.60
Pakhoed	44.90
Philips	24.40
Robeco	160.00
Rolinco	129.50
Rorento	122.60
Royal Dutch	137.70
Unilever	127.60
Van Ommer	170.00
VMF-Stork	36.80

Brussels

Arbed	2,380
GBL (BLamb)	1,765
Cockerill	490
Electrobel	6,880
GB-Inno-BM	2,575
Hoboken	3,100
Petrofina	4,100
Ph. Gevaert	1,400
Soc. Generale	2,225
Solvay	2,630
Un. Miniere	828

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	62.40
B.A.S.F.	136.90
Bayer	137.50
Commerzbnk	199.50
Cont. Gummi	64.10
Daimler	295.00
Demag	157.50
Deutsche Bnk	271.00
Dresdner Bnk	219.00
Hoechst	134.70
Hoesch	46.30
Karlstadt	327.00
Kaufhof	239.80
K.H.D.	183.50
Lufthansa	90.80
Mannesman	157.00
Metallgesell.	258.50
Neckermann	176.50
RWE.new	166.10
Schering	244.00
Siemens	253.00
Thyssen	105.20
Varta	176.00
Veba	143.90
Volkswagen	228.20

London

Anglo-Am Cp	3.49
Anglo-Am	0.43½
Barclays Bnk	4.68
Beecham Gp	7.20
BICC	1.46
Boots	2.26
Bowater	1.97
BAT Ind.	3.21
BOC Int'l	0.71½
Brit. Pet.	11.84
Burmah	1.21
Cadbury Sc.	0.57½
Chartered	1.66
Courtaulds	1.06
De Beer D	3.90
Decca Rec	4.15
Distillers	2.49
Dunlop	0.75
E Mus Ind	1.24
GEC	4.13
Free St Ged	23.00
GKN	3.66
Glaxo Gp	5.91
Gold Fields	2.24
Gt Un St	4.18
Guinness	1.91
Hawker-Sidd	2.54
Hudson Bay	$18.00
Imp.Chem.Ind.	4.08
Imps	1.06
Marks & Spen.	1.13
Metal Box	3.34
Nichols	0.71
Plessey	1.30
Rand Mines	0.43¼
Rank Org.	2.82
Royal Dutch	41⅝
R.T.Z.	3.82
Shell	7.63
Thorn (A)	4.28
Tube Invest.	4.00
Union Carb.	3.38
Vickers	1.91
War L3½	0.35⅛
West Deep	$11¼
West Drief	$33½
West Hold	$28¼
West Mln	1.59
Woolworth	0.72
ZCI	0.14

Milan

Bastogi	685.00
ERBA	1,330.00
ErcMarelli	275.00
Fiat	2,831.00
Finsider	176.00
Generali	40,970.00
IFI	2,300.00
Italgas	796.80
Italsider	422.50
LaRinas	65.00
Montedis	191.00
Olivetti	1,060.00
Pirelli	1,820.00
Snia Visco	974.50

Paris

Air Liquide	387.50
Alimentaire	N.Q.
Aquitaine	529.00
BSN	498.00
Carrefour	1,780.00
Cim Lafarge	238.80
Cie Bancaire	431.00
CFP	154.00
CGE	379.00
CCF	145.00
Ferodo	378.00
Imetal	57.00
L.Oreal	718.00
Mach Bull	58.00
Michelin	1,016.00
Moet Henn	497.00
Moulinex	124.00
Paribas	219.50
PUK	76.50
Penarroya	43.90
Perrier	305.00
Peugeot	394.90
Rh Poulenc	108.70
Sacilor	15.20
St Gobain	138.00
Suez	294.50
Telemecan	759.00
Thomson	222.10
Usinor	11.40

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,445
Buehrle	2,505
B Boveri	1,855
Cib Geigy	985
Cr Suisse	2,350
Fisher	705
HoffRochN	7,850
Nestle	3,590
Sandoz	4,325
Ste B. Suisse	393
Sulzer	2,720
U.B. Suisse	3,340

International Bonds Traded in Europ[e]

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Amev 8-87	92¼	93¼
Ashland 7½-82	95¼	96¼
Australia 8¼-83	95	96
Australia 8¼-91	94¼	95¼
Australia 8½-92	89¾	90¾
BTokyo 7⅝-84	91	92
Barclays 8½-92	90¼	91¼
BCHyd. 7¾-85	91	92
Bell Can 7⅝-87	89¼	90¼
BFCE 8⅝-83	97¼	98¼
Brazil 9¼-84	95	96
Brit Gas 9-81	98½	99½
BrokenHill 8-85	92¼	93¼
Can Berm. 8¼-84	95¼	96¼
Cdn NatlR 8⅝-86	92¾	93¾
Charbonas 8⅝-81	96¾	97¾
CityInvest 8⅝-84	93½	94½
Cons Food 7½-91	86½	87½
Conoco 8-86	95½	96½
Cutler Ham 8-87	92¼	93¼
EEC 8¼-82	96	97
EEC 7¾-84	92	93
ECS 8⅝-81	98	99
ECS 8⅝-97	90¼	91¼
EIB 8¼-83	94½	95½
EIB 8-84	92¾	93¾
Elf Aquit. 8¼-85	92¾	93¾
EMI 9¼-89	93¼	94¼
Ericsson 8½-89	92¼	93¼
Esso 8-86 nov	97¼	98¼
Eurofima 8½-83	96½	97½
Fiat 8-82	93¾	94¾
First Chic 7-80	97	98
Gotaverken 8½-87	91¼	92¼
Gould 9¾-83	100	101
GulfWestn 8¼-84	92½	94½
Hamersley 8½-84	95¼	96¼
Home Oil 9½-86	98¼	99¼
ICI 8¼-87	92½	93½
ISE Cnda 9-82	97¾	98¾
I.U.Overseas 9-83	95¾	96¾
Kidde W. 8½-85	92½	93½
Kockums 8-83	96	97
Manitoba 8¾-83	96	97
Michelin 9¼-86	98	99
Midld Intl 8¾-86	96¼	97¼
Montreal 9¼-83	98¼	99¼
NCBoard 8-87	90¾	91¾
NatWest 9-86	96¾	97¾
NBrunswick 9-83	98¼	99¼
NBrunswick 8-84	92½	93½
NZealand 8¾-82	98½	99½
NZealand 8½-83	96¾	97¾
NrgKombk 8½-91	92¾	93¾
Norskhyd 8½-92	90¾	91¾
Norway 8½-81	97¼	98¼
Occidental 9¾-83	99	100
Offsh Min 8¼-85	92¾	93¾
Ontario 9-83	98	99
OntarioHyd 8-87	90¾	91¾
ProvSaskat 8⅝-86	95	96
QuebProv 8½-81	97½	98½
QuebProv 9-83	97½	98½
Ralston 7½-87	91¼	92¼
SeabScania 8½-87	91	92
S.A.S. 8-85	94	95
Shell 8-86	95	96
Shell 7½-87	92	93
Singer 8¾-82	94¾	95¾
Stind 8¾-88	98½	99½
Sweden 8¼-87	92	93
SwedStCo. 7¾-82	94½	95½
TMay 7¾-87	89¼	90¼
Textron 7¾-87	90½	91½
Transocean 8-86	95½	96½
Transocean 7½-87	91½	92½
UnOil 7½-87	92¼	93¼
Utah 8-87	95½	96½
Vwagen 7¾-87	89¾	90¾
Volvo (Mar) 8-87	90¾	91¾
BroadHale 4¾-87	70	[illegible]
Carnation 4-88	70½	[illegible]
Chevron 5-88	150½	[illegible]
Chrysler 4¾-88	59½	[illegible]
Chrysler 5-88	63	[illegible]
Coke Btl. 6¾-93	88½	[illegible]
Cr Suisse 4¼-91	119½	[illegible]
Cummint 6¼-86	87	[illegible]
DartInd 4¾-87	81	[illegible]
EastKodak 4½-86	85½	[illegible]
Ford 6-86	92	[illegible]
Ford 5-88	81½	[illegible]
GenElec 4¼-87	76½	[illegible]
GenFoods 4¾-82	91½	[illegible]
Gillette 4¾-82	87	[illegible]
Gillette 4¾-87	71	[illegible]
GulWestn 5-88	88	[illegible]
Honneywell 6-86	85½	[illegible]
ICI 6¾-97	98½	[illegible]
INA 6-97	96	[illegible]
ISE 6¾-89	86½	[illegible]
ITT 4¾-97	74½	[illegible]
Jusco 6-92	112½	[illegible]
Komatsu 7¼-90	139¾	[illegible]
MorganJP 4¼-87	90½	[illegible]
Nabisco 5¼-88	95½	[illegible]
Owensill 4½-87	183½	[illegible]
PenneyJC 4½-87	72	[illegible]
RCA 5-88	81	[illegible]
Revlon 4⅜-83	140	[illegible]
Revlon 4⅜-87	120	[illegible]
Sperry 4¼-88	97½	[illegible]
Squibb 4¼-87	86½	[illegible]
Texaco 4½-88	77	[illegible]
Texas 7½-93	90½	[illegible]
Tyco 8½-88	100	[illegible]
UnCarb 4¾-82	90½	[illegible]
WarnLamb 4½-87	77	[illegible]
WarnLamb 4¼-88	71	[illegible]
Xerox 5-88	75	[illegible]

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	76	78
Baker 5½-93	117	119
Beatrice 6¾-91	101	103
Beatrice 4½-92	86	88
Beecham 6¾-92	118½	119½
Boots 6¾-93	106¼	107¼
Borden 6¾-91	97	99
Borden 5-92	87½	89½

Bondtrade—Index

Basis Dec. 31, 1966 – 100

	Med.
Monday	95.39
Previous	95.36

European Gold Markets

April 2, 1979

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	240.05	239.70	—0.40
Zurich	240.625	239.625	—1.25
Paris (12.5 kilo)	243.62	243.39	+0.10

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options
(prices in $/oz.)

Basis	May	Aug.	Options for Nov. 1979 start on April 9th 1979
245	7.50-8.50	14.75-15.75	
250	5.75-6.75	12.75-13.75	
255	4.25-5.25	10.75-11.75	
260	2.75-3.75	8.25-9.25	
265	——	6.25-7.25	

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 310251 - Telex 28305

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)—The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices, April 2, 1979

AELInd	6⅛	7⅛
AFAProt	10⅝	11¼
AVMCo	4⅛	4⅝
AddisnW	11½	12¼
AdvRoss	3	3⅝
AdvMicr	21¼	22
AlexAlex	26½	27¼
Allcotnc	18⅝	19⅛
AllynB	10	11
AFinCp	22¼	23⅜
AFurn	3¾	4
AGreet	11⅛	11⅝
AIntGp	51	52
AMicros	11⅛	11⅝
AWeldng	16⅛	17⅛
Amterr	2 15-16	3 3-16
Anadite	7⅝	8
AnheusB	24	24½
AntoCp	9⅝	9⅞
ArdenGp	3	3⅛
ArkWGs	20½	21⅛
AsdColo	22⅝	23½
AtlGsLt	14⅜	14⅞
BairdCp	8	8½
BangHE	14⅝	15⅝
BkoraRt	13⅝	14⅛
BasicRs	6½	6⅞
BassttFr	16⅛	17
BaylsMk	10	10½
Beeline	8½	9½
BetzLab	31	31¼
BibbCo	13	13½
BirdSon	22½	24
Birtchr	2⅝	3
BlkHilP	25⅛	26⅛
Bonanza	4⅛	4⅝
BrookS	33½	34
BrwTom	17⅛	17⅝
Buckbee	5⅛	5⅞
Buckeye	13⅝	16⅛
BurnupS	5⅝	6⅛
CalWtSv	33	34½
ConradH	2⅛	2⅝
CapSwC	11½	12⅛
CapInAir	3	3⅝
CaroCp	7⅜	8⅝
CnVIPS	15⅝	16
ChmLea	24½	25½
ChesUtl	9¾	10½
CircleF	5	6
CitzUtA	36	36⅝
CitzUtB	32	32⅝
ClarkJL	30½	32
ClowCo	8½	9
ColuVent	1¼	2⅛
ComCIH	22	22½
CmiShr	25	27
CmwTel	37½	39½
ConnGn	25⅝	36⅛
ConPap	59½	60½
Crawfd	17	18
CrosTre	17	17⅝
CullrFed	1	1⅜
Cycltron	14	15½
DanlyM	22⅛	23¼
DiaDes	13½	14
DaytMal	23½	25½
DeklbAg	25⅝	26½
DeLuxC	31	31⅜
DetCanT	12⅛	13⅛
DetIntB	22½	24½
DeweyEl	1⅜	2⅛
DiaCrys	25⅝	26⅛
DixnCru	24½	26
Docutel	6⅝	7⅝
DollrGn	9½	10
Donldsn	22½	23½
DorchGs	14⅝	14⅞
DoylDB	20⅝	21½
DunkinD	12⅝	13⅝
Durlron	16	17
Eberline	13	14
EconLab	21⅝	22⅛
ElPasEl	10⅝	11
ElderBe	8⅝	9½
ElecNucl	6½	7
ElMadul	6⅝	7⅞
EnrDev	17⅛	18⅛
Entwistl	3⅛	4
EatOil	22⅝	24⅛
EthanAl	27⅛	28
Fabri	13-16	1 1-16
FidUnLf	28⅝	29⅛
FtBkSys	36½	37⅛
FtBostn	18	18⅝
FtEmpS	10⅝	11⅛
FtWnFin	4⅝	5⅛
Flickgr	13½	14
FloatPnt	13⅝	14⅛
FlaWatU	7-16	⅝
ForestO	18	18½
Formigli	2⅝	3⅛
FrankCp	8⅞	9
FrankEl	14⅛	14⅝
Frndlce	22½	23
GnRlEst	8½	10
GnRelns	170	174
GovEFn	12⅛	13
GreenM	12	12½
GreyAdv	35½	38½
Glfintst	15½	17
Gvradyn	4⅛	5
Hardwk	15⅛	16
HrpRow	13	13½
HarpGp	21	21⅝
HartfNt	15⅝	16⅛
HenrdF	19⅝	20
Holobm	2⅝	3⅝
Hoover	10⅝	11⅛
HorizRs	1⅛	1⅝
HyattInt	15⅛	16⅛
IndNucl	4	4½
Infraind	3⅝	4⅛
IntelCp	63	64½
IntrcEnr	5⅛	6⅛
IntmtGs	14⅛	14⅝
InBkWsh	9⅝	10¼
IwaSoUt	24⅝	25⅛
JamWPr	8¼	9
Jamsby	17⅛	18
JiffyFd	½	⅝
JostynM	17⅛	18
KaisSt pf	18⅛	19
Kalvar	2⅛	2⅝
Kaman	17⅛	18⅛
KnapAm	11⅛	11⅝
KateGre	⅛	⅜
Kaysam	2⅝	3½
KellySv	28	29½
Keuffel	13⅝	13⅝
Kimball	16	16½
Kinglnt	10½	11½
KnapeV	14½	15½
Kratos	13	14
Lancein	19⅝	20½
LandRes	3	3½
LaneCo	21	22
LdStor	8½	9⅛
LinBcst	36⅛	37⅛
Logetrn	10⅝	11⅛
ModsGE	15⅝	16⅛
MagellPet	3 13-16	4
MaiorRt	1⅛	1⅜
Mallicrt	28⅝	29⅝
MstAsst	24⅝	25⅛
MauiLP	29½	31
McCorm	14⅛	14⅝
McQuay	11¾	12½
MdasxW	20¼	21¼
MdlaCap	6⅛	6⅝
MidlRes	4 3-16	4 7-16
MidlBks	27	28
Millipr	27⅝	28⅛
MissVlG	14½	15½
MonlCol	7⅛	7⅝
MooreRd	15½	16½
MoraRes	2⅛	3
Mostek	19⅝	20¼
MotchM	13⅝	14⅛
MotClub	5⅛	5⅝
Mueller	22¼	23¼
NargCo	21⅛	22⅛
NatGOil	15	16
NwldRE	14¼	15⅛
NJNGas	14⅛	15⅛
NielsnA	23½	24
NielsnB	23⅝	24⅛
NoCarGs	11	11⅝
NoEOI un	78	79⅛
NwtNGs	10⅝	11
NwstPS	16⅝	17⅛
Noxell	17⅜	18⅛
OgilvyM	23	23⅞
OhFerro	9⅜	10⅜
OtterTP	20⅜	21⅛
PCAInt	6⅝	7⅛
PabstB	12⅜	13⅛
PcGaR	21⅝	22½
PauleyP	7½	8⅛
PeerMf	8	8⅝
PennEnt	15⅝	16⅛
Petrolit	49½	50⅛
Pettibon	21⅛	[illegible]
PierceSS	10⅛	11
Pinkrtn	29⅛	30
PionHiB	20⅛	[illegible]
Plastine	1⅝	2
Possis	3⅝	4
Praerp	1⅝	[illegible]
PbSvNC	10⅝	11
PurtBen	20⅛	21
PutDCap	8⅝	[illegible]
Qualinns	4⅝	5
RoganPr	8⅝	9
Ravchm	81½	83
Raymnd	23⅛	24
RecoEq	8⅝	9
ReadEx	26⅛	27
RobbMy	34⅝	36
Roselon	3⅝	4
Rouse	11⅝	[illegible]
RusStov	14⅝	15
Sadlier	3⅝	4
ScanDt	2 9-16	[illegible]
ScrippH	50	57
SelsDeit	11	[illegible]
Svcmstr	28½	29
Shawmt	32⅝	33
SolidStS	10⅝	11
SColWtr	14⅛	15
SwGsCp	11	11
SwElSv	15⅜	16
Standyn	28⅛	29
StdRegs	22⅝	24
StanHP	24	25
SterlSt	5⅝	6
StrawCl	27⅝	29
SuperEl	7⅝	[illegible]
TIME DC	5⅝	[illegible]
Tampax	29	30
TecumP	66	68
Tennant	28	30
Tiffany	38⅛	39
Tiprary	10⅝	[illegible]
TascoCp	13⅝	14
TrnsOcD	19	19
TricoPd	51½	54
TrionOG	5½	6
TysonFd	14½	15
UnMcGll	9⅝	10
USSurg	19⅛	19
USTrck	14⅝	14
UVaBsh	23⅝	23
UnPenP	17⅛	18
ValyGas	10	10
VanDus	19½	20
VancsSn	4⅝	5
Valcro	18⅛	19
VaNBsh	15⅝	16
WshEnr	14⅛	14
WebbRs	12½	13
Weldtrn	2⅛	3
WigtnMo	8	8
WellsGa	3	3
WinMtg	3⅝	3
WmsrC	34	34
WoodLot	28	28
WWEng	7⅛	7
WrightW	5⅞	6
Ziegler	19½	20

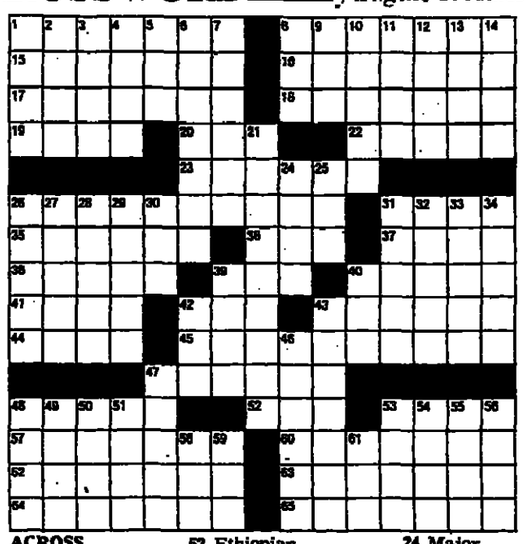
AMEX Nationwide Trading Prices (3 o'clock) Apr. 2

Tables include the nationwide prices up to 3 p.m. on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev 3 p.m.
		— A-A-A —									
⅛	AAR	.30	3.2	7	1	12	12	12	—	⅛	
½	AAV	.30a	6.8	7	16	4¼	4	4¼			
⅛	APS	.44	5.0	6	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+	¼	
	ATI				40	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	—	⅛	
	AVC			7	51	11⅜	10¾	10⅝	—	⅛	
	AVX	.50	1.7	11	15	30	29¼	30	+	⅜	
⅛	AZL			92		6	5¾	5⅞		⅛	
½	AbrdMf	.40b	5.2	6	7	8	7⅝	7⅝	—	¼	
⅛	AcmeU	.30	2.2	14	7	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜			
⅛	Action				11	3	3	3			
¼	ActnCp	.24b	2.3	7	21	10½	10⅜	10½	—	⅛	
¼	AdamR	.12	.9	11	35	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	—	⅛	
⅛	AdobeO	.20	.9	22	50	23¾	23⅜	23½	—	⅛	
⅜	AestaCp			6	89	2	1⅜	1⅜			
½	AeroFlo	.30a	1.7	6	2	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	—	⅛	
	Aerotec				28	16	5⅞	5¾	—	⅛	
⅛	AffilPub	.80	2.9	8	3	30⅛	30¼	30⅛			
⅛	AfterSix	.22	5.4	4	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	—	⅛	
⅜	AiskAir	.20r	4.7	3	24	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜			
⅛	AlbaW	.15a	3.2	3	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜			
	Alcoloc	.18	2.8	7	6	6½	6½	6½			
⅛	AllesCo	wt			21	20¾	19⅜	20¼	+	¼	
⅛	AllesA	wtO			15	5⅜	5⅜	5¾			
⅛	AllesA	wtN			108	1-32	1-32	1-32			
½	AlipA	pf 3	8.2		1	36½	36½	36½	—	½	
⅛	AlmvSt	.20e	3.0	6	2	6¾	6¾	6¾			
⅛	AlphaIn	.10e	1.2	10	53	8½	8⅛	8⅛	—	⅛	
⅛	AltamU	.32e	3.8	4	6	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜			
.16	AltecCp			28	24	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛			
⅞	Altec	pf			2	7¼	7⅛	7⅛			
	AlterFd	.50	2.7	6	97	18½	17	18½	+	2	
½	Alcoa	pf3.75	8.8		2300	42¾	42¾	42¾	+	⅜	
⅛	Amdhl	.40	1.1	13	262	35	37¼	37¼	—	¼	
⅛	AmAgro				9	3	14½	14½	—	¼	
⅛	AmBill	.12e	1.5	6	5	8	7⅞	8	+	⅛	
	AmBnd	wt			1	27⅞	27¼	27½	—	¼	
⅛	ACanri	.5a	5.8	6	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	+	⅛	
⅛	AlntPict				17	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	—	⅛	
⅛	Airsrail	.09a	2.3	3	81	4	3⅞	4			
½	AMzeA	.48	6.2	5	15	8	7¾	7¾	—	¼	
½	AMzeB	.48	6.3	5	7	7¾	7¾	7¾	—	¼	
½	AmMfg	1.90f	4.9	6	2	38½	38½	38½	—	¼	
⅛	AMdBld	.40	3.1	14	85	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	—	⅛	
⅛	AMetIn	.12a	1.2	8	66	15⅝	15¾	15⅝	—	⅛	
⅛	AmPefl	2.20	2.7	6	4	35¾	35½	35¾			
⅛	APreca	.40	4.2	7	10	9½	9½	9½	+	⅛	
⅛	ASCiE	.24a	.6	9	7	7¾	7¾	7¾	—	⅛	
⅛	AmSeat	.40	3.8	12	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	—	⅛	
⅛	AmTec	.50a	5.6	4	24	9	8¾	9	+	⅛	
½	Andrea	.14a	3.9	12	2	3½	3½	3½	+	⅛	
⅛	AngloC	.18a	1.2	8	86	15⅜	15¾	15⅜	—	⅛	
⅛	Ankar	.24	2.8	7	24	8½	8⅝	8⅝			
⅛	Anthony	.40	4.6	5	14 u	8¾	8¾	8¾			
⅜	ApiDta	.16	1.5	8	25	11½	10⅝	10⅝	—	⅜	
⅛	ApidDev				17	90	8⅝	8⅝	—	⅛	
⅜	AquriCo	.39	1.5	14	180	26¾	25¾	25¾	—	1	
.7	Armin	.12	1.2	7	185	10⅜	10	10¼			
⅛	Arundel				4	4	9⅜	9¼	—	¼	
⅛	Asamer	.30	1.9		414	15¾	15¼	15¾	—	1	
⅛	AshSvc				21	2	1½	1½			
⅛	Astrex				28	2	9	9			
⅛	Atlanta	.15a	3.0	5	2	6⅜	6¾	6¾	—	⅛	
⅛	AtlCM	.05e	1.6	35	227	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+	⅛	
⅜	AtlasCp	wt			155	5⅜	4¾	5⅜	—	¼	
⅛	Auget	.44	1.5	15	116	29¾	28¾	29	+	⅛	
2	AutoTrn				29	2¼	2¼	2¼			
1⅜	AutmRad				92	3⅜	2¾	2⅜	—	⅛	
⅛	AutoSv	.60a	2.1	11	2	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	—	⅛	
⅛	AVEMC	.24	6.2	6	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	+	⅛	
⅛	Avnet	1.20	6.2		24	19¼	19¼	19¼	—	¼	
⅞	Aydin			10	23	13¼	12¾	13⅜	—	⅛	
	B—B—B —										
⅜	BTU			12	43	6¼	6	6⅛	+	⅛	
9	Badger	.70	6.7	5	4	18½	18½	10½	—	¼	
⅜	Baker	.20	4.8		x9	4¼	4	4⅛	+	⅛	
⅛	BaldSn	.28	1.8	13	17	28¾	28¼	28¼	—	⅜	
⅛	BanFd	1.11e	6.2		16	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+	¼	
⅛	Bangor	wt			5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	—	⅛	
7	Banistr	.40	4.2	17	22	9¾	9½	9¾			
⅛	Barclay				9	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	—	⅛	
⅜	BarnesE			13	9	3¼	3¼	3¼			
½	Barmel	.20	2.2	129	10	9	9	9	—	⅛	
⅛	BarryR	.20b	.8	6	55	24	23½	24	—	¼	
4	BarthS			12	12	4¾	4	4	—	¼	
⅜	Bartons			24	15	3¾	3¾	3⅜	—	⅛	
⅜	BaruchF			64	89	6	5¾	5¾			
⅛	Barwick				5	2⅛	2	2⅛			
2	BelschR			9	3	2¼	2¼	2¼			
2	BergEnt			6	9	3¼	3¼	3¼			
⅜	BergenB	.10e	1.2	6	17	8¼	8	8⅛	—	⅛	
13¾	BnkB	pf1.15	7.4		2	15½	15½	15½	+	⅛	
⅛	BeroCp				21	2⅝	2½	2½			
⅛	Berven				5	2⅜	2¾	2⅜	—	⅛	
2	BethCo				16	3¾	3	3⅛	—	¼	
⅝	Beverly			11	35	7	6⅝	7			
8	BicPen	.48	4.9	7	40	10¼	9¾	9¾	—	½	
⅛	Bickford	.05e	2.2	6	11	2¼	2⅛	2⅛			
⅜	BioVSp	s .24	2.7	5	2	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝			
17¼	BinkM	1b	5.1	7	3	19½	19½	19½			
⅛	Blount	.48	2.8	7	9	23¾	23½	23⅝	—	¼	
⅜	BodinAp				30	4½	4¼	4½			
⅛	BolfSer	.20	1.6		3	12¼	12¼	12¼			
14⅞	BowVal	.18	.5	16	489	22¼	20¾	22¼	—	⅜	
2⅜	Bowmar			26	9	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	—	⅛	
11⅜	Bowne	.48b	2.3	8	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜			
5½	BradfdN	.36	2.8	8	138	9½	9⅜	9⅜	—	⅛	
8¼	Braniff	wt			5	18¼	10	10	—	½	
13	Broscan	1a	5.1	4	191	49⅜	49½	49½	+	⅛	
20½	BraunE	1.40	4.6	8	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	—	¼	
4¾	BreezeCp				9	3	14⅜	14⅜	+	¼	
10⅝	BristBr	.60	3.3	8	9	u18⅝	18¼	18¼	—	⅛	
3⅛	BrodCort	.20	5.2	8	6	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+	⅛	
1⅜	BrodySe				18	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	—	⅛	
9⅜	Brookstr	.44	2.8	17	32	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	—	⅛	
1	BrownCo	wt			7	1	1	1			
21⅜	BrnPFA	3.16	3.5	11	3	23½	23½	23½			
21	BrnFB	1.16	3.3	12	9	35¾	35¼	35¼	—	¼	
4	BrnF	pf .40	9.7		9	4¼	4¼	4⅜	—	⅛	
10	Buell	.58	4.2	5	3	12	11⅜	11⅜	—	⅛	
3½	Buildex			4	18	3⅜	3¼	3¼			
1⅞	Burgess				15	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	—	⅛	
8⅜	Burnsin	.60	5.9	7	8	10⅛	10	10⅛	—	⅛	
	C—C—C —										
10	CK Pet	.16	1.0	40	29	15⅝	15¼	15¼	—	⅛	
	4¾	CDI			7	8	8⅝	8⅝			
	6⅜	CHB Fd	.57f	6.9	9	17	8⅝	8⅝	—	⅛	
	3⅜	CMI Cp	.05e	1.7	8	116	4½	4¾	—	⅛	
12¼	CWTran	.70	2.9	5	3	24⅝	24½	24½	—	½	
13	Caldor	.48	2.0	7	45	28	19⅝	19⅞	—	⅛	
	4¼	Calcomp			16	162	9¾	9⅛	9½	—	¼
3	CalLife	.05e	1.2	12	3	4⅛	4¼	4¼	—	⅛	
10	CalLf	pf .92	8.3		1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛			
	8⅝	CalLf	pf1.10	12.		4	8⅝	8⅝			
	25¾	CalPac	1.60a	4.1	5	42	39	39	—	⅜	
	11⅜	Cameo	.20	1.1	8	19	18⅛	17¾			
3-16	CaChbA					162	6¼	6¼	—	⅛	
	6⅜	CdnHomO			25	52	12½	12¾			
	4⅜	CdMarc	.30	3.1	9	55	10	9¾	—	⅛	
	10¾	CdnMerr			14	5	15½	15¼	15⅜	—	⅜
	13½	CdnOccl	.58g	2.5	17	15	u23½	22½	23	+	1
48	CdnSupO				15	144	93½	92½	93½	+	¼
3⅜	CapitlFd	.20	4.4	5	2	4½	4½	4½	—	⅛
3	Caressa	.05e	1.1	11	8	4½	4⅜	4½	+	⅛
24⅛	Carnat	1.50	5.7	8	86	27¼	26¼	26⅝	—	⅜
49¾	CarolPL	pf 5	9.8		2200	51	51	51	+	¼
	4⅜	CarolDv			9	6	5⅜	5¾	—	⅛
	13⅜	CastlAM	1b	6.3	5	8	16	16			
	19⅜	CasFd	1.60a	7.8		1	20½	20½	20½	+	¼
	6⅛	Cavitm	.10g	.7	46	16	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜		
	1⅜	CelluCft			6	32	2⅜	2½	2⅜	+	⅛
	5½	CentSe	.65	11.		1	6	6			
	3½	CentryF	.05e	1.0	6	22	5¼	5¼	5¼		
	12⅜	Cenvill	1	6.3	5	9	14	15⅜	16	—	⅛
	2¼	CerlHCa			9	21	4¾	4⅝	4¾		
	11-16	Certron				10	⅜	⅜	⅜		
	3⅜	Cetec	.08	1.6	11	37	5	4⅞	5	+	⅛
	1⅜	ChampNa				73	2	1⅜	1⅜	—	⅛
	13⅜	CharlM	s		5	12	14⅜	14¼	14⅜		
	6⅜	CharlM	pf.75	11.		2	6⅜	6¼	6¼		
	6½	Chemkit	.24	3.4	8	2	7½	7¼	7½	—	⅛
	19½	ChiRv	1.60a	7.7	10	10	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+	¼
	15⅜	ChiefDev	1e	3.1	27	51	33⅜	32⅞	33⅛	—	¼
4⅛	ChildWld				6	5	9⅜	9⅜	+	⅛	
6¼	ChlfinCa	.28	3.9	4	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	—	⅛	
12⅜	CircleK		4.8	8	18	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝	—	⅛	
7¼	Citation	.56	5.5	6	17	10¼	10⅛	10⅛			
10⅜	CityGas	.92	7.2	6	3	12⅜	12¾	12¾			
3	Clabir	.14b	3.1	13	12	4½	4¾	4½	+	⅛	
	6⅞	Clarmt	.36e	2.2		2	9½	9½	—	¼	
	3½	ClarkC	.18e	3.7	7	3	5	4⅞			
	5⅝	Clarostat			7	5	10⅜	10½	—	⅛	
	15½	Clausng	1.32	6.1	8	3	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	—	⅛
	8⅝	Cleany	.92	3.3	9	5	10⅜	9¾	9¾	—	⅛
	3½	CohenHat			9	5	3½	3½	3½		
	14⅜	Coleman	.92	5.5	7	83	16⅜	16½	16⅜	—	⅛
	7¼	ColCml			32	364	16⅜	15⅝	16⅞	—	⅛
	6¼	Colwell	.40	4.8	8	6	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜		
	22⅜	Cominc	2	6.3	10	2	32	32	32	—	⅛
	13⅜	ComAl	pf1.60	11.		2	14½	14½	14½	—	⅛
	9¼	ComAlti	.60	3.4	6	16	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜		
	13⅞	Comdisc			8	76	25¼	24⅜	25	—	⅜
	11½	CmdrCp			32	101	3¼	3¼	3¼		
	8¼	Comeo	s .20	2.0	13	187	10¼	10	10	—	⅜
	1⅛	CmnwD			12	276	2⅛	2	2⅛	+	⅛
	1-16	Complnv				1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜		
	18⅜	Conchm	.80	4.5	6	5	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+	⅛
	8¾	Condec	.30f	2.8		18	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	—	⅛
	2⅜	ConnilvC				1	3½	3½	3½	—	⅛
	11⅜	ConsOG			1838	96	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	—	¼
4	ContMfl				6	18	5¾	5¾	5¾	—	¼
	⅛	ContTel	wt			11	5-16	5-16	5-16		
	5¼	Cookin	.20c	2.2	3	31	6¼	6	6	—	⅛
13	CookP	.68	1.8	14	4	22¼	22¼	22¼	—	¼	
	2⅜	CoopJr	.10c	3.0		31	3¾	3⅜	3⅜		
13	CoreLb	.28	1.2	16	23	22¼	22	22	—	¼	
11⅞	Corenco	.80b	5.5	7	22	14½	14	14½	+	½	
13¾	Cornlius	.80	3.6	17	34	22⅜	21⅞	22¼	—	½	
	⅛	Cousins	wt			18	7-16	7-16	7-16		
	2¾	Cramer				2	3⅜	3¾	3⅜	+	⅛
	1⅜	CrestFg			8	26	3	3	3	+	⅛
	9½	CrestOil	.24a	1.7	17	117	14	13⅜	14	+	⅜
16¾	Cromat	1.40	4.6	5	55	u31	29⅜	30¼	+	⅜	
23	CrossAT	1	3.7	10	44	27¼	26⅞	27¼	+	⅝	
18⅜	CwnCP	.48a	.9	7	154	64	61¼	63¾	+	2	
7	Crownin	.28	3.4	4	3	8¼	8¼	8¼			
9¼	CrutcR	.36	2.2	19	99	16½	15⅝	15⅝			
14⅜	Crystl	.60	2.8	494	72	20½	29¾	29¾	—	¾	
16⅜	CubicCp	.60	3.4	7	9	17¾	17¾	17¾			
18¼	Curtice	1.10	6.8	5	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	+	¼	
	D—D—D —										
3⅜	DCL			4	54	4¾	4¾	4¾			
29	DWG	.35f	14.	7	37	24⅜	23½	23½	—	½	
3¾	DamonC			5	6	3¾	3¾	3¾			
11⅜	Damson			31	40	10¼	10¼	10⅜			
12⅜	Datapd	.20	1.7	8	46	18½	17⅝	18	—	¼	
7	DavMn	.25e	2.2	19	23	11¾	11¾	11½			
	18⅛	DeRose			14	8	2¼	2¼	+	⅛	
3⅜	Decmatr	.24	8.7	9	3	2⅝	2¾	2¾	—	⅛	
18½	DelLabs	.48	3.4	12	4	14½	14½	14½	—	⅛	
8	DelNOH	.85e	.5	12	33	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜			
	7⅝	DelwdF	.60	7.6	4	3	8	7⅞	7⅞	—	⅛
15⅝	DenTfs	.20	1.0	16	5	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜			
1	Depos	.lw			10	1¼	1¼	1¼			
8	DevCpA			4	6	15½	15¾	15¾	—	⅛	
38⅜	DevonGs			5	z1550	42¾	40¾	40¾	—	1½	
2⅜	Dialcm			24	51	4¾	4¾	4¾	—	⅛	
18⅛	Documn			10	27	22¼	21⅞	22¼	—	½	
22½	DomePh			38	706	111	103¾	109¾	—	4⅜	
13⅜	Donlay	1.80a	.8	5	71	22¼	22¼	22¼			
3¾	Donny	.48	3.6	8	2	15½	15¼	15¼	—	⅛	
8⅜	DrexUt	1.48	5.3		7	18	18	18	—	¼	
7	DrFair	.40	5.1	8	22	7⅞	7¾	7¾			
	7	Dunlop	pf 2.50	4.2	4	11	19⅜	19⅛	—	⅛	
34⅜	DurTst	.48b	3.9	10	18	16⅜	16¼	20½	—	¼	
2⅜	Dynalin				534	4⅜	4⅜	4¾			
12¼	Dynasc	.32	3.1	7	6	23¾	23½	23½	—	½	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev 3 p.m.
		— E—E—E —									
7	3⅜	EAC	.20e		5.4	6	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	—	⅛
19⅜	11¼	EarthRes	1.		5.7	7	27	17¾	17¾	17⅞	— ⅜
22¾	16½	EsmCo	1.20		6.6	9	12	18⅛	17¾	18⅛	+ ½
5	3¼	EazorE	.24		6.0	5.	7	4	4	4	— ⅛
21½	12	EDO	.50		2.6	9	6	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	— ⅛
13⅜	7⅛	Ehren	.10a		.8	10	25	13⅛	12⅞	13	
35⅜	23¼	ElecAm	1.48		4.3	7	4	33	32¾	32¾	— ½
9⅛	6⅜	EmrRd				5	3	8⅜	8½	8½	— ¼
10½	5⅜	EngyRs	.24		2.8	13	22	8⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
8¼	5⅛	Espey	.15e		2.8	14	10	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
17⅜	11¼	EsqRd	.57e		3.5	5	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
29⅜	13	EvansAr	.40		2.6	8	7	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	— ½
8⅝	4½	Exactv				12	14	6⅛	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
18½	7¼	Exactn	.40f		2.5	17	8	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¼
		— F—F—F —									
10	6¾	FPA				3	15	9¼	9	9	— ¼
9½	3⅜	FSF Ind	.12		2.3		14	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
11⅜	10	Fabind	a			4	22	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
5¼	2½	FairmC	.15		3.2	15	4	4¾	4¾	4¾	
16½	9	FamDlr	.36		2.6	8	9	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
15	8⅜	FamvyF	.50a		4.8	8	5	10½	10½	10½	
14	7½	FayDrs	.20b		2.0	7	1	10	10	10	
21	11¼	FedMort	.60		2.2	8	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	
19¼	14¾	FedRt	1.36		8.2	14	2	16½	16½	16½	+ ½
8¼	4⅜	FedRes				21	1634	6⅜	5¾	6⅜	— ⅜
29½	18⅜	Felrant	.20		.7	15	17	28⅜	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
5¾	2⅛	Fidelco					3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
16	11⅛	FinGen	.40b		2.9	7	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
24⅜	16	FtSLSh	1b		5.0	5	11	20½	19¾	20⅛	+ ⅛
6¼	3¼	Fishmk					3	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
19⅜	10	FischPr	1r		7.3	8	16	14	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
19⅜	15⅜	FitchGE	1.80		9.8	5	1	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	
5⅜	2½	Flags				8	6	4	4	4	+ ⅛
11⅜	3⅜	FlanExt				6	4	4¼	4	4	+ ⅛
41¼	20½	FlishFSf	.28		.8	17	17	36	35⅜	35⅝	— ⅛
4¾	2⅜	FloCap				1	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
12	6¼	FloRck	.21e		2.5	4	5	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
17½	5⅛	FlowGen				12	14	15½	15	15¼	— ⅛
6¼	3¼	FlowTr	.42		3.5	7	15	12	12	12	— ⅛
18⅜	17⅜	FluSul	s			13	23	18¼	18½	18½	
8½	4	FootMA				19	10	7¾	7¾	7¾	
25¼	9¾	ForestC	.10		.7		20	15¾	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
7⅜	3¼	ForestLab					14	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
21⅜	14⅛	FrankinRt				19	7	7	7	7	
7	4½	Friedm	.24b		4.4	4	x9	5¼	5½	5½	— ⅛
15⅞	7¾	FriendFr				16	9	9	9	9	— ⅛
10⅝	6⅜	FrstMtg	.60		5.9	6	2	10½	10¼	10⅛	— ⅛
	7½	4	HawaiA				19	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
	9⅜	3½	HithCh			13	46	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
16⅜	6	HeftiM	.22		3.0	5	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
6⅜	3⅛	Helmick	.20		2.4	8	51	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
2¾	1⅛	HelmsMts					129	2¼	2	2	
17⅜	9¾	Hess's	.60b		4.4	5	9	13¾	13½	13⅜	+ ½
12⅜	5	HiGInc	.03r		.3	8	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
14⅜	4⅜	HiShear	.20		1.6	6	39	12⅜	12½	12½	— ⅛
9⅛	4⅜	HiskPnc	.20		2.8	10	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
7¾	3¾	Hofman	.20		4.4	4	10	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
10⅛	5½	HolyCo			1.2	28	18	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
47½	33¼	HomeOA	1.30		2.8	10	9	47	46¾	47	
35	15	Hormel	1.48		4.8	7	15	32¼	30¾	30⅝	—

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Bette Davis role
8 African river featuring Victoria Falls
15 Type of *atom*
16 Portions of the iris
17 Woody Allen film
18 Sheeting
19 Fat from sheep or cattle
20 Life story, for short
22 More persistent
23 Novel setting
26 With awe
31 Bath and Banff
35 Wood sorrel
36 Do a takeoff
37 Ballet term
38 Had the misery
39 Wee small hours
40 Torch-song topic
41 Not in need of a low-fat diet
42 "Can"
43 Climbed a soapbox
44 Williams and Kennedy
45 Fuses
47 Moon goddess
48 Corday's *victim*
52 *Ethiopian* prince
53 Neighbor of Ore.
57 Early Canaan dweller
60 Medieval *weapon*
62 Pike of Pikes Peak
63 O.T. prophet
64 Talmudist
65 Fell back, as a tide

DOWN

1 Triangular sails
2 Biblical *twin*
3 Postal or commercial *follower*
4 French state
5 Half a sweet
6 Lends authority to
7 Injury
8 Cartoon sound effect
9 "We —— the hollow men": Eliot
10 Join
11 —— Raton, Fla.
12 Ancient Asian kingdom
13 Boxer Tony
14 Elbe tributary
21 Type of verse often used by Poe
24 *Major* mountains
25 Caustic
26 Ridicule Martin's guest of honor
27 Banish
28 Supportable
29 Pb, Cs, Fe, *etc.*
30 Free from
31 Chair back
32 Dialogue writer of old
33 To love, in Lyon
34 Beginnings
39 Leap on the ice
40 —— Angelico
42 Summer drink
43 "—— fits all" (*common* label)
46 Wild ass
47 Rural crossing
48 Place for a rat race
49 Wall St. index
50 Toga or *stola*
51 "... bug in ——"
53 Stir or excite
54 Like the Mojave
55 Captain Hook's sidekick
56 Kept position under attack
58 Add up
59 Compass point
61 Time period, for short

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	15	59	Cloudy	MADRID	13	55	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	8	46	Showers	MIAMI	25	77	Cloudy
ANKARA	18	64	Overcast	MILAN	14	57	Cloudy
ATHENS	18	64	Mist	MONTREAL	5	41	Cloudy
BEIRUT	-	-	N.A.	MOSCOW	4	39	Mist
BELGRADE	12	54	Overcast	MUNICH	8	46	Showers
BERLIN	8	46	Rain	NEW YORK	7	45	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	8	46	Cloudy	NICE	15	59	Fair
BUCHAREST	11	52	Overcast	OSLO	4	39	Rain
BUDAPEST	11	52	Cloudy	PARIS	9	48	Showers
CASABLANCA	16	61	Cloudy	PRAGUE	10	50	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	3	37	Cloudy	ROME	15	59	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	18	64	Fair	SOFIA	7	45	Rain
DUBLIN	7	45	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	2	36	Snow
EDINBURGH	8	46	Fair	TEHRAN	-	-	N.A.
FLORENCE	15	59	Fair	TEL AVIV	28	82	Mist
FRANKFURT	9	48	Showers	TOKYO	8	46	Rain
GENEVA	10	50	Overcast	TUNIS	16	61	Cloudy
HELSINKI	3	37	Overcast	VIENNA	10	50	Overcast
ISTANBUL	16	61	Rain	WARSAW	6	43	Showers
LAS PALMAS	19	66	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	11	52	Fair
LISBON	15	59	Overcast	ZURICH	10	50	Cloudy
LONDON	7	45	Showers				
LOS ANGELES	23	73	Fair				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

April 2, 1979

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the INT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:

— (d) Boerbond	SF 778.26
- (d) Conbar	SF 677.00
— (d) Grobar	SF 612.00
— (d) Stockbar	SF 722.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:

— (d) CSF Fund	SF 16.57
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF 3.96
— (d) ITF Fund N.V.	$ 9.23

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:

—(w) Universal Dollar Trust	$ 5.62
—(w) Int'l High Interest Trust	$10.97 *
—(w) High Interest Sterling	£9.99 *

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:

— (w) Capital Int'l Fund	$ 18.32
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$ 11.17
— (w) Convertible Capital S.A.	$ 27.44

CREDIT SUISSE:

— (d) Actions Suisses	SF 304.50
— (d) Canasec	SF 439.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF 63.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF 58.25
— (d) Energie-Valor	SF 174.25
— (d) Ussec	SF 426.00
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF 113.75

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:

— (d) Concentra	DM 19.60
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM 45.50

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:

— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$ 25.14
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svcs. Tr.	$42.52
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$ 23.01
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$ 54.55
— (w) Fidelity World Fd.	$ 14.71

FIDELITY POB 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:

— (w) Fidelity Sterling A	£ 3.79
— (w) Fidelity Sterling B	£ 8.88
— (w) Fidelity Sterling D	£16.60

G.T MANAGEMENT LTD:

— (w) Barry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$ 58.15
— (w) G.T. Asia Fund	HK$ 18.35
— (d) G.T. Bond Fund	$ 13.77
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$ 7.29

JARDINE FLEMING:

— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$80.41
— (r) Jardine S.East Asia	$ 77.15

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11

—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF 1530.00
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF 104.00

ROTSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):

— (w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd	$9.92

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA

— (r) Parfon Sec. R Est	SF 1,221.00
— (r) Securswiss	SF 482.00

SWISS BANK CORP:

— (d) America-Valor	SF 326.50
— (d) Intervalor	SF 80.75
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF 389.75
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser	SF 344.50
— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF 67.00
— (d) Universal Fund	SF 71.09

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:

— (d) Amca U.S. Sh	SF 20.75
— (d) Bond Invest	SF 60.00
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF 66.25
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh	SF 122.00
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh	SF 103.25
— (d) Globalvest	SF 55.00
— (d) Pacific Invest	SF 72.25
— (d) Rometac-Invest	SF 269.50
— (d) Satit South Afr Sh	SF 148.00
— (d) Sima Swiss R Est	SF 280.00

UNIONINVESTMENT Frankfurt

— (d) Atlantikfonds	DM 11.75
— (d) Eurorentfonds	DM 25.25
— (d) Unifonds	DM 17.10
— (d) Unirenta	DM 38.30
— (d) Unispecial I	DM 61.20

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund	$7.38
(r) Arab Finance I.F.	$ 1,857.92
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF)	$7.51
(w) Austral. Select Fd.	$1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr.	SF 126.15
(w) CAMIT	$ 16.13
(w) Capital Gains Inv.	$ 12.93
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF 1,381.00
(d) Caribbe Open-End Fund	$ 204.34
(w) Citadel Fund	$ 2.76
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$ 926.35
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs.	$7.22
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs	$14.52
(d) Convertible Japan	$ 9.75
(w) D.G.C.	$ 46.56
(w) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.)	$ 10.17
(d) Drevius Fund Int'l	$ 14.67
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$18.25
(d) Europe Obligations	LF 1,125.00
(w) First Eagle Fund	$ 4,414.86
(w) First Intern'l Fund	$ 211.40
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr	SF 1,497.00
(w) Formule Selection Fd	SF 97.03
(d) Fonditalia	$ 12.45
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins	DM 40.50
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.)	$ 0.30
(d) Global Int'l Fund	DM 6.52
(w) Housmans Hdgs. NV	$ 274.75
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobet	$ 29.93
(d) Icofund	$ 11.59
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A	$ 106.24
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B	$ 109.28
(d) Interfund S.A.	$ 18.44
(w) Intermarket Fund	$ 138.46
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)	$ 25.25
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$ 6.61
(d) Investo DWS	DM 35.70
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$ 52.11
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$ 10.05
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	38.77
(w) Jason Select on Fund	$43.25
(w) Jason Pacific Fund	$ 44.68
(d) KB Income Fund	LF 1,504.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F	$ 12.59
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F	$ 36.23
(i) Leverage Com. Hold	$ 47.86
(w) Luxfund	$ 26.39
(d) Meditelonum Sel. Fund	$11.15
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$ 0.68
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$ 1.79
(w) Nippon Fund	$ 19.29
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$ 5.24
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd	$ 5.47
(w) N.A.M.F.	$ 46.38
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$ 26.31
(d) Rembi Fund	LF 1,924.80
(d) Rentinvest	LF 826.00
(d) Safe Fund	$ 4.46
(d) Safe Trust Fund	$ 9.62
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF 68.40
(w) Sepra (N.A.V.)	$ 15.16
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM 93.80
(w) Sorex Fund	$ 629.36
(w) Talent Global Fund	$ 11.58
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sec)	$ 46.95
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$ 64.40
(w) Transpacific Fund	$ 35.96
(d) UNICO Fund	DM 51.86
(r) Unilife Assurance O'seas	$ 0.98
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund	$ 3.24
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd	$ 104.84
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd	$ 11.11
(w) Western Growth Fund	$ 7.30
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd	$ 486.72
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd	$ 12.04
(w) Worldwide Securities	$ 72.91
(w) Worldwide Special	$ 5,802.64

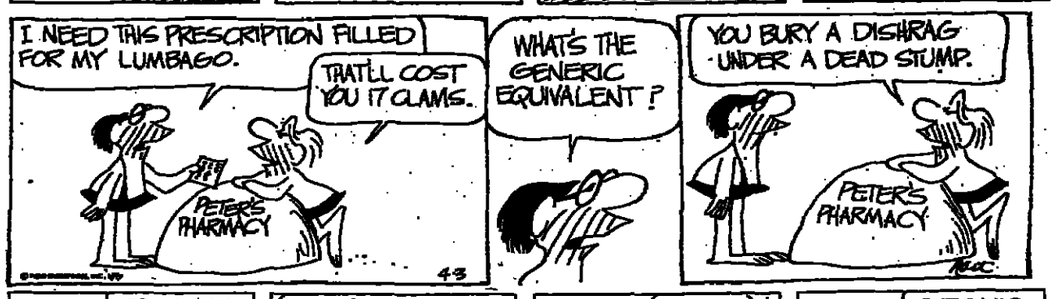
DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ' — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; " — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; e — s - Redempt price -Ex-Coupon.

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PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE — THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bobi Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RETEX

AHTEB

GASYRS

MEUMIN



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: YACHT VIRUS POORLY LEDGER
Answer: Makes bodies attractive to others— GRAVITY

DENNIS THE MENACE



"Aren't ya glad you don't have red hair? Imagine bein' called 'CARROT TOP' all your life!"

BOOKS

CELEBRATIONS AND ATTACKS

Thirty Years of Literary and Cultural Commen

By Irving Howe. Horizon. 256 pp. $14.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

IN A review of Leslie Fiedler's "Love and Death in the American Novel," Irving Howe is quite firm: "Mr. Fiedler lacks the one gift — I think it a gift of character — which is essential to the critic: the willingness to subordinate his own schemes and preoccupations to the actualities of a particular novel or poem, the love or generosity which persuades a critic to see the work in its own terms and not to bend it to his personal or ideological needs. Another way of saying this is that the critic needs a conscience."

This is perhaps a bit unfair to Fiedler, whose fancy footwork in and around the books everybody else reads sitting down seems to me to be less a scheme or an ideology than a kind of improvisation, a jazz spasm: The spirit enters him, like a dybbuk, and he thrashes. And surely there ought to be room in the world of letters for critics who were just as preoccupied and personally needy as the novelists and poets they criticize. Why should novelists and poets have all the fun of possession and exorcism?

Distracting Preoccupations

Howe himself, elsewhere in this engaging collection, tells us that Isaac Babel, "as a writer whose politics and aesthetics meet in an appetite for extremes, does not lend himself very easily to those more reasonable modes of feeling which Mr. Trilling has designated as the Liberal Imagination." But: "To deprive a writer of the immediacy, even the distracting immediacy, of his preoccupations is to lessen his capacity for disturbing and uprooting us." The same applies, or should, to critics.

But "a gift of character" is certainly to be found in Howe's own criticism. No American critic has struggled more manfully in the last 30 years to reconcile the taste for high art and the temptation to radical politics. Can't we have Ezra Pound and socialism, too? Inside all that is extreme, ironic, complex, problematic and anxious about literary modernism, Howe feels in his bones the fragility of democratic institutions. It is brave and dandy to stare into the abyss, but living there is Gulag and Auschwitz. The fancy feet wear jackboots.

He specifies: "The great virtue of liberalism is that it creates the conditions that enable writers to take a measure of its failings, to rail against its deficiencies of vision, to cry out that a merely tolerable world is not enough. T right: it is not enough. Bu also be certain that in so c they do not repeat the te take of a good many write 70 years ago, which was to ate an intolerable world."

Again, in reviewi "Witness" of Whittaker C he observes: "Almost un Chambers moves towards that the source of our t the Enlightenmen French Revolution becom lain of history, its progr godless society of our t construing Chambers' "M demonology," he might have been reviewing the spair of the New Philosi France: History hurts my why don't we make movies

Howe's grand obse dispersed but discrete, a where in these short no books gone by. Moderni turned into a parody of its abling pratfall. Sensibili turned into trendiness. En turned into publicity, which consists at least in "the spontaneous human for a unity of percepti comprehension," has a way venging itself upon those too far in violating it." come to terms with Emer literature of New England, "all those strange and home itaries, motherless and fa creatures" like Natty and neglected the family: "Did know where life came from turned to?" Whereas the Je Faulkner and the rest of th were in "the clamp of fam it chafed. It also achieved mass.

Many Views

"Moral idealism," "shee "collective destiny," "the fa radical politics and the in als' consequent sense of powerlessness," "that sc loyalty to a work of art whi critic's primary obligation canny pleasures of the ta not to mention the perverse throng in these pages. He d (Crawford Power, John W Frederick Tuckerman, Jame ley, George Konrad) and he (Ellison, Malamud, Roth, Faulkner, Singer, Salinger, Hemingway, Octavio Paz animadverts (Fiedler, Lillia man) and celebrates (Edmu son, Lionel Trilling).

These reviews are scru For the appropriate whale, w look to "World of Our Fa "Trotsky," "The Decline New," "Politics and the and back numbers of Dissen like scrimshaw, and it is a pl to report that Howe gets be he gets older and more aph No one will ever accuse him accused Quentin Anderso "searching so obsessively I figure that he quite chews carpet." He also seems to be ing up. By dying, Edmund left a huge space, almost an Howe has pitched his tent and I believe that he belongs a gift.

John Leonard is on the staff New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

A	L	S	O		E	D	A	N		R	O	S	E	S
V	E	E	R		D	A	L	E		E	M	O	R	Y
A	U	R	A		I	D	E	A		S	E	R	I	N
S	K	A	T	E	S	O	N	T	H	I	N	I	C	E
T	O	L	E	D	O		E	Y	E	D				
			I	N	A			L	E	A	S	E	D	
A	S	P	I	C		B	A	A	L		R	O	R	G
G	O	E	S	T	H	E	W	H	O	L	E	H	O	G
A	M	E	S		A	L	B	E		E	R	O	S	E
R	E	L	O	A	D			M	A	R	K			
			N	E	S	T		L	E	A	G	U	E	
S	T	I	C	K	S	T	O	H	I	S	G	U	N	S
P	E	B	I	L		O	X	E	N		O	L	A	N
E	L	A	T	E		W	I	R	E		R	A	R	E
D	A	N	E	S		A	C	E	S		A	R	M	S

BRIDGE — By Alan Tr

When two people of similar but distinct linguistic backgrounds, such as a German and a Dutchman or a Spaniard and a Portuguese, attempt to communicate, the results are likely to fall well short of satisfactory. And the same is true at the bridge table, when players of vastly different training face each other.

As an example, consider an episode described by England's Victor Mollo in "The Finer Arts of Bridge," the best new bridge book published in 1978. Sitting South was an American visitor, unknown to any of the resident English experts. The opening bid to his left had an English flavor: Two hearts would have been strong, so West bid three hearts with a hand that would rate a weak two-heart bid in the United States.

North's double was no doubt intended to be for penalties, a treatment that has some popularity in England but is hardly ever seen in America. This did not occur to South, who assumed that North had an opening bid with some length in the unbid suits.

South leaped confidently to six clubs, feeling that he might be missing a lay-down grand slam, and was astonished to hear a double — a foolish one — on his right. He correctly inferred that he had run into a bad break in clubs and retreated to diamonds. When East doubled this also, although with less confidence, South thought it over and solved the problem in bridge linguistics. East's doubles suggested that North had doubled three hearts for penalties, so South retreated again, this time to six no-trump.

It did not occur to West that he could lead the heart ace with a gratifying result, and he led a spade. This gave South time, but he could only count 11 tricks. It was clear that the clubs were not going to break but not at all clear where a 12th trick could come from.

South found an ingenious tion, based on West's failure hearts. He could not have king combination, so East have one of those cards sin South won the first trick w spade queen and led his sin heart.

This put both opponents test in turn. It was highly u that South would play in thi ion if he held the king, so might have worked out the n a very unusual move, the best to swallow East's king.

But West played his heart routinely, and East had to m key play. A spade contin would have defeated the sl cutting South's communicati this was far from obvious an shifted to diamonds.

South won with the diamon cashed his club winners and played spades. The lead of t spade trapped West, who cou save his diamond length as w his heart ace. He naturally re the heart ace, and South's dia dence won the last trick.

NORTH
♠AKJ104
♡J10985
◇43
♣2

WEST (D)
♠985
♡AQ7432
◇8765
♣—

EAST
♠762
♡K
◇J109
♣J109743

SOUTH
♠Q3
♡6
◇AKQ2
♣AKQ865

North and South were vulner

The bidding:

West	North	East	S
3♡	Dbl.	Pass	6
Pass	Pass	Dbl.	6
Pass	Pass	Dbl.	61
Pass	Pass	Dbl.	P
Pass	Pass		

West led the spade nine.

...iceless Winners on the PGA Tour ...iving Pro Golf an Identity Crisis

Thomas Boswell

...ONVILLE, Fla., April 2
Professional golf is going ... perplexing identity crisis ... become even more net-

... taken less than three ... this year's PGA tour to ...ate the precariousness of ...s mass popularity. Televi... ...gs are down — 25 percent ... events — and with good ...

...nown and, in some cases, ... forgettable players have ... of the year's events. The ...ournaments were won by ...nt players — hardly the ...going drama.

... the lodestar of the sport, ...laus, is in the midst of the ...sturbing slump of his ...

...eded: Some Empathy

... in danger of becoming a ...thout a single dominant ...bout whom the sporting ...cares deeply. The gypsy ...nown as the pro tour does ... teams — only individuals. ... a star system, demands it ... ...ss.

... golf has no home-team ...an only sell personality. ...l commodity is in dan... short supply. The emer... one new star in a constel... old ones is the best possi...ation. That's what golf ...had.

...rival of many good but un... players on an already ... and poorly defined scene ...irst possible situation. And ...at golf has.

...nfusion caused by a welter ...ime tour winners — Lon ... Fuzzy Zoeller, Bob Byman, ...elson, Mark McCumber — ...nneeded headache. Each ...ages the other.

...as become a sport with too ...od players and not enough ...es, a game that has too ...haracter and not enough characters. This introspective, almost profound game sets a high standard for spectators while lacking shallow, easy-to-comprehend melodrama. It is, at times, too fine a thing for its own good — a sport truly accessible only to those who already play it and love it.

Two Levels of the Game

At the simplest level, golf is a game where someone hits a ball into a hole with a stick. At the highest level, it is the game that pits man against himself and man against nature. In the cauldron of mass popularity, however, the sport will always be seen as man vs. man. That is the beginning of the big misunderstanding.

Golfers essentially are isolated men who practice alone, play alone, depend on no one else. Theirs is the mind game, and most of their great battles are fought on an unseeable field.

Their humor is gallows wit that only other sufferers at the hand of the devil's game can understand. Their pain often is too subtle, and too personal, for them to express.

Worst of all for the omnivorous sports public, golfers play the most insecure and mysterious of games. No one knows what makes the golf swing tick or what makes it explode. It is a game of infinite science and infinite magic.

Therefore, champions are mutually reticent in victory. They fear their own game, aware that it can betray them in a single day no matter how hard they work.

Golf is the humbling game and none knows it better than the best. It is an illusion that the polyester pros are all meekly obedient sons, country-club clones stamped from the same dull mold.

Their problem is not that they are spiritless, but that golf has ingrained in them a fierce restraint, an almost esthetic low-flame moderation. Acceptance of constant failure is, for them, tantamount to a religious vow.

This often comes across, however, as emotional catatonia.

"It is my goal to play 72 holes without changing the expression on my face," said Jack Renner, 22, who finished third at last month's Tournament Players Championship tournament. "If Ben Hogan could do it, I can, too."

It took the young, fat Nicklaus a decade to learn his on-course smiles and little jokes, which now are as studied as a seven-iron pitch and run. To help sell his game, Nicklaus learned to put "on" and "off" switches on his formidable concentration. No other current golfer, alas, has even tried to learn that knack.

Golf has been blessed with a handful of natural showmen — Walter Hagen, Jimmy Demaret, Lee Trevino — who have helped keep the game prosperous. Nevertheless, it is part of the perverse nature of the game that the large majority of the top players will be from a similar mold — thoughtful, analytical, organized, neat, and under as nearly total self-control as their tormenting sport allows.

What saves them as sellers of the game is their excellence, their standing as bona fide champions.

What is giving golf its current migraines is not the loss of Arnold Palmer, the aging of Nicklaus or the paucity of stand-up fairway comedians. The nightmare is that none of the game's budding talents seems able to define himself. Only greatness can make them game-enlivening attractions.

None, except perhaps Tom Watson, seems touched with elan. It is Watson's sin that he is too thoughtful, too sensibly private to be glamorous.

"I'm in pursuit of excellence," he said last week. "No one except perhaps Byron Nelson [his tutor] has ever been able to hit every shot — high, low, draw, fade — off one basic swing in an upright plane. I believe it can be done."

That is the way golfers think and talk. No sport is so totally immersed in theory, jargon, quasi-science and amateur psychology. "I have a tendency to place the esthetics of shot-making ahead of scoring," Watson said, shamefaced.

Behind Watson are a horde of likable, interchangeable, well-scrubbed faces all in search of the ideal swing plane, the perfect tempo, the ultimate positive-thinking attitude and a better cleat-tightener.

The trouble is, none of them can get a leg up on greatness.

Johnny Miller lost the knack of shooting 61s before he ever really figured out or could articulate how he did it.

As soon as gentle Ben Crenshaw or cocky Lanny Wadkins makes a move for the top, he self-destructs in a blitz of missed cuts. "I went the entire '78 season without having four consistent rounds in a row," Crenshaw said last week. "The word erratic is a stigma I carry around," Wadkins said. "I hate it."

Typical of the anonymous brigade is the current U.S. Open champion, old what's-his-name, who is nearly as famous as the present PGA champ, that nice young blond oh, you-know-who.

Give up? So does Andy North. "I used to be mistaken for Jerry Heard," says the reigning Open champ. "Now I get mixed up a lot with Andy Bean. You know, we're both tall and have the same first name."

The aforementioned Andy Bean who gets mistaken for Andy North won $267,241 last year — third in the universe.

It gets worse. Gil Morgan won $267,459 last year and commissioner Deane Beman probably couldn't pick him out of a police lineup. Anyone who can identify Bill Kratzert, Mark Hayes, Lon Hinkle, Tom Kite and Bruce Lietzke on the street wins a year's subscription to Golf Course Superintendent. Each won more than $100,000 last year and stood in the sport's top 20.

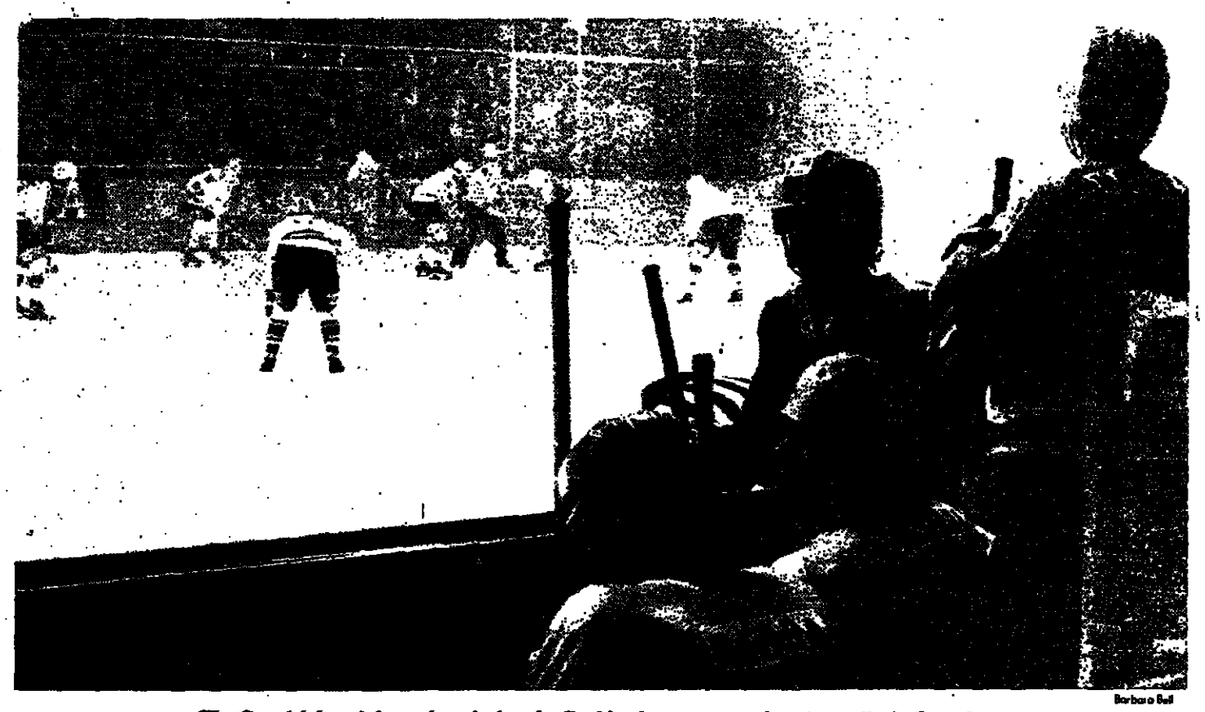
Golf pros have raised mistaken identity to an art form. If Lou Graham is not the least-known $100,000 athlete in sports, then Mac McLendon is.

Chief among the inadvertent culprits responsible for this identity gap are players like Hubert Green, Hale Irwin, Miller Barber, Al Geiberger and Dave Stockton who have won a million dollars without leaving a mark in lore or breaking through to genuine stardom.

Irwin is symptomatic of an entire breed — the check-casher. Last year he set a record he deserves: most money accumulated in a year without winning a tournament — $191,666. In a dozen seasons, Irwin has won one major championship.

Golf has so many pretty-boy princes and so few kings because they all get in each other's way. Confidence needs success in order to grow, and vice versa.

But when each tournament has only one winner, there isn't enough confidence to go around. Goals are lowered. Cashing checks, living the good, inconspicuous life looks better. Who really wants the aggravation of being king? Only Nicklaus.



Barbara Bell

The Spanish bench is restless during the final hockey game, against Australia, in Barcelona.

A Thinking Man's Guide to Hockey

By Samuel Abt

BARCELONA (IHT) — The schedule-maker did his work well at the Group C hockey world championships here. With two days left in the nine-day tournament, nothing had been decided, neither the two teams that would be promoted to Group B nor the two teams that would drop into limbo.

On the last weekend, Yugoslavia and Italy, tied for first place with five victories each in five games, were to meet in what amounted to the championship game. At the bottom end of the eight-team tournament, South Korea seemed certain of elimination. It had one victory, 9-6, over Britain, one tie, 0-0, with Australia, and three losses, 18-0 to Yugoslavia, 11-0 to Italy and 7-1 to Spain.

Britain, Australia and Spain were all trying to avoid seventh place. Britain, with only a 5-3 victory over Australia, still had to play Yugoslavia and Spain. Australia, with nothing more than the 0-0 tie with South Korea to its credit, would close the tournament against Spain. So the schedule favored Spain, the host, which had only the victory over South Korea but would be finishing against two of the weakest teams.

George Semler Jr., the 35-year-old American who helped coach Spain's team, was decidedly optimistic as the final weekend began. Since the tournament was being played late last month in his home rink — he directs the hockey program of Football Club Barcelona — he served as a coordinator for the teams and got to know their weaknesses well.

"The Australians have been practicing as a team since November," Semler said. "Nobody else has been together that long but the Australians have made big sacrifices for this tournament, their first in years. They say that each member of the squad had to pay $500 to help finance the trip. With all that training time, they should know how to execute as a team, but strangely that's the weakest part of their game. They're saying now that they peaked too early, but that's a standard explanation for a losing team."

In a game with absolutely no peaks, early or late, for the Australians, they lost, 11-1, to Bulgaria before a handful of spectators at the 1,500-seat Ice Palace.

In the second game, France started strongly, scoring at 32 seconds of the first period and again at 46 seconds as South Korea skated in disorganized patterns.

"Sometimes a team gets scored on so often and so quickly," Semler said, "that it just stands around and marvels."

At 2:19 of the first period, France scored its third goal, on its third shot. At last, at 3:09, the small crowd applauded loudly when the South Korean goalie made his first save. He did not make many more.

By the middle of the second period, with France leading, 8-2, the South Korean goalie was staring entreatingly at the scoreboard clock each time a goal went by him, as if he could not believe how much time was left in the game.

"They're a young team," Semler said of the Koreans, "mostly in their early 20s. Spain is even younger, with some 18-year-olds, and we're playing teams like Yugoslavia and Italy with players in their 30s. They've learned a lot of hockey over the years."

After France finished with a 15-3 victory, preserving its chances of finishing second — and moving to Group B — if Italy could be beaten twice, the Italians came out to face Yugoslavia. The teams were scoreless in the first period, but Yugoslavia was clearly dominating the game.

"The Russians and other Eastern players have the edge in technical training," Semler said. "The Russians' world championships are over by May and by June they're out doing roadwork for the next season. They're lifting weights, doing their exercises and getting physically tough when everybody in the National Hockey League is sitting around for months.

"The Russians have an 11-month season and they're ready for it. Nobody in the West is willing to pay this price. A coach at Dartmouth, I think it was, tried to put in this Russian-type program of roadwork and exercises, everybody up at 6 a.m. and out training. The Dartmouth coach had a revolt on his hands and nobody left on his team.

"The average Russian player might just as well get up at 6 to do roadwork as get up at 6 and report to a factory. In the West, nobody feels he has to get up at 6 for any reason.

"But what some Western players, the Canadians especially, have is that they seem to be more astute about the game, to think better about hockey. Perhaps what we're really talking about is political systems.

After 9 minutes of the second period, Yugoslavia scored on a centered pass from behind the net. Italy got the goal back in the next minute, but Yugoslavia scored again twice and held off Italy for a 4-2 victory. A spot in Group B was assured.

In the final game of the day, Spain jumped off to a 3-0 lead against Britain to the full approval of the crowd of 2,000, many of them standing. But Britain came back in the second period with three goals to tie the game. In the third period, Britain scored again to go ahead, 4-3.

"Hockey has changed since I first learned the game," Semler said. "It's become a game of strength and mental strength and much of the finesse has gone out of it.

"Coming from coaching in San Sebastian to Barcelona, I could see the difference between the Basque temperament and the Latin temperament. Our team is about half Basques and half Latins. If you leave the Latins alone for a practice session, they're at each other's throats quickly. If you leave the Basques alone, they organize the practice.

"The Latins are hampered by emotion. In a tight situation, they can anticipate failure and so they can fail. The Basques have no such emotion or imagination. They cannot conceive of failure. They'll fall behind and instead of going to pieces, they'll wake up."

But this time, against a Spanish team that was at least half Basques, Britain scored twice more before Spain got the final goal of the game. It was a 6-4 victory for Britain, not exactly an upset, but a demoralizing result for Spanish fans. Their team now had to beat Australia, as Australia had to beat Spain, to remain in Group C.

"Spain was under pressure for the first time," Semler explained. "They couldn't handle it. It was like the esprit de corps we used to have in the Marines: It enabled you to get killed when you were supposed to. Spain didn't have that esprit, so nobody got killed but we lost."

The next day, the final one of the tournament, Korea began activities by losing once again, 10-3, to Bulgaria, and France, looking nervous, came out against Italy in the game for second place. The Italians scored the first five goals and it was obvious that France would not recover.

"So much of hockey is a psychological game," Semler said. "You'd be surprised how often the team that scores the first goal wins. The other team has to struggle to keep up, to get the score back. It knows some games end 1-0."

Italy won, 9-4, to advance to Group B and Yugoslavia prepared to play Britain, which had nothing left after its victory over Spain. As the British players were still filing down the bench to look for seats, Yugoslavia scored. The time was 17 seconds of the first period. Yugoslavia scored again 34 seconds later and again 11 seconds later.

As the British players looked more and more dejected, the Yugoslavs skated with big smiles and carefree ease, netting one goal after another. The score was 6-0 after the first period and 15-0 after the second.

"It's as if they're running through their playbook with nobody else out on the ice against them," Semler said.

With the score 21-0 in the third period, Britain scored the game's final goal, to wild banging of British sticks on the boards in celebration.

Finally it was Spain against Australia.

The Australian coach, Dan Reynolds, tried hard to seem relaxed before the game. "The boys have done all we could have asked," he said. "They've behaved themselves, played their hearts out, done everything, in fact, but win.

"What if we do lose tonight and drop out of Group C? Nothing dramatic — I'll just drop myself off the highest building in Barcelona."

Australia, which had not participated in international championships since early in this decade, seemed to have many of the same problems as Spain: a lack of rinks, a shortage of players and hockey tradition, a basic absence of national interest in the sport.

The final handicap was overcome by Spain, at least for the night, when it became known that King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia would be attending the game. This justified national television coverage and full exposure for the game in the Spanish press. As the king arrived and took his seat, Semler moved into position near the Australian goal to record Spain's shots for a discussion of tactics with the players between periods.

"The Western European style of hockey," Semler said, "like the Western European style of thinking, is not to take individual responsibility. So a European player will make the pretty pass and let somebody else have responsibility for scoring the goal. If he doesn't, well you still made the pretty pass.

"What's needed, I think, is a blend between collective play and individual responsibility. Some teams can have so much individual responsibility that they can't, or won't, pass the puck."

The game started with Spain clearly the more nervous team. At 2:30, it got a breakaway, but the soft shot was pushed away be the Australian goalie. At 4:38, a penalty was called on Australia. Working hard to set up a play, Spain kept missing with its shots and Australia nearly stole the puck three times for what would have been breakaways on the Spanish goal.

In a seat at center ice, King Juan Carlos was looking through his program, presumably reading the rules of the game, which covered two pages. On the other side of the rink, the television camera followed the action.

At 10:09, a penalty was called on Spain and at 11:40, a man up, Australia scored the first goal when a player was left alone in front of the net. But Spain came back to score at 13:34 and twice more before the period ended with Spain ahead, 3-1.

In the second period, a Spanish player skated in on the net, faked a pass, made the defense and the goalie commit themselves and scored on a short shot.

"One of the Scandinavian coaches, a Swede or a Finn, puts it this way: 'I don't want soldiers, I want commandos.' Guys who can blow up bridges for you, move behind enemy lines," Semler said.

Australia got the goal back before Spain scored again to end the second period on top, 5-2. The king went to the dressing room between periods to meet the team, which started the final period looking confident.

It was Australia, however, that began to press the action, keeping the puck in the Spanish zone. Then, at 8:02, with its first shot on goal in the period, Spain scored again.

"That's it," Semler said.

And it was, with the final score 6-2 and Spain still a participant in Group C. As the teams lined up for the victory ceremony, the spotlight fell on the Spanish flag and the Ice Palace was filled with the music of "Triumfa Espana." King Juan Carlos looked pleased and as for Semler, he was beaming.

(This is the second of two articles.)

...Vatson's 14-Under Par Wins

...ON HEAD ISLAND, S.C., ...(AP) — Tom Watson needed a final round of par 71 to ... Heritage Golf Classic by ...kes here yesterday and set ...ument scoring record of 270 ...Harbour Town Golf Links. ...n's score was 14 shots im... ...and one better than the old ...ck Nicklaus set in 1975.

...ieed shot a 5-under-par 66 ...econd at 275.

... stretch for Sneed was the 10th through 12th holes, perhaps the toughest on the course. He missed the green on all, but saved par on all. Mike Morley, who was contending for second at that time, bogeyed two of them and Sneed had the edge he needed for second place.

Two Tied for Third

Morley, with a closing 70, and Tom Kite, with 71, tied for third at 279 — 9 shots back of the runaway winner who had led since his first-round 65.

Bill Rogers and Ray Floyd were next at 280. Rogers matched par 71 and Floyd shot 70.

Lanny Wadkins, who beat Watson last week in the Tournament Players Championship and was in second place through the first three rounds this time, faded badly. He closed with a 75 and at 282 was 12 strokes behind.

Watson, a runnerup three times this year, got his game in order last week and, exhibiting the authoritative play that has lifted him to the top rank of golf, quickly pulled away here with opening rounds of 65-65.

Watson now becomes a favorite for the Masters in Augusta, Ga., the week after next. "I feel better about my game right now than I have all year," he said.

Evert a Winner Before Wedding

CARLSBAD, Calif., April 2 (AP) — Chris Evert, in her final match before her wedding, fought back for a 3-6, 6-3, 6-1 victory over Dianne Fromholtz here yesterday in the finals of a women's tennis event.

Evert, who will marry John Lloyd, the British tennis player, on April 17, was soundly beaten in the first set and trailed 3-1 in the second before turning the match around.

She earned her berth in the finals with a 6-1, 7-5 triumph over Tracy Austin on Saturday. Fromholtz followed that with a 7-5, 6-1 upset of Martina Navratilova.

Carner Takes Playoff

COSTA MESA, Calif., April 2 (UPI) — Five of the top players on the Ladies Professional Golf Association tour wound up in a tie at the end of four rounds of the Kemper Open here yesterday but Joanne Carner won the sudden-death playoff.

Nancy Lopez, seeking a third successive tournament victory, blew a two-stroke lead in the final holes to wind up tied with Carner, Chako Higuchi of Japan, Jan Stephenson and Donna Young to go into the showdown.

Lopez, Stephenson and Young fell by the wayside with bogeys on the first extra hole, leaving the first-prize battle between Carner and Higuchi.

Then Carner, a 19-year veteran of the LPGA tour, sank a two-foot putt on the second extra hole after Higuchi missed an eight-footer.

...aiwan Upheld in Court ...ver Expulsion by IAAF

...ONDON, April 2 (Reuters) — Taiwan today won a court battle ...everse its expulsion from the International Amateur Athletic ...eration, the international governing body for track and field.

British High Court judge said the IAAF's decision last Octo... ...o expel Taiwan in favor of Peking was invalid because Taiwan ...done nothing counter to IAAF rules.

...Both Chinas can be and are members of the IAAF simulta...isly," Justice Sir Hugh Forbes said. And he ruled that neither ...try could claim to be the sole representative of China. The ...l victory follows one 18 months ago when the High Court over... ...ed Taiwan's expulsion from the International Badminton Fed... ...on.

...he judge declined to issue an injunction making his ruling bind... ...on the IAAF. "It might complicate a delicate situation," he ..., adding that an injunction could be granted if there was any ...ence that the decision was being flouted.

...he case was heard in London because the federation's head... ...ters are here.

Question Before IOC

...IONTEVIDEO, April 2 (UPI) — The International Olympic ...mmittee began gathering here today for a meeting that is sup... ...d to decide whether China will take part in the 1980 Olympics. ...aiwan has been a member of the IOC since 1952 and cannot, ...rding to many of the 89 IOC members, simply be expelled to ...mmodate Peking.

Two 37-Year-Old Pitchers Are Waiting for the Red Sox to Call

...onborg, Now of the Phillies, Wants to Go Home

By Roger Kahn

...ARWATER, Fla., April 2 — He has been making ...aseball voyages for 16 sea... ...ow, and he remembers the ...ajor league training camp he ...

...as young and fresh and over... ... with enthusiasm," Jim ...g said. "I threw relentlessly ...sidelines. I listened to every... ...everybody said. But even ...s a rookie with the Red Sox, ...ted someone to compete ...

...what way?" I asked.

...aditioning," Lonborg said. ...ated to be the best-condi... ...athlete on the squad. I ...my man: Bill Monbou... ...who was supposed to be the ...on' hardest worker. I think I ...m. I think I worked even ...than Bill."

...w Lonborg was coming off a ...hen he pitched three splendid ...s against the Mets. He struck ...out. The Phillies, Lonborg's ...ball club since those distant ...ox days, were suddenly issu... ...ives. Jim will be 37 on April ...d that is how spring goes for ...n pitchers. Have a bad out... ...and club officials say they ...it: you're finished. Have a ...one, and the same officials ...That's the best Lonnie has ...n in the last two years."

...marily Lonborg aspires to be ...thing artist, "an artist on that ...mound of dirt." But his intelligence, his interests, his soft speech and his gentle courtesy make a man who transcends mounds and diamonds. He is perhaps the only major leaguer who regularly attends concerts of the Boston Symphony. He discourses well on the works of Cheever or Fowles. Beneath his 200-year-old home in Scituate, Mass., he has amassed a connoisseur's wine cellar. He speaks with ease of vintages and bottlings. He and his wife, Rosemary, have adopted three children. Two are Korean. In addition they have one of their own and expect another baby early next month.

From the outside a ballplayer's life is a glorious and highly paid exercise in glamour. Short work hours. A game to play eight months a year that brings fame and presumably happiness. But within baseball you see a different and sometimes difficult existence.

Lonborg devotes himself most passionately to his pitching and his family. But there lies conflict. The Korean children, Nicholas and Claire, are becoming truly comfortable in New England. Jim and Rosemary feel that moving the family to Philadelphia this season would be a serious dislocation.

Troubles With the Manager

"I've liked being a Phillie," Lonborg said. "I had difficulties with Danny Ozark last year, and I let them get in the way of my pitching. I've benefited from perspective on that. Nothing should get in the way of my trying to be an artist on the mound. But with my family in Massachusetts I'd rather not be a Phillie anymore. I'd like to go back to the Boston Red Sox."

"I'll be seeing Don Zimmer in a few days," I said.

"He knows. The whole Red Sox front office knows already."

Both the Phils and the Red Sox are contending teams. Pitching is the lifeblood of contenders, so Lonborg works this spring in irony. The better he performs, the more the Phillies want to keep him. Pitching well, then, can mean an extended separation from his family. There is little glory and less glamour in a solitary life for a family man.

Lonborg's career mingles accomplishment and pain. He has always thrown a fastball that sinks — a "heavy ball," in the baseball argot. In 1967 he won 22 games for Boston and was 2-1 in the World Series loss to St. Louis. That winter, skiing near Lake Tahoe, he tore ligaments in his left knee. "The bindings then were less sophisticated," he said. "If it had been earlier in the day, and I were less tired, I could have gotten them to release. But it was late in the day, and, as I recall, the night before I hadn't gotten much sleep." Afterward, compensating for the injured knee, Lonborg began to suffer shoulder pains when throwing. The Red Sox banished him to Louisville in 1970 and again in 1971.



Jim Lonborg

"Some people might have quit right there," I said.

"The pain in my shoulder was depressing," Lonborg said, "but pain really has at least two aspects. First, there is the physical element. The shoulder hurt. But second, how do you react emotionally? I wanted to keep on playing baseball, and there was only one way. I had to set myself to pitch through pain."

He did, and does. He has won 99 major league games since returning from what ballplayers call "the bus leagues."

Wood, at Home, Wants to Play

LEXINGTON, Mass., April 2 (AP) — Wilbur Wood is home this spring for the first time in 20 years, and it looks as if he may stay there.

Once a four-time 20-game winner for the Chicago White Sox, the 37-year-old lefthander says his baseball career may be over.

"It looks that way, but I'm not desperate," says Wood, a free agent who is waiting for a solid contract offer. "I'm sure I can help some ball club."

Wood, who regularly pitched more than 300 innings a season, elected to try the open market last year and so far has come up empty-handed. "It's the most baffling thing I've encountered in sports," says his agent, Bob Woolf, a veteran representative of athletes.

The knuckleballing Wood was picked by Milwaukee and Pittsburgh in the free agent draft, but didn't come close to signing with either team.

The Brewers lost interest after signing veteran pitcher Jim Slaton, who spent a year with Detroit after seven in Milwaukee.

A $30,000 Insult

The Pirates offered Wood $30,000 for one year — a slap in the face to the 14-year major league veteran who was earning $140,000.

The Chicago Cubs, says Woolf, offered a pact that wasn't fully guaranteed and then Charlie Finley, the Oakland A's owner, came up with a $75,000, one-year offer with a catch — Wood had to accept it within an hour.

Woolf says Wood told the Cubs he would take Finley's deal. But Finley told him he hadn't met the 60-minute deadline.

Wood was hoping to hear from the Boston Red Sox, the team that signed him out of Belmont (Mass.) High School in 1960. But Red Sox officials apparently aren't interested.

His age, weight and slow recovery from kneecap surgery in 1976 may be part of the problem. But Wood says he is healthy. His major league record is 164-156. Wood was 10-10 last season, 7-8 the year before, with earned run averages around 5.00.

"I've been working out some," says Wood, "but not as much as if I'd heard from anyone. It doesn't look very promising. But I've had an opportunity to be home with my kids. I may have to start looking for something else to do soon."

Wood and Woolf say roster spots may open on some major league teams after the regular season starts. The pitcher says he has turned down several "look-see" tryouts offered by some clubs.

"I can't figure it out," says Woolf of Wood's failure to get a contract offer. "He pitches so many innings that he takes a big burden off your staff."

WHA Whalers Replace Coach

HARTFORD, Conn., April 2 (AP) — The New England Whalers fired their coach, Bill Dineen, yesterday and named Don Blackburn to lead the World Hockey Association team for the rest of the season.

New England is fourth in the league with a 33-30-9 record and has lost eight of its last nine games at home.

Dineen, who joined the Whalers this season after posting a 285-170-19 record and two WHA titles in six years with the now defunct Houston Aeros, will remain with New England as a scout. Blackburn, the new coach, had been the team's head scout.

WHA Results

Sunday's Games
Edmonton 5, New England 3
Winnipeg 7, Quebec 3

NHL Results

Sunday's Games
Atlanta 7, Pittsburgh 2
Washington 6, N.Y. Islanders 4
Philadelphia 7, N.Y. Rangers 3
Montreal 3, Boston 3
Detroit 3, Minnesota 1
Toronto 6, Buffalo 3
Vancouver 2, Chicago 2
Colorado 9, St. Louis 5

NBA Results

Sunday's Games
San Antonio 112, Boston 110
Philadelphia 112, Los Angeles 111
Washington 105, Denver 89
Cleveland 114, Houston 105
Portland 109, Milwaukee 107
Phoenix 114, Detroit 105
San Diego 126, New York 116
Seattle 102, Golden State 97
Atlanta 109, New Jersey 98

Art Buchwald

A New Kind of Draft For War on Energy

WASHINGTON — They're talking about bringing back the draft. They're also muttering about alternate service for those who don't want to go into the armed forces. The response from America's youth, as far as I can tell, is, "Hell, no, we won't go!"

As a middle-aged patriot, I think the youth of America owe something to their country. Those of us who put in our time believe that everybody, both men and women, should pay his dues before going out to face the harsh, cruel world of commerce.


Buchwald

I'm not insisting they join the Army, Navy, Air Force or Marine Corps. If they don't want to work in hospitals or the Peace Corps or the ghettos for two years, so be it. But they have to do something to serve their country. Not only do they owe it to the rest of us, but by sacrificing two years of their lives they will be ennobled in spirit and filled with pride, knowing that they have played a role in keeping our nation strong.

* * *

There is a solution that I believe will not only make our youth better citizens but will also get the nation through one of its darkest hours.

I propose that every boy and girl, when they reach the age of 18, give up driving an automobile for two years. They could go about their business, continue their studies, work if they want to or drop out to find themselves, as long as they didn't get behind the wheel of an automobile for 24 months.

This could save the United States one billion gallons of oil a week. It would once again make our young people heroes in the eyes of their elders. Decals would be distributed with the logos of Mobil, Exxon, *Sunoco, Gulf, Amoco and Shell*, which could be pasted in the windows of parents' homes, showing that they had a son or daughter serving in the War on Energy.

* * *

People doing two years of gasless duty would wear small buttons of an oil well on their lapels or dresses, so that those on the home front could buy them drinks, or take them into their homes for a free Sunday chicken dinner.

Clubs, similar to those run by the USO, would be set up all over the country where draftees could get information on bus and train schedules. The American Red Cross would make transportation tokens available for those in dire need. And, of course, once the person was discharged from energy service, he or she would be eligible to go to driving school under the *GI Bill of Rights*.

The beauty of this plan is that there would be *no* exemptions. Rich and poor would be treated alike. Some might even want to make energy-saving a career. If they stayed in for 20 years and never drove, *they would be entitled to a* full pension, including an Amtrak pass, for the rest of their lives.

* * *

I tried the idea on several teenagers I know, and I received a *mixed response*.

Of the 25 youths I talked to, 23 said that if my idea was ever approved by Congress they'd go to Canada.

One girl said, "I don't think women should have to serve in the War on Energy. We're too delicate to walk."

The 25th person, a young man, said he'd shoot his toe off before he'd sign up.

Despite this reaction, I am certain that once the gasless draft goes into effect, our young people, as they have done in every crisis in 202 years, will gladly give up two years of their driving lives to make this country a safer and saner America.

6,000-Year-Old Tombs

PEKING (Reuters) — Hundreds of skeletons of humans buried about 6,000 years ago have been found in eastern China, the Chinese news agency reported. About 800 tombs and the remains of a dozen houses and 100 storage pits were unearthed in southern Shandong (Shantung) province.

The Birdman of Paris

Painter's First Novel Takes Wing

He sings of things he could never have seen or known in the aviary . . . These things must be memories in his blood carried through his song. There's the song of rivers and the sound of water and the song of fields and seeds in their natural places. It's a song I'll never forget.

—from "Birdy," p. 105

By Galina Yromen

PARIS (IHT) — William Wharton tries his best imitation of a female canary song on a cage full of males. "They respond better to a female call than a male's," he remarks, lowering his voice between chirps to human pitch.

Unlike most authors who celebrate the foreign rights' sale of their first book with champagne, Wharton celebrated selling the French rights to "Birdy" by treating himself to a canary at Paris' Sunday bird market.

"How, you ask, is it possible to be profound about birds?" New York Times reviewer John Leonard wrote when Wharton's "Birdy" was published in January. He concluded that it was, and most critics fairly twittered with excitement over a newly discovered author as reviews from across the country rolled in.

Although, like one of the characters in his book, Wharton once tried breeding for a black canary, he's "not all that interested in their color. What really makes them special is their song.

"For years I just wrote for myself, or for close friends," explained the 53-year-old painter, who lives on a houseboat on the Seine. But now he has half a dozen ideas he hopes to put into book form. He uses the name William Wharton — his maternal grandfather's name — to avoid notoriety, which he feels "would be crippling. I live probably the best life I know of and I would like to keep it that way. I'm heavily productive right now. After I'm 65 I can be the gentleman of literature and smoke a pipe. Then it would be fun."


Author's concept of Birdy.

No Fear of Flying

But he's willing to talk, anxious to emphasize what he considers important in his book about two adolescent boys growing up outside Philadelphia in the '30s and the intense relationship one of them, Birdy, develops with his pet canaries. Birdy makes a bird costume with feathers, he discovers his humanity through birds, he tries to fly, and perhaps — depending on the reader's interpretation — he does.

"What seems to us bizarre behavior can be the best survival system going, and that's what's really involved in the book. I don't think Birdy had an obsession. We've got all sorts of words — obsession, fixation — for someone's who's really involved. Everybody in school thought he was a weirdo, he didn't go out for sports, didn't chase girls, fixed up an old automobile — just to fix it up, not to drive it. Those things are weird.

"Another thing the book is about is that, like a canary singing, we are a product of our heredity and our experience. But people tend to think of experience in the mundane sense. Our experience is also our inner fantasy life, our dreams, our thoughts, and that part of our lives is probably more important than any other part."

He lives out some of that part in himself talking about all the books he hopes to write: "Dad," about five generations of men; "Say Uncle," about avuncular role models; "Hard Place," about Paris in 1961, when he was losing and finding himself as a painter.

He views the thinking process in painting and writing as identical, but misses "the static in writing. I'm a stand-up painter, it's a dance, it's physical. I don't like the sedentary aspect of writing. I do a lot of taping for that reason."

Ultimate Nest

But the financial rewards of "Birdy" permit his realizable fantasies greater migration. Some of the money from "Birdy" (U.S. paperback rights were bought for more than $500,000) will go towards building "the ultimate nest, an octagonal house — with a moat," surrounded by 40 acres of forest in California for his wife and four children.

It's a far cry from the attic of the art building at UCLA that he inhabited, courtesy of an ex-alcoholic Zen janitor, as an art student there in the '50s. A bit more prosperous when he married a few years later, he brought his bride home to a tent. It wasn't quite what his parents — who wanted him to be an engineer — had in mind. But in between, there had been World War II, and like Al, one of the protagonists in "Birdy," Wharton had been seriously injured. "Somehow, having been so badly hurt so very young and lost confidence in any one else other than myself, I swore I would never do anything I didn't want to do again.

"I sell everything I paint to about 200 people who are interested in where I'm going. I never show. Haven't since 1967."

How does one collect those 200 people? "One at a time."

Before he collected them all, he worked for seven years teaching. After buying up some land, he built three houses himself, packed his family off to France in 1960, lived off the rent from his properties and turned from abstract to "utterly figurative, old-hat painting."

Raised Canaries

Canaries have represented financial as well as spiritual freedom to Wharton. "When I was 13 years old, I did, like Birdy, have 200 canaries and earned more money than my father breeding them. I always knew that, any day, I could start raising birds, without having to work for anybody."

Now he buys them only for pleasure. At the bird fair, having perused the canaries, he checks out the pigeons before leaving ("See that mixture of red check and ash, how beautifully clean that gape is") but bypasses the parakeets ("I hate parakeets; they sneak up and snap the legs of canaries when they're in a cage together").

He puts on his yellow motorcycle helmet. "Have you ever noticed how there're no high-wire lines in Paris? Really makes it beautiful." Perhaps it takes a man who can think like a bird to notice.


Galina Vromen
Writer Wharton at Paris bird market.

PEOPLE: *Patricia Hearst Weds Former Bodyg*

Patricia Hearst, the millionaire's daughter, became *Mrs. Bernard Shaw*, the cop's wife, in a brief Episcopalian wedding ceremony at a Navy chapel on Treasure Island in San Fracisco Bay. More than 350 *guests — some of* them familiar faces from Mrs. Shaw's days as Tania, the urban terrorist convicted of bank robbery — *drank* champagne in the base's community center. Miss Hearst, 25, was given in marriage by her father, **Randolph Hearst**, president of the *San Francisco Examiner*. His estranged wife, **Catherine Hearst**, sat nearby during the ceremony, which was actually the second marriage rite. The couple took part in an American Indian ceremony Saturday, performed in a 14th-floor suite *of the Clift Hotel by* **John Hamilton**, Grand Sachem "Rolling Cloud" of the Confederation of Mohican and Mohegan and Pequot Tribes of Connecticut, New York and New Jersey. Hamilton was dressed in ceremonial headgear, *but it was not the "blood ritual"* that Hamilton had promised "Princess Brave Heart," as he calls her. Apparently, Miss Hearst and Shaw decided to forgo the mingling of blood. Less exotic was Sunday's *Episcopalian service, performed by the Rev.* **Edward Dumke**, a San Mateo, Calif., minister who led the successful campaign urging President Carter to commute Patty's seven-year sentence for bank robbery. The only unusual note to the ceremony was the reading of the 94th *Psalm, which makes mention of un*fair rulers who "condemn the innocent." The bride, said one family friend, chose Treasure Island as the site for her marriage shortly before her release from the U.S. Correctional Institution at Pleasanton, Calif., on Feb. 1. **Charles Gould**, a Hearst executive and retired Navy officer, said that he took Miss *Hearst and her guards to dine at* the officers' club there while she was out of prison on bail. "She enjoyed it and when the subject of marriage came up she said Treasure Island, and I checked to make sure it was available." Accor Navy spokesman, the fa open to any retired mili officer or enlisted, as l agrees to pick up any costs. No figures were av the cost of the wedding, magazine reportedly pai for the exclusive rights to ceremony and reception. porters and photograph confined to a small area o building. The new Mrs. her 33-year-old husban briefly for photographers ceremony and then made to the reception. Later, plane carried them from cisco International Airpo honeymoon, the site of mains a family secret. S San Francisco policeman Miss Hearst while moonli a bodyguard while she w bail. It is his second mari her first. His previous ended in divorce; he is the two children.


Mrs. and Mr. Bernard Shaw

* * *

It is nice to write a b book. *It is nicer to have* made of it. It is still nicer mention ego-gratifying — small role in the film, whic has happened to **Mike R** Chicago newspaper c whose book about the la **Richard Daley**, "Boss," adapted for television. Re one condition: he would a said, only if the producers portray a crooked alderma er having seen an honest explained. "I wouldn't kn to play one."

—SAMUEL J

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